REPORT

ON THE

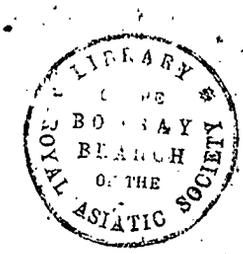
ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOR THE

YEAR 1905-1906.



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CONTENTS.

PAGE

PART I.

SUMMARY ... ... i—xxv

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

TRIBUTARY STATES.

North Gujarát—
- Cutch 1
- Káthiáwár 2
- Pálanpur Agency 3
- Mahi Kántha 4
- Rewa Kántha 5
- Cambay ... ... *ib.*

South Gujarát—
- Dharampor, Bánsda and Sachin 6
- Dángs 7

North Konkan, Násik and Khándesh
- Surgána ... ... *ib.*
- Jawhár ... ... *ib.*

South Konkan and Dhárwár—
- Janjira 8
- Sávantvádi 9

Deccan—
- Sátára Jághírs—
  - Bhor, Phaltan, Aundh, Akalkot, Jath and Daphlápur 10

Kolhápur and Southern Marátha Country States—
- Kolhápur 11
- Southern Marátha Country States ... 12
- Savanúr 13

Sind—
- Khairpur ... ... *ib.*

Aden 14

Condition of the People 15

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Realization of Land Revenue 16

Surveys—
- Great Trigonometrical Survey of India ... *ib.*
- Tidal and Levelling Operations 17
- Revenue Surveys ... ... *ib.*
- Bombay Forest Survey 18

Settlements—
- Presidency Proper ... ... *ib.*
- Sind ... ... *ib.*
- Alienation Settlements ... ... *ib.*
- Land Records 19

Waste Lands ... ... *ib.*

Wards and other Estates under management of Government—
- Estates in charge of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer 20
- Incumbered Estates, Sind 21

Revenue and Rent-paying classes ... ... *ib.*

PAGE

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

LEGISLATIVE [illegible]

Course of Legislation 23

Police—
- Mofussil, Sind and Railway Police ... 24
- Rural Police 25
- Additional Police ... ... *ib.*
- Bombay City Police ... ... *ib.*
- Aden Police 26
- Vagrants ... ... *ib.*

Wild animals and venomous snakes ... ... *ib.*

Chemical Analysis ... ... *ib.*

Criminal Justice ... ... *ib.*

Prisons—Civil and Criminal 27

Civil Justice 28
- Execution of decrees of Civil Courts by the Revenue Department ... ... *ib.*
- Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act ... 29

Registration—
- Under Act III of 1877 30
- Under Act XVII of 1879 ... ... *ib.*
- Joint Stock Companies 31

Local Boards' Administration ... ... *ib.*

Municipal Administration—
- Bombay Municipality ... ... *ib.*
- District Municipalities 32
- Bombay Improvement Trust 33

Military (Volunteering) 34

Marine—
- Bombay Shipping Office ... ... *ib.*
- Aden ... ... *ib.*
- Bombay Port Trust ... ... *ib.*
- Karáchi Port Trust 35
- Aden Port Trust ... ... *ib.*
- Indus Conservancy Department ... ... *ib.*

Co-operative Credit Societies ... ... *ib.*

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

POWER, [illegible] AND [illegible]

Agriculture—
- Area of available statistics 37
- Crop Areas ... ... *ib.*
- Crop Experiments 38
- Agricultural Experiments ... ... *ib.*
- Advances to Cultivators 39
- Agricultural Stock 40
- Breeding operations ... ... *ib.*
- Fairs and shows 41

Weather and Crops—
- Meteorological Department of Western India . *ib.*
- Note on the weather in the Bombay Presidency in 1905-06 ... ... *ib.*
- Note on the Weather at Bombay ... ... *ib.*
- Colába Observatory 42
- Poona Observatory ... ... *ib.*
- Season and Crops ... ... *ib.*
- Outturn of Crops 43
- Locusts ... ... *ib.*
- Prices ... ... *ib.*
- Wages ... ... *ib.*

Horticulture—
- Public Gardens 44

Forests ... ... *ib.*

PAGE

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION—*continued.*

Mines and Quarries 46
Manufactures and Industries ... ... *ib.*
The Factories Act 47
Steam Boiler Inspection Act ... ... *ib.*
Trade ... ... *ib.*
(1) Presidency Proper—
Chief Port, Bombay ... ... *ib.*
Subordinate Ports 49
Land Trade of the Presidency Proper ... *ib.*
(2) Sind—
Chief Port, Karáchi 50
Subordinate Ports 51
Sind External Land Trade ... *ib.*
(3) Aden ... ... *ib.*
Public Works—
Civil Buildings 52
Communications 58
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ... 59
Military Works ... ... *ib.*
Famine Relief Works ... ... *ib.*
Irrigation 60
Deccan and Gujarát ... ... *ib.*
Sind 68
Railways 74
Tramways 75

CHAPTER V.—FINANCIAL REVIEW.

General Finance 76
Mint 79
Currency—
Bombay Circle 80
Karáchi Circle ... ... *ib.*
Land Revenue ... ... *ib.*
Irrigation Revenue 81
Public Works Revenue 82
Sea Customs—
Bombay ... ... *ib.*
Ports in Sind ... ... *ib.*
Land Customs ... ... *ib.*
Opium—
Imperial Revenue 83
Salt—
Presidency Proper ... ... *ib*
Sind 84
Aden ... ... *ib.*
Excise—
Presidency Proper ... ... *ib.*
Sind 86
Aden ... ... *ib.*
Cotton Duties 87
Stamps ... ... *ib.*
Income Tax ... ... *ib.*
Forests ... ... *ib.*
Local Funds ... ... *ib.*
Municipal Revenues 88

PAGE

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

Births and Deaths 89
Emigration and Immigration ... ... *ib.*
Medical Relief 90
Lunatic Asylums ... ... *ib.*
Sanitation 91
Vaccination ... ... *ib.*
Veterinary ... ... *ib.*

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ... ... 168—169 of Report for 1901-1902, Part II.
Education 93
Yerávda Reformatory School 95
Literature and the Press—
Books and Periodicals ... ... *ib.*
Newspapers 96

[illegible] ... ... [illegible]
Arts and Sciences—
Victoria and Albert Museum ... ... *ib.*
Karáchi Museum ... ... *ib.*

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

Archæological Survey Party of Western India ... 97

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION ... ... 175—177 of Report for 1901-1902, Part II.
Established Church of England 98
Established Church of Scotland ... ... *ib.*
Stationery ... ... *ib.*
General Miscellaneous—
Government Central Press, Bombay ... *ib.*
Government Printing Press, Karáchi ... *ib.*
Government Photozincographic Office, Poona. *ib.*

PART I.

SUMMARY.

1. The year 1905-1906 has been rendered memorable by the visit to India of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, a visit which gave to the peoples of India an opportunity of indulging their feelings of attachment and loyalty to His Majesty the King-Emperor and to the Heir Apparent. The Royal Visit.

On November the 9th, 1905, at 11 a.m. His Majesty's Ship "Renown", conveying Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, came to her moorings opposite to the Apollo Bunder. In the afternoon His Excellency the Viceroy accompanied by Her Excellency Lady Curzon proceeded on board the "Renown" to greet Their Royal Highnesses and to accompany them when landing. Shortly afterwards His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, who was accompanied by the Chief Justice, the Bishop of Bombay and the Members of the Executive Council, also proceeded on board, returning before Their Royal Highnesses landed. On landing Their Royal Highnesses were received by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, who presented to them the Chiefs, Sirdars and High Officials present at the Bunder Head. Their Royal Highnesses also received an address from the Corporation of the City of Bombay. His Royal Highness, after thanking the Corporation for its address, referred in general terms to the object of his tour, and on the subject of the City of Bombay spoke as follows:—"Like all great cities which depend on commerce, Bombay has had her vicissitudes, and your Municipal History has its counterpart in many other cities of our Empire, which I have had the pleasure of visiting. Your period of prosperity has endowed you with buildings and other possessions of which you may well be proud. But it has also brought you a population, perhaps inconveniently large, and you are now wisely grappling with the problems which have beset us in the West, the problems of wide streets and healthy industrial quarters." The Royal Cortège then drove to Government House, Malabár Hill, through the Native City.

The following day opened with the reception at Government House by His Royal Highness of Their Highnesses the Maharaja of Kolhápur, the Rao of Cutch, the Nawáb of Junágadh, the Jam of Navánagar, the Thakor Saheb of Bhávnagar, the Raja of Rájpipla, the Nawáb of Cambay, the Rana of Porebunder, the Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra, and the Thakor Saheb of Gondal. In the afternoon Their Royal Highnesses drove in State through the City and *en route* graciously halted at several points to receive the greetings of various communities and also to perform the opening ceremony of the new street, which is the first of the great thoroughfares laid out by the City Improvement Trust. The street by the consent of Their Royal Highnesses has been called Princess Street. Their Royal Highnesses also passed through the People's Fair on the Esplanade Maidan, thus opening it for the recreation of the many visitors to Bombay. In the evening a banquet was given at Government House and thereafter a levée was held at the Secretariat, at which more than 1,600 presentations were made to His Royal Highness. At the same

time Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales held a Purdah Party at Government House.

On the following morning return visits were paid by His Royal Highness to Their Highnesses the Maharaja of Kolhápur, the Rana of Porebunder, the Nawáb of Cambay, the Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra and the Thakor Saheb of Bhávnagar. In the afternoon Their Royal Highnesses were present to perform the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Prince of Wales Museum, which institution is to be the permanent memorial of the Royal Visit to Bombay. After returning thanks for an address presented by the Museum and Reception Committee, His Royal Highness commended the selection of the memorial and spoke as follows:—"It interests me to find that in this land, so strange at present to me, you are following ideas which are very familiar to us in Great Britain and throughout the Empire. Day by day we are grasping the importance of education by object lessons, and I anticipate the happiest results from the Museum, Library and Art Gallery, which will one day stand upon this spot." On the conclusion of the ceremony His Royal Highness visited the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, and proceeded thence by launch to visit His Majesty's Ship "Hyacinth", the flagship of His Excellency Rear-Admiral Poe, commanding the East Indies Squadron, and Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales honoured a reception organised by Indian Ladies at the Town Hall. The day closed with a banquet and reception at Government House.

On Sunday Their Royal Highnesses attended Divine Service at the Cathedral in the evening.

On the morning of Monday, November 13th, His Royal Highness paid return visits to Their Highnesses the Raja of Rájpipla, the Nawáb of Junágadh, the Rao of Cutch, the Jam of Navánagar, and the Thakor Saheb of Gondal. In the afternoon His Royal Highness laid the foundation stone of the new Alexandra Dock. Her Royal Highness was also present at the ceremony. After returning thanks for an address presented by the Chairman of the Port Trust, His Royal Highness spoke as follows:—"As a sailor I am specially interested to hear that this new Dock is designed to meet, not only the requirements of the Mercantile Marine, but also of the Royal Navy; and will be able to accommodate the largest of our modern battleships. You, Mr. Chairman, and your co-Trustees, are to be complimented on your far-seeing policy. For, profiting by past experiences, you have determined that the work which we now inaugurate shall not be calculated for present demands alone, but be sufficient to meet all possible needs and development of commerce for many years to come." Their Royal Highnesses later paid an informal visit to the Yacht Club and at night were present at a Ball given by the Byculla Club.

On the morning of Tuesday, November 14th, His Royal Highness gave audience collectively to the remainder of the Native Chiefs present in Bombay, and also inspected a detachment of Kumárs from the Rájkumár College, who had come down from Rájkot to ride in His Royal Highness' Escort. At an investiture held on the same day His Royal Highness conferred the honour of Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order on Steyning William Edgerley, Esquire, C.I.E., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, and the Fourth Class of the same Order on Herbert George Gell, Esquire, Commissioner of Police. His Royal Highness also conferred the honour of Knighthood on Sassoon Jacob David, Esquire, and Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Esquire. In the afternoon Their Royal Highnesses went up the harbour in a launch and after dinner on board the "Renown" drove through the City, which was brilliantly illuminated, to the Grant Road Railway Station and left Bombay by the B. B. & C. I. Railway *en route* for Indore.

Portions of a letter addressed by His Royal Highness to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay were published. They contained the following paragraphs :—"The Princess of Wales and I are desirous of making known through you to the inhabitants of the City how deeply impressed we have been by the expressions of enthusiastic goodwill which have been extended to us from all classes, races and creeds of the population, and to assure them that we shall carry away with us the happiest reminiscences.

We wish again to thank the Municipal Authorities and all concerned, for the trouble and care which have been bestowed on the arrangements for our reception; upon the beautiful decoration and illumination of the streets, and, indeed, upon everything that could conduce to our pleasure and convenience. I know the amount of thought and labour such arrangements entail.

We have been especially struck by the affectionate demeanour of the vast crowds which greeted us as we passed through the streets and bazárs. This sympathetic attitude of Bombay has made us feel that we are at home amongst our own people."

Their Royal Highnesses returned within the limits of the Presidency on the morning of Saturday, March 17th, when they arrived by rail at Karáchi. His Royal Highness was received at the station by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, and after presentations of officers and other personages had been made, an address was read by the President of the Karáchi Municipality. His Royal Highness after expressing his thanks for the address spoke as follows :—"I am very glad to have had an opportunity of seeing Karáchi, for I am conscious of the fact that this place is destined to play an important part in the future of our Empire. And, if I may judge of the spirit of the inhabitants of Karáchi from the sentiments expressed in your address, I have little fear but that you and your successors in office will be able to grapple with the difficult question of development in a large and far-sighted manner." The Royal Party then drove to Government House, where, later in the morning, His Royal Highness received a visit from His Highness the Mir of Khairpur and granted audiences to His Highness Mir Muhammad Hasan Ali Khan, C.I.E., to His Highness Mir Haji Nur Muhammad and to His Highness Mir Haji Fateh Khan. At noon His Royal Highness paid a return visit to His Highness the Mir of Khairpur, and in the afternoon performed the ceremony of the unveiling of the Sind Memorial to the memory of Her Most Gracious Majesty the late Queen-Empress Victoria. In the evening, after dinner, a reception was held at Government House. On the 18th, Their Royal Highnesses attended Divine Service. On the following day His Royal Highness inspected the 138th P. W. O. Baluchis, after which the Native Officers of the 105th Mahrattas were presented. At 5 p.m. Their Royal Highnesses left Government House for Keamari and went on board the "Renown" which was berthed at the Merewether Pier. At 7 p.m. His Majesty's Ship "Renown" with Their Royal Highnesses on board put out to sea on the return journey to England. As a conclusion to this summary a further portion of the speech made at Karáchi by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in reply to the address of the Municipality is quoted as follows :—"Your concluding words of Godspeed, for which we are both most grateful, remind us, alas, that our visit to India is near its end. I can assure you and our other friends in all parts of this great and wonderful land, that we leave India with feelings of gratitude and affection. We have seen and have learned much, we have seen enough to make India a living reality to us: enough to make us wish that we could see more, and to implant for ever in our hearts a sympathy and interest in all that affects our fellow-subjects in India, of whatever creed or race."

General review.

2. As the result of a monsoon which was distinguished by its lateness and weakness yet another year of varied fortunes must be added to the annals of the Bombay Presidency. In the previous year Gujarát was the chief sufferer, while the Deccan and Karnátak were comparatively fortunate. In this year there were extensive failures of crops in the Deccan and Karnátak, while in the greater part of Gujarát the position was favourable owing to the fortunate accident of two cyclonic storms, which, though regarded at the time as a catastrophe, eventually proved the salvation of the country. In Sind the inundation of the Indus was excellent, the working of the canals was very satisfactory and there was a large increase in the area of land brought under cultivation. The distress in the Deccan was effectively relieved by the recognised expedients of test works and relief works and other well known remedies such as suspensions and remissions of land-revenue and advances to cultivators. In this connection the most notable feature of the year was the independence shown by the people and the smallness of the numbers of those who resorted to relief works. As the result of a succession of indifferent years the poorer population of the Deccan has acquired a mobility which relieves it from the discomforts caused by local scarcity. Every year there has been a growing seasonal migration after the harvest to the large towns, but in the year under report two streams of migration can be traced, the one leading to those agricultural tracts in which a good harvest awaited the labourer, and the other to the large towns which offered employment in cotton factories. In a year in which there was so much migration it is fortunate that there was a remarkable decline in the incidence of plague. Very few districts were entirely free from this scourge, but Bombay City alone showed larger returns than those of the previous year. The extent to which the disease had paralysed the activities of the people is emphasised by the immediate improvement, on its comparative cessation, of local trade as shown in the octroi receipts of municipal towns. For the same reason the year was one of wide expansion in education, especial attention being given to the development of elementary education. In the number of deaths there was a large decrease, but the number of births was rather less than that of the previous year. It is possible, however, that this decrease in the number of births is not genuine, as it is reported to have occurred in those districts from which there was much migration to foreign territory, in consequence of which many births must have escaped registration. The fact that, in spite of a bad harvest, there was no increase in serious crime may be attributed to the mobility and enterprise of that part of the population which, had it stayed in the villages, might have been tempted to commit crimes of violence. Natural consequences of the poverty of the season were a decline in the number of civil suits, and an increase, owing to enforced dealings with the money-lender, of mortgages and sales. The general rise in the prices of food-grains throughout the Presidency, including Sind, marks the improvement in the communications between the different parts of the Presidency, without which prices would have remained unchanged in prosperous districts, and in the affected districts would have risen very much higher than they did. Owing to the favourable season in Gujarát it was possible to collect not only the land-revenue of the current year but also a certain portion of the amount suspended in the previous year. Consequently in spite of the suspensions and remissions granted in the Deccan and the Karnátak the collection of land-revenue was actually larger by approximately thirty-two lákhs than that of the previous year. It must be remembered, however, that the figures of the previous year were lower by eighty-five lákhs than those of the revenue year 1903-1904. Both in the foreign trade, in which last year there was a decline, and in the coasting trade of the Presidency proper there were large increases, but the foreign trade of Karáchi,

owing to the failure of the wheat harvest of the United Provinces, suffered a temporary check. Except in those parts where raw material was scarce, there was during the year a great expansion in the cotton industry. A fall, in place of an expected rise, in the receipts from salt would perhaps suggest that the poor were not able to indulge in the necessaries of life, but the theory that purchases were withheld in the latter half of the year, under the expectation that there would be a further reduction of duty, is more likely to be correct when viewed in connection with a rise in the excise receipts due to increased consumption of country spirit and intoxicating drugs. A fall in the consumption of opium is variously attributed to a rise in the price of the drug, a falling-off in the number of habitual smokers and the increase of illicit consumption. The results of the next few years will be watched with interest for the true solution of this problem. Viewing the Presidency as a whole it must be admitted that, after taking into account the misfortunes of the Deccan and the Karnátak, the year may be more correctly described as moderate than as bad, since in those districts and those departments of activity which were not affected by the deficiency of the monsoon, it was one of increased prosperity and progress.

Personnel of the Administration.

3. The office of Governor and President in Council was held by the Right Honourable Lord Lamington, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E. The posts of Second and Third Members of Council were held, respectively, by the Honourable Sir James Monteath, K.C.S.I., I. C. S., and the Honourable Mr. Edmund McGildowny Hope Fulton, C.S.I., I. C. S., until the retirement on August 6th, 1905, of Sir James Monteath, when the Honourable Mr. Fulton succeeded to the position of Second Member, and the vacancy as Third Member was filled by the appointment of Mr. J. W. P. Muir Mackenzie, M.R.A.C., I. C. S.

His Excellency the Governor's movements.

4. His Excellency Lord Lamington left Bombay for Aden on April 1st, 1905, and returned thence to Bombay on April 14th. Leaving on the same day for Mahábaleshvar he remained there until May 10th, when he left for Kolhápur, where he was received on arrival by His Highness the Mahárája, and remained in camp at Dodapur until May 14th, when he returned to Mahábaleshvar. On June 12th His Excellency left Mahábaleshvar for Poona, and on the way paid a visit to Bhor, where he was received by the Chief of the State. Leaving Poona on July 19th His Excellency proceeded to Bombay, remaining there until July 25th, when he returned to Poona. On August 13th His Excellency left Poona for Bombay in order to preside at the Public Meeting held in the Town Hall to consider arrangements for the ensuing Royal visit. On the same day he left Bombay for Násik, where he remained until August 19th. From Násik His Excellency proceeded to Poona and stayed there until October 2nd, when he left for Ootacamund in the Madras Presidency for the purpose of paying a visit to His Excellency Lord Ampthill, Governor of Madras. On October 20th His Excellency returned to Bombay where he remained until November 25th, when he paid a two days' visit to Mátherán. On December 16th His Excellency left Bombay by R. I. M. Ship *Dufferin* for a tour along the Konkan Coast, and visited Alibág, Janjira, Ratnágiri, Vengurla, Sávantvádi and Kárwár. On the return journey Goa, Devgad, Jayatpur and Viziadrug were visited, and the tour ended with the return to Bombay on January 4th, 1906. His Excellency remained at Bombay until March 9th, when he left by R. I. M. Ship *Dufferin* for Karáchi. On the way he visited Mándvi and Bhuj, and accompanied by His Highness the Ráo of Cutch he proceeded thence by land through the territory of Cutch, rejoining the *Dufferin* on March 14th and reaching Karáchi on the following day. After the departure of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales His Excellency left Karáchi on March 19th and disembarked at Navánagar. Visiting Pátan Desert,

Deesa, Pálanpur and Ahmedabad on the way, he returned to Bombay on March 30th, 1906, and remained there until the close of the official year.

Plague.

5. Plague was prevalent during the year ending the 31st May 1906, but the cases and deaths were very much fewer than in the preceding year, the figures being :—

	Cases.	Deaths.
1905-1906	87,121	64,519
1904-1905	285,954	212,949

The month of June was as usual the month of lowest mortality, the number of cases and deaths reported being 2,294 and 1,875 respectively. The figures rose during July (2,961 cases, 2,008 deaths), August (8,049 cases, 5,587 deaths), and September (13,322 cases, 9,346 deaths). A slight improvement was noticeable during October (12,262 cases, 9,066 deaths), which continued during November (8,015 cases, 5,839 deaths), December (5,146 cases, 3,791 deaths) and January 1906 (4,195 cases, 2,973 deaths). The figures again rose in February (5,475 cases, 3,930 deaths), March (9,795 cases, 7,387 deaths) and April (10,103 cases, 8,131 deaths). In the hot weather the number of cases very largely diminished, 5,504 cases and 4,586 deaths being reported in May.

In Bombay City the disease was prevalent throughout the year but was at its worst during February (708 cases, 605 deaths), March (2,877 cases, 2,536 deaths) and April (4,507 cases, 3,990 deaths).

In Karáchi also plague was prevalent throughout the year, becoming epidemic from March to May. There were 2,592 cases and 2,234 deaths in all as against 2,913 cases and 2,640 deaths in the preceding year.

Aden remained free from plague during the year.

The Districts and Agencies most seriously affected were Kaira, Khándesh, Sátára, Belgaum, Dhárwár, Káthiáwár and Kolhápur and Southern Marátha Country States. Plague occurred to a less extent in every other District and Political Agency, except Sukkur, Larkhána, Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Párkar, Khairpur, Sávantvádi, Cambay, Bhor and Sávanur, which remained almost free from the disease.

There was no railway medical inspection in the Presidency Proper during the year. Sea inspection under the Venice Sanitary Convention Regulations continued on the same lines as in the previous year.

The incidence of the disease among Europeans was as follows:—Bombay City 18 cases and 4 deaths during the year under report as against 17 cases and 9 deaths in the previous year; in the mofussil 1 case and 1 death as against 2 cases and 1 death last year.

A special scheme to popularise and facilitate inoculation with the plague prophylactic in the mofussil was undertaken by Government in August 1905. It met with little success and was discontinued in June 1906. Another scheme for popularising inoculation amongst Government servants whose pay does not exceed Rs. 15 a month and their wives and children by the grant of small money rewards was sanctioned in April 1906 with the approval of the Government of India.

The number of inoculations up to 30th June 1906 was as follows:—

Bombay City	16,371
Karáchi City	395
Ratnágiri District	35

Poona District	855
Surat District	206
Belgaum District	887
Dhárwár District	1,827
Kaira District	9,625
Broach District	43
Bijápur District	4,247
Khándesh District	2,473
Ahmedabad District	921
Panch Maháls District	1,163
Násik District	305
Ahmednagar District	46
Sholápur District	145
Sátára District	1,021
Kolhápur and Southern Marátha Country States ...	7,047
Káthiáwár Agency	58

making a total of 47,670. The number of inoculations performed during the preceding year was 22,756.

Partial evacuation was resorted to in Bombay City and in the infected areas in the following districts:—Ahmedabad, Panch Maháls, Kaira, Surat, Ahmednagar, Khándesh, Násik, Kolába, Ratnágiri, Belgaum, Bijápur and Kánara.

Disinfection measures were carried out in some of the infected areas.

Native States.

6. For the Chiefs of the Native States the most important event during the year was the visit to India of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, on which occasion a considerable number of them proceeded to Bombay and were presented to His Royal Highness. His Highness the Maharaja of Idar had the honour to be Chief of the Indian Staff of His Royal Highness, and a detachment of Kumárs from the Rájkot College rode in the escort of His Royal Highness in Bombay.

On attaining his majority the Raja of Chhota Udepur was installed on the *gádi* of that State.

On the death of the Thakor Saheb of Palitána the State was placed under an Administrator during the minority of the heir.

The Cutch State Railway was opened during the year.

In the States which border on Gujarát the season was fairly favourable, and in the North and South Konkan States, in spite of deficient rainfall, crops were fair, but in Kolhápur, the Sátára Jághirs and the Southern Marátha States the failure of crops was almost general and suspensions and remissions of land-revenue were extensively granted. Relief works were opened in some places, but were not attended by large numbers. Grants of tagai to cultivators and dole to the aged and infirm enabled the people to tide over the season of scarcity, but in some cases a severe strain was placed on the State Revenues. In those States which suffered from scarcity there was no noticeable increase of crime, but in most of the States in the Northern Gujarát group there was a slight increase in reported crimes, which may, perhaps, be attributed to increased efficiency on the part of the police. The decrease of plague resulted in an expansion of education and there were increases in the numbers of schools and pupils. Except in Cutch and Pálanpur, there was a decrease in the death-rate owing to the diminution of plague and the absence, except in Kolhápur,

of any serious outbreak of cholera. In the birth-rate the rise was general except in Kolhápur, the Southern Marátha States and the Sátára Jághirs. There was no special outlay on Public Works, as most of the money available was devoted to repairs. In view of the nature of the season the trade of Cutch and Káthiáwár showed, as was expected, a considerable increase in imports and a similar decrease in exports. In the backward districts of the Dángs the Chiefs paid off their debts and, except for A'bkári and Forest offences, there was little crime. If a rough division be made, it may be said that the Northern States were recovering from the losses of the previous year, and the Southern States were fighting against the adversities of the present year, and consequently no active progress on a large scale was anywhere possible.

Great Trigonometrical Survey.

7. With the completion during the year of the survey of Sind the work of the great Trigonometrical Survey in the Bombay Presidency was concluded.

Tidal operations.

8. Tidal operations were continued as in previous years. A line of levels running from Sukkur to Shikárpur was executed, thus completing the circuit east and west of the Indus from Kotri to Shikárpur. Observations at Okha Point showed that in the neighbourhood of the Gulf of Cutch no movement of the land with reference to the sea has taken place within the last thirty-two years.

Revenue surveys and settlements.

9. In survey work the greatest activity was in the Northern Division in which the chief features of the work done were the continuation with an increased staff of the survey of the tálukdári estates in the Ahmedabad District and the measurement of lands taken up for tanks and the assessment of lands newly brought under irrigation from those tanks in the Kaira District. Throughout the Presidency the survey of many inám villages was executed, and old survey records of Government villages were copied and repaired. During the year the control of the survey of the Southern Marátha States was retransferred to the Director of Land Records and survey work was actively advanced. Revision settlement rates were introduced in 5 tálukás, and proposals for revised settlement were completed, submitted or sanctioned for 14 tálukás and maháls. In addition, original or revised rates were introduced into several Government and inám villages. In the Kolhápur State proposals for original settlement were sanctioned in 8 tálukás, and in a sub-division of one táluka original rates were introduced. Revised irrigational settlements were introduced into 7 tálukás in Sind.

Bombay forest survey.

10. Operations were continued in Thána, Sátára and Khándesh. The survey of the Thána forests was completed.

Land records.

11. During the year a separate Director of Land Records was appointed. In addition to their ordinary duties the Land Records staff proceeded with the training of Circle Inspectors and Village Accountants in survey work, but in some tálukás owing to the prevalence of famine or scarcity it was impossible to allow them to leave their respective villages and circles in order to attend the classes at head-quarters. For the same reason the work of preparing the Record of Rights was in many cases postponed in the Central and Southern Divisions. In the Presidency proper it was newly started in 23 tálukás, and in Sind in 7 tálukás, and was continued in those tálukás in which it was left unfinished in the previous year.

Occupied area.

12. In the Presidency, including Sind, there was a net increase of 247,886 acres in the area of occupied land. A favourable inundation resulted in an increase of 313,608 acres in Sind, but the adverse nature of the season was

responsible for a decrease of 87,782 acres in the Central Division. In the Southern Division there was a slight decrease, but in the Northern Division, where conditions were moderately favourable, there was an increase of 23,386 acres.

13. There were 173 estates under the management of Collectors. The Tálukdári Settlement Officer had in his charge 578 estates, of which 53 were under the Guardians and Wards Act and 206 under the Tálukdári Act VI of 1888. Owing to the relatively favourable nature of the season the increase in the collections of land-revenue and tagávi was considerable. With a view to framing proposals for the liquidation within a reasonable date of their debts a minute inquiry into the circumstances of each estate was commenced. The chief event in the year was a large remission of Government dues in the Sánand and Koth Estate, so granted that the tenants will obtain their share. Settlement and survey work made good progress in the Ahmedabad tálukdári villages. There were 442 estates under the Manager of Incumbered Estates, Sind. In the liquidation of loans and private debts a sum of 2 lákhs was expended. The amount due to Government by the estates on account of loans rose slightly to Rs. 22,154. Wards and other estates under the management of Government.

14. Five Acts were passed during the year, of which the more important were an Act to establish a Court of Wards, an Act further to amend the Bombay Ábkári Act, and an Act further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act. Three Bills were introduced, the first of which passed into law as the last of the abovementioned Acts, the second of which dealt with the consolidation and amendment of the Mámlatdárs' Courts Act, while the intention of the third was to amend the Act to declare the constitution of Courts of Civil and Criminal Judicature in the Province of Sind. Legislation.

15. The most important changes effected during the year as the result of the recommendations of the Police Commission were the appointment of a covenanted civilian as Inspector-General, the creation of two posts of Deputy Inspectors-General, and the re-organization of the Criminal Investigation Department. There was a slight increase in the number of the force, and owing to famine and plague in the Central and Southern Divisions of the Presidency temporary additional police were employed in several districts. While the proportion of educated men rose slightly there was a small decrease in the proportion of educated officers. All the districts were represented in the Presidency shooting competition, but a slight increase in the number of marksmen hardly compensated the considerable decrease in the number of second class shots. It is gratifying to note that in all branches of the police there was a decrease in punishments, but the increase in rewards was not shared by the Bombay City Police. There was an appreciable rise in the number of cognizable offences reported to the police. There was a further increase in cases classed as "maliciously false," and Sind, as in the previous year, was responsible for the largest number. It is noticeable that, though in the last four years the proportion of undetected cases has increased, the results of cases actually submitted to the Courts show a considerable improvement on the part of the police in the appreciation and presentation of evidence. In the value of stolen property there was an appreciable decrease, and in the percentage of recoveries there was a slight decrease. Police.

16. The total number of vagrants, dealt with by the work-houses, rose to 136, of whom 117 left before the end of the year. Owing to the expenses of deportation of Turkish deserters from Aden there was a considerable rise in expenditure. Vagrants.

Wild animals and snakes.

17. The number of persons killed by wild animals and snakes decreased from 1,162 to 1,141. The mortality among cattle due to the same causes increased from 6,091 to 6,351. The sum paid as rewards for the killing of wild animals increased from Rs. 3,452 to Rs. 3,579, but there was a considerable falling off in the number of snakes killed. The number of licenses in force during the year for crop protection and destruction of wild animals increased from 4,973 to 5,510.

Chemical analysis.

18. The number of chemical analyses increased from 4,905 to 4,995. This increase was due to a rise from 204 to 251 in the cases of suspected human poisoning, and further to a rise from 93 to 128 in the number of cases of suspected cattle-poisoning. The percentage of detections fell from 44·6 to 42·16. In the number of samples of water forwarded for analysis there was an increase from 286 to 360.

Criminal justice.

19. In the total number of offences there was a considerable fall, chiefly due to the small number of prosecutions under the District Municipal Act. Though the cases affecting human life showed in the aggregate a satisfactory decrease it is to be regretted that the number of murders increased. In the percentage of convictions there was a slight increase, and in the number of European British subjects involved in cases a considerable increase. The number of major punishments remained practically unchanged, but there was a large increase in small sentences of imprisonment and fine. There was a notable decrease in the number of youthful offenders dealt with under section 31 of Act VIII of 1897. The number of whippings rose considerably, the majority being inflicted in lieu of other punishments.

Prisons, civil and criminal.

20. The increase in the number of persons confined in prisons of all kinds is attributed not to any special increase in crime, which might have been expected in the districts in which scarcity prevailed, but to extensive prosecutions of beggars and hawkers carried on by the Bombay City Police with a view to suppressing this form of nuisance. As the result of a Government resolution on the subject there was a decrease in the number of juveniles sentenced to imprisonment. The lack of accommodation for solitary confinement, which led to frequent transfers during the year, will shortly be removed, as sanction has been received for the construction of additional cells. There was a considerable increase in the number of prisoners identified by means of finger-tip-impressions. In the number of punishments there was an increase, but general discipline does not appear to have suffered, and there were no outbreaks. The system of good marks again produced excellent results, and 98½ per cent. of the prisoners under the system qualified for early releases. Jail-industries flourished and showed increased profits. The health of prisoners was not quite so good as in the previous year, but the number of deaths was less. In four prisons there was unavoidable overcrowding. Two innovations were introduced during the year. At Thána good-conduct prisoners, who had served two-thirds of their sentence, were separated from the other prisoners, and worked in a garden, enjoying certain privileges, which included the wearing of ordinary clothes. At Dhárwár a special carpentering class was formed for juveniles and they were kept separate from the other prisoners. The value of the Thána experiment is that it accustoms criminals to ordinary honest life before they leave jail. The object of the Dhárwár experiment is to prevent the youthful offender from becoming by force of association a habitual offender and to teach him a trade by which he will be able to earn an honest living when released from prison.

Civil justice.

21. The continued decrease in the number of suits is to be attributed in part to the more extended application of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, and in part to the poorness of the season. The immediate effect of the extension of the Act has been to increase the work of the District and Subordinate Courts owing to the fact that the elaborate procedure enjoined by the Act has to be followed even in Small Causes. Hence too the smaller number of suits disposed of during the year. There was a slight increase in the average duration of uncontested suits but in contested suits there was a satisfactory decrease of one hundred days in the average duration, which more than compensated for the rise which occurred in the previous year. There was a slight fall in the receipts of all Courts (Civil and Criminal) and a further rise in the total charges.

Execution of decrees of Civil Courts by the Revenue Department.

22. In the execution of decrees of Civil Courts Collectors disposed of rather more than the number which was referred to them, but the arrears still exceed the references of an average year. In the number of cases settled by mutual agreement there was a slight decrease. As in the previous year the percentage of remission was highest in Gujarát and lowest in Sind. There was a distinct improvement in the prices realized from the sale of land.

Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

23. The most notable feature of the year in connection with this Act was the application of parts of it to the whole of the Presidency, excepting Aden and the City of Bombay, from August 15th, 1905. The report, however, only deals with the five districts to which the Act applied at the beginning of the year. In the number of suits there was a slight decrease, but the duration and cost of suits remained practically unchanged. The average abatement was 21 per cent. in suits on mortgage-deeds and 27 per cent. in the case of money-debts.

Registration under Act III of 1877.

24. In the total number of registrations there was an increase of 14,000, due to various causes. The result of the amendments to sections 59 and 107 of the Transfer of Property Act, which came into force in the Presidency proper in March 1904, was to produce considerable variations under different heads. A large rise in the number of leases compulsorily registered is to be attributed to the fact that the Government notification making the registration of leases for one year and under optional was not published until May 1905. A further result of the amendments was that mortgages in which registration was optional practically ceased to exist. The more than corresponding increase in mortgages with compulsory registration was due to scarcity in some parts of the Presidency, and in others to the expansion of trade resulting from the diminution of plague. A rise in the number of sale-deeds registered at Ahmedabad was attributed to the return of better conditions, but a similar rise in Belgaum and Bijápur was due to the substitution of sales for mortgages as the result of the introduction of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. A slight decrease in the number of wills was more than counterbalanced by the increase in deeds of gift. A further degree of supervision of the offices of Registrars and Sub-Registrars was attained by the permanent appointment as Superintendents of Registration of the Superintendents of Land Records.

Registration under Act XVII of 1879.

25. Of the four districts to which this Act applies, two showed a decline in the number of registrations and two an increase, the net result being a small increase. Variations in the numbers of deeds of sale and of mortgages with and without possession were slight. Conditions were rather worse than in the previous year, but in bonds only was there any noticeable decrease, the result, it is said, of a disinclination on the part of sávkárs to this form of security in view of the present uncertainty of life. Though transactions, in which both

parties were agriculturists, showed a larger excess than in previous years over transactions between agriculturists and sávkárs, no deductions can be drawn from the figures as it is becoming more and more the rule for sávkárs to represent themselves as agriculturists.

Registration of Joint Stock Companies.

26. The figures of new Joint Stock Companies registered during the year furnish evidence of increased industrial activity in the Presidency. A net increase of forty-eight Companies, most of which were formed to work Mills and Presses, is reported. The progress of Ahmedabad, in which city as many as eighteen new Companies were registered, is conspicuous.

District Local Boards.

27. Judging from the figures of attendance there was no increase in the interest shown by members of Local Boards in their position and obligations. In Sind and the Northern Division there was a marked improvement in the financial position, but the Central and Southern Divisions, owing to suspensions and remissions of land revenue, would have suffered a considerable reduction of revenue but for the special grants from Government in aid of primary education, communications, and village water-supply, which enabled them to show a small increase of revenue. In six districts, however, the financial position was unsatisfactory, the closing balances being below the prescribed minima. In the income of all Boards there was an increase of 13 lákhs of rupees, and in their expenditure of 3·5 lákhs of rupees. As usual the chief items of expenditure were Education, Medical Relief, Civil Works, and Water-supply.

Bombay Municipality.

28. The income realised during the year exceeded by more than 5 lákhs the original estimate owing to increased receipts under Property Taxes, Wheel Tax and Tolls, Town and Tobacco Duties, and Returns from Property and Miscellaneous. On the other hand though there was a net saving of almost 2½ lákhs on the estimates, the expenditure exceeded the receipts by almost 3 lákhs. Many of the expenses incurred were however non-recurring, and while the permanent increase in revenue was estimated at 5 lákhs, the permanent increase in expenditure was estimated at only 2½ lákhs. The City of Bombay was the only place in which plague increased during the year, and there was a further increase of expenditure on plague measures. A loan of 12 lákhs was raised during the year, and was taken up at 104 per cent. Except in the General Tax, which was slightly reduced, there was no change in the taxes. As in previous years a considerable number of unsafe buildings were removed by order. Even apart from the increase in plague above-mentioned the general health of the City was not satisfactory. Increased activity in the inspection of markets resulted in the condemnation and destruction of treble the quantity destroyed last year of unwholesome food exposed for sale. There was a further satisfactory increase in the number of schools, municipal and aided, and also in the number of pupils.

District Municipalities.

29. In the aggregate receipts of all Municipalities there was a slight decrease, the decline in receipts of the Municipalities of the Northern Division and Sind being rather larger than the increase in receipts of those of the Central and Southern Divisions. Except in Sind there was a general increase in receipts from octroi, which is attributed to the extension of traffic resulting from the comparative cessation of plague. In the aggregate expenditure of all Municipalities there was an increase of almost 3 lákhs of rupees. The inclusion of the figures of the Karáchi Municipality and the exclusion of those of the Bombay Municipality account for the apparently abnormal figures from the Sind Municipalities, when compared with those of the Municipalities of the Presidency proper. Drainage and other measures for the security of the public health are the chief causes of the increased expenditure. In the aggregate

closing balances of all Municipalities there was an increase of nearly 1½ lákhs of rupees.

30. The year was rendered notable for the Bombay Improvement Trust by the fact that Princess Street, the main thoroughfare in the first of the great Street Schemes of the Trust, was opened in November by Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. That the actual operations of the Trust during the year are less than those of the previous year is due to the fact that the necessary Government sanction was not received in time to start work on two large schemes. During the year considerable progress was made in the erection of chawls for the accommodation of the poorer classes, whose members have suffered displacement by the execution of the Trust's schemes. The development of the Gowalia Tank Scheme promises the addition of a new residential quarter, and the Police Accommodation Schemes made rapid progress towards completion during the year. A loan of 30 lákhs having been announced, tenders for almost three times the amount were received. It may be noted with satisfaction that the number of land acquisition cases settled by amicable arrangement is slightly on the increase. Bombay Improvement Trust.

31. The usual camps of exercise were held by the various Volunteer Corps under the Western Command. The formation of two additional Companies was sanctioned, one for the 2nd Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, and the other for the S. M. Railway Volunteers. Volunteering.

32. The abatement of plague at Aden resulted in an improvement in the numbers of European and Native seamen engaged. Engagements at Bombay were similar to those of the previous year, but desertions, especially among firemen, occurred more frequently. As the result of three Courts of Inquiry the certificates of one Captain and of one Chief Engineer were suspended for periods of six months and three months respectively. Marine.

33. The Bombay Port Trust continued its career of success and activity, and once more the revenue receipts reached the highest figure yet recorded. In connexion with the building of the New Dock Works, including the Alexandra Dock, of which the foundation stone was laid by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, a loan of 35 lákhs of rupees was raised. At Karáchi, though there was a serious decline in receipts owing to the shrinkage of exports of wheat and seeds, it was recognized that the setback was temporary, and operations for developing the Port were continued with unabated activity. A further loan of 41 lákhs of rupees has been sanctioned. At Aden there was a slight fall in receipts, but dredging operations were continued on a slightly extended scale at greatly reduced expenditure, and the general financial results were satisfactory. Port Trusts: Bombay, Karáchi and Aden.

34. Snagging operations continued as usual. Owing to a less abundant harvest there was a slight decrease in the river-borne traffic between Sind and the Punjáb. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on his visit to Karáchi announced the abolition of the boat tax and the remission of all arrears connected with it. Indus Conservancy Department.

35. During the year the work of organization and registration of societies progressed satisfactorily, especially in the Southern Division. An Urban Society was established in Bombay, the chief object of which will be to provide loans for rural societies. So far there has been no actual failure of any society, and only one is reported to be in an unsatisfactory condition. The voluntary service as honorary organizers of three retired Deputy Collectors was accepted by Government. By the close of the year thirty-one societies had been registered, and others were being organized. Co-operative Credit Societies.

Crop area.

36. In the Presidency proper the net cropped area showed a further decline of 5·23 per cent., owing to the weakness of both the early and later rains in all districts of the Dekkhan, except Khándesh, and in the Karnátak. In Gujarát and in all parts of the Konkan, except Thána, the areas under all crops increased. In Sind owing to a favourable inundation there was a rise in the area under cultivation of 15·19 per cent., which more than counterbalances the decline in the previous year of 11·6 per cent. The shrinkage in the Presidency proper occurred chiefly in the sowings of jowári, wheat, oil-seeds and gram. In the Dekkhan and Karnátak in view of the shortage of rainfall large sowings of bájri were made in place of jowári, but much of the crop failed completely. Under cotton there was an increase in Sind of 28 per cent. and in the Presidency proper of 9 per cent. In the Presidency proper the area under tobacco rose by 23 per cent., but failed to equal the pre-famine figures. The area under pulses in the Presidency proper increased by 4·5 per cent. As the result of insufficient rain the area under irrigation in the Presidency proper declined considerably, but in Sind there was a large increase, which, however, was partly due to improved registration. In the number of pakka irrigation tanks there was a slight decrease, and in that of kacha irrigation wells there was a slight increase.

Crop experiments.

37. Owing to the unfavourable character of the season the number of crop experiments was very limited. In all, 91 experiments were reported, of which 30 related to wheat.

Agricultural experiments.

38. Owing to the deficiency of rain the results from experimental farms, except where there were facilities for irrigation, were most unsatisfactory. In the growth and acclimitization of new varieties, and in the hybridization of cottons little progress was possible. Useful information, however, was obtained as to the stimulus afforded to insect-pests by a dry season, and the injurious results following on the application of manures in the absence of sufficient moisture. The important experiments at the Manjri farm were successfully continued by the aid of irrigation, but the valuable experiments in ráb cultivation at Lonawla were rendered quite inconclusive by violent and unseasonable rain. At Surat, where very important experiments for the improvement of cotton are proceeding, the season was most unfavourable. There was a slowly increasing demand for the superior agricultural implements supplied by some of the farms, and large quantities of selected seed were distributed.

Advances to cultivators.

39. The pronounced scarcity in the greater part of the Dekkhan and Southern Marátha Country was mainly responsible for an increase of 2·43 lákhs of rupees in advances given for the permanent improvement of the land. In this way a considerable amount of useful work was carried out and labour was provided for many who would otherwise have been obliged to resort to the nearest famine work. Great scarcity of fodder in the same regions was the chief cause of an increase of 3·65 lákhs of rupees in advances for the purchase of seed and cattle.

Agricultural stock and breeding operations.

40. The number of cattle of all sorts shown in the quinquennial return published during the year shows a steady increase for the whole Presidency, including Sind, although the total is not yet more than about four-fifths of the average of the ten years preceding the year 1896-1897. In the last two years owing to scarcity of fodder some districts in the Karnátak have suffered a marked setback. Gujarát has been most fortunate and shows a remarkable increase of young stock. Under the superintendence of the Civil Veterinary Department and the immediate direction of a Veterinary Graduate paid by Government the Northcote Gowshála had a successful year. There was a

satisfactory increase in the number of mares covered by Government stallions, due probably to the removal in the previous year of restrictions as to branding.

Fairs and shows.

41. There was a slight decline in the exhibits at the Ahmedabad Horse Show. Four cattle fairs were held during the year, those at Ahmedabad and Ahmednagar being newly instituted or revived after a lapse of some years. All were successful except that held at Sholápur.

Meteorology.

42. The monsoon as in the previous year was distinguished by lateness and weakness. Two heavy storms from the Bay of Bengal passed through the Central Provinces to Gujarát and North Deccan in July and gave a large excess of rain, which to some extent compensated for the subsequent weakness in August and September of the Arabian Sea monsoon. In the other parts of the Presidency, including the Konkan, the rainfall was in defect throughout the season and crops suffered accordingly.

Prices and wages.

43. As the result of the unsatisfactory nature of the season in a considerable portion of the Presidency there was a general rise in prices throughout the Presidency. Prices were naturally highest in those districts in which the home supplies proved insufficient, but in those parts of the Presidency, including Sind, where the season was favourable, there was also a rise in prices, which was due to the exportation of food-grains to the affected districts. But for the facility with which food-grains circulated, prices in the affected districts would have risen very much higher. In the Karnátak jowári rose in price by 133 per cent. and bájri by 100 per cent., while in Sind the rise in the prices of these foods varied from 14 to 25 per cent. In Sind there was a slight rise in the price of wheat, in Gujarát there was a rise of nearly 33 per cent., and in the Deccan there was a rise of from 67 to 100 per cent. The price of rice, owing to large imports from Rangoon, did not rise in so marked a way as those of the various cereals. Owing to the complete absence of any organisation of labour and of any fixed standard of life there was no visible connection between prices and wages. Further the readiness with which the wage-earners in the affected parts emigrated during the season of scarcity partly accounts for the comparative stability in wages in spite of varying conditions. In as many as fifteen districts there was practically no change in the rates of wages, while in six there was actually a fall, and in three only was there a rise.

Forests.

44. Except in Sind, where the river gave rather more than it took away, the variations in the area of the forests were slight. Demarcation of boundaries and ride-cutting were continued as usual. Owing to the floods in Ahmedabad and scarcity in the Deccan the amount of produce given away in free grants was considerably larger than in the previous years. The good inundation in Sind was responsible for an improvement in natural reproduction and a large fall in the number of forest fires. In the Central Circle the dryness of the year was against good natural reproduction. The results from plantations and broadcasting were mostly satisfactory, though frost did damage in Sind. Communications, especially in the Dángs, were improved. The financial results of the year's working were satisfactory.

Manufactures and industries.

45. The exploitation of the mineral resources of the Presidency proceeded during the year. Gold and manganese ore engrossed the attention of prospectors and miners, and from reports it would seem that the gold-fields in the Dhárwár District and the manganese fields in the Panch Mahál District show signs of a successful future. Mills and ginning and pressing factories showed a continued increase, but it is noticed that little discretion is shown in the establishment of factories, and that when business is bad, refuge is sought in

the combine, a form of progress which is to be deprecated. For the present the cotton industry in its various forms holds undisputed pre-eminence, but an independent development in iron and steel manufacturies may follow on the discoveries of manganese and the demand for machinery from Mining Companies. Machinery for husking rice and crushing sugar-cane is already manufactured in the Presidency, but leaves room for great improvement. Ancient industries, like the cottage industries of England, seem to have had their day, and though attempts are being made to introduce improved types of handlooms, the weight of custom and prejudice is not to be lightly removed.

Trade.

46. It is most satisfactory to note that the check experienced in the foreign trade of the Presidency proper in the previous year has not been repeated. In the figures of the aggregate sea-borne trade of the Presidency there was a further improvement of 372 lákhs of rupees. In addition to the improvement in the foreign trade there was a continued increase in the coasting trade. Karáchi alone owing to a temporary shrinkage in the wheat trade suffered a setback.

Bombay.

The figures for the Presidency proper depend almost entirely on those of Bombay. The rise in foreign imports of 3½ crores and in foreign exports of 4·19 crores was the most remarkable feature of the year. To the rise in imports the chief contribution was an increase of 2·09 crores in the value of imports of articles manufactured and partly manufactured. Of this amount nearly three-fourths was obtained from the increase in imports of yarn and textile fabrics. Smaller increases included a rise of 54·47 lákhs in the value of the imports of machinery and millwork, testifying to the increasing industrial activity of Bombay. In the imports of foreign oil there was a further decrease, which is to be attributed in part to the destructive disturbances at Baku, and also to the growing popularity of Burma oil which threatens to oust all except the highest qualities of Kerosine. In the imports of raw cotton, which depend both on the outturn of local crops and on the price of American cotton, there was a decline of 9·52 lákhs of rupees. The increase in exports of Indian produce was mainly due to an advance of 3·14 crores under raw materials and unmanufactured articles, of 3½ crores in cotton owing to large increases in the distribution to Japan and France, and of 2·72 crores under articles manufactured and partly manufactured, of which 2·54 crores were under cotton fabrics. There were notable decreases in the exports of tea owing to the unfavourable Persian tariff, in opium, owing to high prices asked by the Malwa dealers, and in seeds owing to the damage to the crops caused by frost. For re-exportations of foreign imports the chief customer was Persia which contributed an increase of 5 lákhs to the general increase of 19 lákhs in the volume of this trade, in which Bombay acts as an entrepôt. In the distribution of the foreign trade the British Empire retained and slightly improved the figures of its premier position. Trade with America, though still small, doubled itself. In the coasting trade the most remarkable increase was an advance of 17 lákhs in the exports to Sind. The conspicuous feature of the land trade of the Presidency proper was the rise in value by 14·2 per cent., coincident with the fall in volume of 4·2 per cent., of the land trade with the other parts of India. The decline in volume was mostly in imports of wheat, oil-seeds, and other food-grains owing to the inferior harvests experienced at the centres of export in Northern and Central India. The chief feature of the exports was the increased demand for salt and refined sugar from other parts of India. There was also an increased demand for food-grains owing to local scarcity in Rájputána and Central India. In the local trade between Bombay port and the rest of the Presidency there was an increase in value of 17 per cent. Owing to scarcity in parts of the Presidency there were

larger movements than usual in wheat, grain, and pulses. The industrial development of the Presidency was reflected in a large increase under coal and coke and railway materials.

Sind. It was noted last year that the export of wheat was the backbone of the trade of Karáchi and the figures of this year furnish negative evidence to the same effect. There was a decrease in the wheat trade of 51·06 per cent., and in spite of the foreign imports being the largest yet experienced there was a decline of 4·79 crores in the entire value of the trade of the port. The serious decline in the wheat trade was due to the fact that owing to frost and unseasonable rainfall there was a shrinkage in the crop of the United Provinces, which normally finds its outlet through Karáchi. Consequent on this shrinkage prices in India rose above home rates with the results described above. Foreign imports of articles of food and drink increased by 39·04 lákhs, and there was a very considerable increase in the imports of sugar for the Punjáb. The trade in cotton piece-goods increased by 12·9 per cent. In the coasting trade a small decrease in imports was counterbalanced by an increase of 11 per cent. in exports. By exports of grain to Kutch and Káthiáwár, in which parts there had been poor harvests, the subordinate ports almost doubled their export trade. There was a satisfactory increase in the land trade with Afghanistan and Seistan, but in that with Beluchistan there was a decline.

Aden. The foreign and Indian trade of Aden showed a considerable improvement though the exceptional figures of two years ago were not equalled. The improvement is to be attributed in part to the increased trade from Somaliland resulting from the cessation of the disturbances caused by the Mad Mullah, and in part to the excellent rains received in the Aden Hinterland and Arabia. Good rains, however, operated both ways, for while the bumper crop of coffee produced an increase of 9¼ lákhs of rupees in the value of the imports, the need for imported grain practically ceased and the imports decreased by 10¼ lákhs of rupees. Owing to the opening of new markets in Abyssinia and Somaliland there was a large increase in all piece-goods and cotton manufactures. In the inland trade there was a slight setback due to the good season which make the inhabitants independent of such imports as were required by them in the two previous seasons of drought.

Public Works. 47. A detailed account of the works carried out during the year will be found in Chapter IV. The total expenditure on works of all kinds from Imperial, Provincial and Local Funds amounted to 80·54 lákhs of rupees, an increase of slightly more than 12 lakhs when compared with the figures of the previous year. The increase was chiefly under Provincial Funds in which the expenditure rose from 45¾ lákhs to a little over 55 lákhs. The outlay under Imperial Funds declined from 8¾ lákhs to approximately 7 lákhs. Civil Buildings necessitated an expenditure of 35·22 lákhs as against 28·91 lákhs in the previous year. The expenditure under communications rose by about eleven thousand and amounted to 11·45 lákhs. The cost of works carried out in relief of famine by the Public Works Department increased from Rs. 26,000 to Rs. 1,14,000.

Irrigation. 48. The total expenditure on irrigation works in the Presidency and Sind amounted to 48⅓ lákhs of rupees as against 48½ lákhs in the previous year, and was divided between Sind and the Presidency proper in the proportion of 2¼ to 1. Of the total expenditure, Rs. 11,27,173 were spent on works and Rs. 21,70,091 on repairs. A full account of irrigation works and revenue for the past year is given in Chapters IV and V. Irrigation in the Northern Division suffered from the

abnormally heavy rainfall in the month of July, which breached the Khári Cut Canal and two of the large storage reservoirs. Later there was scarcity of rain and the Hathmati river practically ceased to flow in November. There was consequently a fall in the area irrigated and in the assessed revenue as compared with the average of the last ten years. Good progress was made towards the completion of five irrigation tanks in the Kaira and Panch Maháls Districts. The survey of the proposed Mahi Canal was continued, and a report on the Sábarmati Canal project was submitted. In the Central Division owing to insufficient rainfall tanks did not fill, and rivers ceased to flow early in the season. In spite of a decrease in the area irrigated, there was a considerable increase in the figures of the gross assessed revenue, as much of the area was under high-rated crops. Work on the masonry dam at Chankápur and on the Girna Left Bank Canal in connection with it progressed, and, in relief of famine, work was begun on the Nira Right Bank Canal, the Victoria Tank at Warwand, the Godáveri Right Bank Canal and the Musalwadi, Bhamburdi and Mangi Tanks. A survey for the enlargement of the Ojhár Left Bank Canal was completed and the Pravara Project for supplementing the supply of the Ojhár Right and Left Bank Canals was submitted. Preliminary surveys were carried out in Khándesh, including that of a large irrigation tank at Karwand in the Sátpura Hills. In the Southern Division no large works were undertaken during the year. As compared with the average of the past ten years there was an increase both in the area under cultivation and in the gross assessed revenue, but the increases were entirely due to the Krishna and Gokák Canals, without which, owing to the failure of the late rains, there would have been considerable decreases. The Godáveri Project was submitted during the year and the Nira Right Bank Canal Project was under preparation. In relief of famine excavation work was begun on the Gokák Canal. The total area irrigated from the Deccan and Gujarát Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept was 105,716 acres against 131,905 acres in the previous year. The gross assessed revenue rose from Rs. 8,45,905 to Rs. 8,93,325. In Sind the inundation was exceptionally favourable and all the canals reported very satisfactory results. Erosion was particularly active at the head of the Dád and Western Nára Canals. Contour surveys for improving existing canals were in progress. The Mahi Wah project, as originally sanctioned, was completed, but additions have been found necessary. Works in connection with the Mithráo Canal were completed during the year, and work on the Nasrat, Fuleli and Hasanali Canals was continued. The surveys in the Fuleli Canals District and the Eastern Nára District were completed, and a preliminary survey was undertaken to find a permanent mouth near Rohri for the Dád and other inundation canals, having their mouths from "kacha" banks along the Indus and dependant on the vagaries of the river. In addition to topographical surveys over a length of about 329 miles, a combined hydrographic and topographic survey was carried out for 35 miles by the Indus River Commission. The borings for the survey of the site for the Sukkur weir were continued, and special observations of depths of scour were carried out. The area irrigated by all classes of works in the Province was 3,349,488 acres against 2,923,928 acres in the previous year and 3,151,807 acres in the year 1903-04. The gross assessed revenue amounted to Rs. 81,51,376 of which Rs. 3,75,485 were on account of direct and Rs. 77,75,891 on account of indirect receipts, the corresponding figures for 1904-05 and 1903-04 being Rs. 66,47,292 (Rs. 4,91,958 direct and Rs. 61,55,334 indirect) and Rs. 73,33,716 (Rs. 5,00,835 direct and Rs. 68,32,881 indirect) respectively. Both the figures of area irrigated and revenue assessed are the highest yet recorded.

49. During the year 189·90 miles of railway were opened for traffic. The longest continuous addition was one of 100·53 miles, forming the Narnaul-Phulera Section of the Rewári-Phulera Chord Railway. Several important new lines were under construction, and work was begun on the Bombay Harbour Branch of the G. I. P. Railway. Extensive surveys were completed during the year. On the termination of the old contract of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, the railway was purchased by the State and a new contract is to be executed, providing for the continued working of the railway by the Company. The earnings of all the more important lines showed satisfactory improvement. Railways.

50. Owing to the redistribution of revenue and expenditure under Imperial and Provincial effected by the new Provincial Settlement which came into force in 1905-1906, some heads of account, notably Land Revenue, Excise, Salt, Stamps and Registration, show marked variations of figures when compared with those of the preceding year. The results of this redistribution are visible in the aggregate figures of Imperial receipts, in which there was a decrease of roughly 30½ lákhs of rupees, while in Provincial and Local receipts there was a rise of 26¾ lákhs of rupees. There was, however, in addition to these changes a real fall in Imperial revenue, notably under Opium and Salt, and a real rise in Provincial revenue. In Imperial expenditure there was a rise of 10 lákhs, in Provincial expenditure of 56 lákhs, and in Local expenditure of 6 lákhs. Finance: General.

Partly owing to smaller assignments from Imperial to Provincial and partly also to increased collections in Gujarát, where owing to the favourable nature of the season arrears of the previous year were collected, there was an increase in receipts from Land Revenue of nearly 31½ lákhs. In the receipts from Customs there was an increase of 13 lákhs, which denotes the expansion of sea-borne trade. In the receipts from Forests there was an increase of 2 lákhs owing to the demand for fodder and the higher prices obtained for timber. In the receipts from the Mint there was an increase of 6½ lákhs owing to the enhanced rupee coinage during the year. Imperial.

The increase of nearly 36½ lákhs in the receipts from Excise, though in part due to the new Provincial Settlement, was also the result of the improved condition of local industries and the ensuing competition for toddy-shop licenses. The only other important rise in receipts was one of 2 lákhs from Forests. In the receipts from Land Revenue there was a fall of more than 17¾ lákhs, the result of smaller assignments from Imperial to Provincial, which were partly counterbalanced by the increase of the Provincial share from one-fourth to one-half under the Provincial Settlement and partly by increased receipts in Gujarát consequent on a favourable season. The chief increases in expenditure were of 1½ lákhs under Excise, due in part to the redistribution under the new Settlement and in part to the maintenance of additional establishments; of 1 lákh under Forests, due to fodder operations in areas where there was scarcity; of 1 lákh under General Administration, due to charges in connection with the Royal Visit; of 1½ lákhs under Police, owing to re-organization and extra charges on account of famine expenses; of 1¼ lákhs under Medical and nearly 4 lákhs under Scientific and other minor departments, due to the payment of the grant to the Prince of Wales' Museum of Western India and to higher expenditure on experimental cultivation; and of nearly 1½ lákhs on Famine, due to the greater severity of conditions in 1905-1906. Provincial.

51. There was great activity at the Mint during the year. On Government account and for the Karauli Darbár 12·17 crores of rupees were struck. The work for the Karauli Darbár consisted of the conversion of the silver currency of that State into Government rupees. Silver coins were also struck for the Mint.

Straits Settlements Government. In the value of gold bullion and coin tendered in exchange for rupees there was a decrease of 3·56 crores of rupees. Silver of the value of 24·62 lákhs of rupees was received from England for the Special Ingot Reserve.

Currency: Presidency Circle.

52. In the gross circulation of notes on the last day of the year there was a comparatively small increase of 5·55 lákhs. An increase of 21 lákhs in the monthly net circulation of notes of low values was more than counterbalanced by a decrease of 25 lákhs in the corresponding figures for notes of high values. The increasing popularity of the Rs. 5 note was again manifested. The appreciation of a gold coinage was seen in the issues of sovereigns, in which there was an increase of 29 lákhs of rupees. No new forgeries came to light.

Karáchi Circle.

In the value of notes in circulation at the close of the year there was an increase of 46 lákhs of rupees. This increase was chiefly due to the use made by Banks and European Firms of the new facilities for telegraphic transfers between Currency Offices.

Land Revenue.

53. Including the demand on account of former years the land revenue demand amounted to Rs. 4·90 crores, and exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 79·96 lákhs. The collections amounted to Rs. 3·41 crores and were higher than those of the previous year by Rs. 31·81 lákhs. These figures are those of the Revenue year ending July 31st and should not be confused with those of the Financial year ending March 31st. The increases both in the demand and the collections were mainly due to the recovery in the year under report of amounts suspended in the preceding year in Gujarát. This increase more than counterbalanced the suspensions which the poorness of the season necessitated in the Deccan and Karnátak. In Sind owing to the favourable inundation there was a large increase in the area of land put under cultivation and consequently of the land revenue demand and collections. In the number of distraints there were no remarkable variations except in the district of Ahmedabad where owing to the reluctance of the revenue-payers to pay up the amounts suspended in the previous year there was a large increase.

Sea Customs, Bombay.

54. As compared with last year there was a rise of 4½ lákhs in the receipts of the Bombay Customs House. The increase was confined to the Import Duties, which constituted almost the whole of the revenue. Although the increased establishment was employed for a complete year for the first time there was a minute decrease in the percentage of total expenditure to net collection. A considerable increase in the amount paid as refunds of duty was due in part to the increase in refunds of duty to Kashmir. The large decrease in movements of Silver Bullion and Coin was the chief cause of a reduction in drawbacks of nearly one lákh. As the result of heavy transactions in sugar the value of goods bonded in the Public Warehouse was three times as large as that of last year.

Karáchi and Sind Ports.

The net Customs receipts at Karáchi and other Sind ports increased, when compared with those of the preceding year, by 15½ per cent. In the amounts paid both in refunds and withdrawals there were large increases. In the percentage of total expenditure to net collection there was a small decrease.

Land Customs.

The establishment of an additional Náka on the Káthiáwár Frontier removed the existing inconvenience to traffic between the Limbdi State and Cambay and Kaira. An unfavourable fishing season and the ravages of locusts resulted in a considerable fall in the receipts at the Portuguese Frontiers from the exports of salted fish, cocoanuts, copra and betel-nuts.

Opium.

55. As an item of Imperial Revenue the receipts from Opium showed, as compared with the figures of the previous year, a decline of 27 lákhs. This decline was due chiefly to the diminished exports to China which in this year

reached the lowest figure recorded in the decade. The reason for this may be traced to the high prices paid early in the season to Bombay Merchants by Chinese buyers as the result of a rumour that the Chinese crop had failed. Even after this rumour had proved false, and when there was competition from cheap Chinese Opium the Málwa dealers persisted in asking the high prices which had ruled at the beginning of the season.

Salt: Presidency proper.

56. The results from the operation during the whole year of the reduction of the duty on salt, introduced towards the close of the preceding year, present the most interesting features of the report on the work of the Salt Department. There was a large increase in removals of salt, especially to the Central and United Provinces, and to Málwa. Owing, however, to the postponement of purchases towards the end of the year in consequence of a rumour that in commemoration of the Royal Visit there would be a further reduction in the duty, and also owing to scarcity in the Deccan and the Southern Marátha Country, there was a slight decrease in the average consumption per head in the Presidency itself. The loss of revenue resulting from the reduction of the duty was 35·70 lákhs of rupees. In twelve out of the eighteen districts the full benefit of the reduction is now obtained by the purchaser. A large decrease in the number of offences detected is attributed to the reduction of the duty which has made salt so cheap that the contraband trade is no longer worth the risks which it entails. As yet private traders have not taken any advantage of the abolition during the previous year of the monopoly for the sale of Barágra salt. Production at Barágra declined by nearly 2 lákhs of maunds owing to unseasonable rain in the month of February, but in the manufacture of sea-salt there was an increase of nearly 4 lákhs of maunds.

Sind.

In Sind there was a general but slight increase both in production and distribution and also in the average rate of consumption per head, which is, for well-known reasons, very much lower than the corresponding rate in the Presidency proper. In the revenue there was a fall of nearly one lákh of rupees.

Aden.

Aden during the year recovered from the disorganisation caused by plague and there was a satisfactory increase both in the production and distribution of salt from the Government works, and also in the revenue receipts. Owing to a large increase in the demand from Calcutta for Aden Salt there was a corresponding rise in the exports from the Italian Salt Works.

Excise: Presidency.

57. In spite of the poorness of the season in the greater part of the Dekkhan and the Southern Marátha Country, the revenue from excise increased from 1·23 crores of rupees to 1·26 crores. A fall of 1·24 lákhs of rupees in receipts from opium was more than counterbalanced by a rise of 3·43 lákhs in receipts from country spirit and of more than three quarters of a lákh in receipts from intoxicating drugs. In various parts of the Presidency, but especially in the Northern Division, a temperance movement was in progress, and materially reduced the sales of country spirit and toddy in the districts of Surat, Thána and Broach. In spite, however, of this movement there was a large increase in the consumption of country spirit in the Presidency as a whole. In the sale of toddy there was a decrease of about 3 per cent. The prospects of Indian-made beer are not encouraging, as the British troops, who were the chief customers, are not satisfied with it. There are, however, great possibilities for Indian manufactures of denatured spirits for industrial purposes. The fall in receipts from opium is subject to various explanations. It is reported that the younger generation is decidedly less addicted to the consumption of opium and that in the old habitués of the drug plague found easy victims. The higher prices at which opium was sold during the year might be expected to have reduced the sales, but it is noticeable that, while the decline in consump-

tion was shared by all the districts in which the monopoly system prevails, it did not occur amongst those in which the single-shop system is established. The results suggest inferences the reverse of favourable to the monopoly system. But the question is receiving examination. The number of cases of illicit distillation show the usual fluctuations. A good mhowra crop in Thána resulted in a large increase in the number of cases of illicit distillation. Similarly in Sátára, where the season was favourable to the cultivation of hemp, there was a notable increase in the number of offences connected with hemp. On the other hand it is reported from Surat that the application of the mhowra flowers section of the A'bkári Act produced a considerable decrease in the number of cases of illicit distillation, and that in Kaira and Surat deterrent punishments by the magistracy and in Khándesh and Násik efficient supervision by the excise staff effected similar results.

Sind. The most important event in Sind was the substitution of the single-shop system for the vend of opium in place of the monopoly system. Revenue increased from 13·66 lákhs of rupees to 14·69 lákhs as the result of increases in the license fees for the sale of intoxicating drugs, country spirit and opium. The average rate of consumption per head of country spirit remained unchanged, but in the average consumption of opium there was a slight fall.

Aden. At Aden receipts fell from 1·14 lákhs of rupees to 1·07 lákhs. The decrease was entirely due to the decrease in the import duties on foreign liquor.

Cotton Duties. 58. During the year three new mills were started, and there was a considerable increase in the issues of cloth except in Ahmedabad, where, owing to the additional fineness of the cloth, the output was rather less. The amount of yarn spun was the highest recorded since the introduction of the Act. In the collections of duty there was an increase of nearly 2½ lákhs of rupees. China, Arabia and Aden took most of the exports, the figures relating to China being nearly double those of the previous year.

Stamps. 59. During the year a separate stamp depôt, independent of the Bombay depôt, was established at Karáchi. A decrease of nearly three quarters of a lákh in receipts at Bombay was due to the fact that in the previous year exceptionally large amounts were paid in Probate duty. A small decrease in receipts at Karáchi is attributed to the withdrawal of the one anna receipt stamp.

Income tax. 60. The demand—including arrears of previous years—increased by 1·16 lákhs of rupees, and the collections exceeded those of the previous year by the same amount.

Local funds. 61. Owing to the transfer to Messrs. MacMillan & Co. of the copyright of the Vernacular Reading Series there was a large decrease both in the receipts and expenditure of the Government Central Book Depôt. Cantonment Funds show improved figures owing to the fact that they have been relieved of the expenses of the maintenance of police. Other funds show increased balances, except Educational Funds, which with one exception have been transferred either to private trustees or to the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments.

Births and deaths. 62. Excluding the figures for Europeans and Eurasians, which show little change, the most notable feature of the returns of births and deaths is the decrease in the number of deaths from 764,914 to 588,394. The decrease is to be attributed to a great decline in the number of deaths caused by plague. The mortality from small-pox was the highest recorded during the last twenty-seven years, and the figures rose from 4,289 to 16,985. Births which numbered 611,173 exceeded deaths by nearly 23,000, but were less by 37,000 than those of the previous year. There was a general rise in prices throughout the Presidency,

but it is difficult to trace any connection between it and the diminished birth-rate. The decline in the birth-rate was limited to those districts from which there was extensive emigration mainly to Native States, and consequently a large number of births must have escaped registration.

Emigration and immigration.

63. Owing to scarcity in the Deccan and Karnátak there were extensive movements of population, but the emigrants returned to their homes in time to resume agricultural operations for the coming year. The usual seasonal influx into Bombay and other large towns was considerably larger for the same reason. The Uganda Railway took its usual contingent, but most of the labour came from the Panjáb, and only comes into these returns because the men were shipped at Bombay or Karáchi. There is at present no decrease in the number of emigrants to South Africa and Burmah. These emigrants are drawn from the Konkan and from Surat and Broach.

Medical Relief.

64. There was a net increase of 13 in the number of medical institutions open at the end of the year. In all hospitals and dispensaries there was a slight increase in the number of both in and out-patients, except in the case of State-Special and Railway Hospitals which showed a slight decrease in in-patients. It is noticeable that among in-patients there were three males to one female, and among out-patients there were two males to one female. There was a slight fall in the number of cases of malaria, but a large increase in respect of small-pox. There was a satisfactory rise of 4,000 in the number of surgical operations, an indication of increasing confidence on the part of the people. The total expenditure rose by a little more than one lákh of rupees, and in the average cost of each patient there was a fractional decrease.

Lunatic Asylums.

65. In the seven lunatic asylums there was a slightly larger population than during the previous year. The health of the inmates continued good.

Sanitation.

66. Municipalities and Local Boards not having recovered from the crippling effects of plague expenditure and bad seasons, many urgent schemes had to be left untouched, and beyond routine work little could be done. The inspection of vessels at Bombay and the supervision of the pilgrim traffic continued as usual.

Vaccination.

67. The small net increase in the number of primary vaccinations during the year is to be explained by the fact that in the Central Registration District there was a large decrease owing to the dispersion of the people caused by the prevalence of famine conditions. The large decrease in the number of re-vaccinations was due entirely to the fall in the figures of the Presidency Circle, Bombay, in which during the previous year the figures were unusually high owing to the presence of the disease in epidemic form.

Veterinary.

68. After an absence of three years rinderpest again appeared in the Presidency. It was first introduced into Sholápur and Ahmednagar by cattle imported from the Moglai. In Sholápur and Thána a small amount of inoculation was performed, but the people showed themselves most unwilling to submit their cattle to the operation. Of other diseases there was a recrudescence of foot and mouth disease, which in the previous year had practically disappeared.

Education.

69. As the result of the very considerable diminution in plague coincident with the provision of increased resources the results of the year in education were very satisfactory. In the number of public educational institutions there was a large increase of 745, and a corresponding increase of nearly 67,000 in the number of pupils, which, but for scarcity in parts of the Central and Southern Divisions, would have been even larger. The increase was, as it was

intended, most marked in the Primary Schools. University results were very similar to those of last year and, but for the closing of the Kolhápur College on account of cholera, would have been better. In the various Professional Colleges the attendance improved, especially at the College of Science at Poona. The acquisition of a large area of land at Poona and the commencement of building operations mark the separation of the Agricultural College from the College of Science and the beginning of an independent career of increased activity and value. The supply of good trained teachers for all Government High Schools, and also as far as possible for aided High Schools, has been assured by the establishment in Bombay during the year of a Government Training College for teachers. The figures of attendance and the results of examinations in High Schools and Middle Schools show that a steady development of secondary education is in progress throughout the Presidency. The development of accommodation in hostels, as conducive to a healthy common life, is receiving special attention from the authorities of the Educational Department. In the development of primary education there was a notable increase in the number of schools and pupils, the result mainly of the increased resources placed at the disposal of the District Local Boards. With the increase in the number of schools, especially of small village-schools, has arisen the difficulty of providing them with masters, the remuneration being in many cases too low to make such posts acceptable to trained men. The examination results show a growing inclination to leave the primary school after passing the 4th Standard and to go elsewhere to learn English. Perusal of the figures of Night Schools makes their utility appear questionable. The primary education of girls appears to be making definite progress, and for the present the chief difficulty lies in the lack of trained mistresses and their inferior pay and position. In the number of pupils there was a satisfactory increase. In the figures of Mahomedan boys attending primary schools there was a considerable increase, but it must be admitted that secondary education, and still less higher education, are not proportionately pursued by this community. The figures for aboriginal tribes and depressed classes show an improvement, which would have been larger had the season been better, but, until a sufficient number of teachers of their own class has been trained, progress must necessarily be slow. From all parts increased attention to physical drill and athletics, including English games, is reported.

Yerávda Reformatory School.

70. The accommodation at Yerávda Reformatory School was strained to its utmost capacity and the authorities were obliged to reject additional applications from Magistrates. The health and discipline of the boys were particularly good. As the first trials had turned out satisfactorily the system of licensing boys to private employers was expanded. Reports of pupils discharged during the last three years were good. Various industries were profitably conducted, and the results of examinations were satisfactory.

Literature.

71. There was a slight increase in the number of publications during the year. In both choice and handling of subject they exhibited much the same features and the same degree of merit as did those of the previous year.

Native Press.

72. The precarious life of the Native newspaper is illustrated by the fact that during the year 35 newspapers came into existence, while 30 existing publications were discontinued. One editor was prosecuted and convicted under Indian Penal Code, section 124-A. The visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales produced fervid expressions of loyalty and the appointment of Mr. Morley was universally welcomed. Owing to his attitude towards the military question, the resignation of Lord Curzon was received, even by pronounced opponents of his general policy, with mixed feelings. The

partition of Bengal was for the most part condemned, though the Bengali demonstrations and the boycott policy were approved only by the extremists of the Deccan Press. The successes of Japan and the revolutionary movements in Russia roused sympathetic interest. The legislative measures of the Bombay Government were subjected to a criticism which was keen but not unfriendly except in the case of the Bill to amend the Abkári Act.

73. The important repairs to the famous Mahommedan temples and palaces at Bijápur were continued during the year. Numerous additions were made to the collection of photographs of buildings and monuments of archæological interest, and impressions were taken of several ancient inscriptions. Current repairs were executed throughout the Presidency. Archæology.

74. Under the Church of England a new church was consecrated at Kolhápur, and the foundations of two Mission Churches were laid at Hubli and Sonai. Services were held as usual by Ministers of the Church of Scotland. Ecclesiastical.

75. Unimportant variations occurred in the purchase of English and Indian stores, compared with the figures of the previous year. In issues there was a considerable increase. Contrary to the practice of the previous year, when all English stores were bought in England, one-third of these stores were in the year under report purchased in India. Stationery.

76. As the result of lower earnings and increased expenditure the net profit to Government from the working of the Press was rather less than in the previous year, in which the earnings were exceptional. Government Central Press.

77. The operations of the department were satisfactory and the balance in favour of the office showed a further considerable increase. Government Photozincographic Office.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF BOMBAY, 1905-1906.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

For—

AREA, ASPECT, CLIMATE, PRODUCTS.
HISTORICAL SUMMARY.
FORM OF ADMINISTRATION.
CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES; SYSTEM OF SURVEYS AND SETTLEMENTS.
CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY.
DETAILS OF THE LAST CENSUS.

See—

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1901-1902, PART II PAGES 1—78.

Tributary States.

1. In the following review of the administration of the Native States under the political supervision of the Government of Bombay the States are arranged in groups according to their geographical position. The North Gujarát States, forming the most important group, lie mostly to the north of the Narbada and comprise an area more than twice as large as that of all the remaining States. The South Gujarát States, which lie to the south of the Tápti, are comparatively unimportant. The Marátha States fall into four groups. The North and South Konkan groups lie below the ghâts to the north and south of Bombay respectively. The Deccan and Southern Marátha Country States are situated in the southern and eastern portions of the Deccan plateau. The province of Sind contains one State. The Settlement at Aden, including Perim, directly administered by the Government of Bombay, is also included in this review.

2. The total area of these States is 62,595 square miles; the population according to the census of 1901 is 6,950,983, and the gross revenue is Rs. 4,15,32,819.

I—NORTH GUJARAT.

1.—CUTCH.

Ruling Chief—His Highness Maha Rao Shri Mirza Raja Savai Sir Khengarji Bahadur, G.C.I.E.; *Residence*—Bhuj; *Caste*—Jadeja Rajput, Hindu; *Age*—39 years; Educated privately at Bhuj; *Has male heirs.*

Area—7,616 square miles (exclusive of the Runn, which belongs to His Highness the Ráo); *Population* (1901)—488,022; *Gross Revenue*—Rs. 21,00,000; *Tribute to British Government*—Nil; *Principal Articles of Production*—Wheat, bajri and inferior cereals, cotton; *Manufactures*—Silver articles, coarse cotton cloth, silk-stuffs, alum and saltpetre.

Chief events.

1. In November 1905 His Highness proceeded to Bombay on the occasion of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

Season and crops.

2. The rainfall of 7 inches 82 cents was more than double that of last year, but was quite insufficient, and State relief was again necessary. By the aid of Tagái 460 wells were constructed. Private charity was also directed towards the deepening of tanks. Grass in large quantities was imported free of customs dues.

Police.

3. The Police force again consisted of 572 Foot Police, and 254 Mounted Police. The cost of the force was Rs. 1,43,454, as against Rs. 1,56,071 last year. Offences reported to the Police numbered 1,112, an increase on last year's total of 194. The percentage of convictions to cases sent for trial was 84·4 as against 85·25 last year. Of property valued at Rs. 48,493 and reported stolen, the percentage of recoveries was 62·45 per cent. Last year's figures were respectively Rs. 31,197 and 51·82 per cent.

Criminal justice.

4. The number of Criminal Courts declined from 45 to 44, and disposed of 2,443 cases as against 2,135 last year. The number of persons dealt with was 3,933 of whom 47·5 per cent. were convicted. There were 139 appeals as against 164 last year. In 60 cases sentence was upheld, in 35 it was modified, and in 27 it was reversed.

TRIBUTARY STATES.
Cutch and Káthiáwár.

Prisons.

5. The population in the 12 prisons was 2,031 as against 1,982 last year. The cost of upkeep was Rs. 24,004.

Civil justice.

6. The number of Civil Courts declined from 51 to 50 and disposed of 4,216 suits as against 4,192 last year. Civil appeals filed during the year numbered 623 as against 538 last year, while the total disposed of rose from 683 to 720.

Registration.

7. The number of documents registered was 1,897 as against 1,975 in the previous year. Fees declined from Rs. 9,517 to Rs. 8,500.

Municipalities.

8. The aggregate income of the 7 Municipalities fell from Rs. 30,275 to Rs. 23,451. Expenditure was correspondingly curtailed and fell from Rs. 35,238 to Rs. 30,265.

Trade and customs.

9. Imports rose from Rs. 72,57,899 to Rs. 88,23,698, while exports declined from Rs. 36,60,474 to Rs. 12,04,173. Both rise and fall are to be attributed to the poor season. Incoming vessels numbered 3,870 and outgoing vessels 2,989 as against 3,014 and 4,088 last year.

Public works.

10. The outlay on Public Works was Rs. 95,590 as against Rs. 2,04,849 in the previous year. The State railway was opened by His Highness on October 16th, 1905, and the net earnings of the year were Rs. 15,864.

Revenue and finance.

11. Receipts, chiefly owing to a fall in the land revenue, declined from Rs. 22,97,587 to Rs. 18,83,175. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 21,06,463. There was a closing balance of Rs. 20,07,186 as against Rs. 22,30,474 of the previous year.

Vital statistics.

12. Births and deaths numbered respectively 7,506 and 7,293 as against 7,361 and 7,091 in the previous year.

Medical relief.

13. In the 11 hospitals and dispensaries there were 85,711 out-door patients and 781 in-door patients at a total cost of Rs. 36,563. Plague was less violent. There were 15,764 vaccinations, the number being almost the same as last year.

Education.

14. Schools numbered 132, and were attended by 7,488 pupils as against 6,683 last year. The expenses were Rs. 63,791 an increase of Rs. 1,726 on last year's figures.

Miscellaneous.

15. The 8 Darbári stallions covered 62 mares, of whom 7 foaled. The infanticide rules were enforced as before, and there were 171 breaches of the rules with fines of Rs. 213, against 89 breaches and fines of Rs. 569 last year. The number of State-aided marriages of Girassia girls fell from 197 to 117.

2.—KA'THIA'WA'R.

Area—20,877 square miles; *Population*—2,329,196; *Gross Revenue*—Rs. 2,13,00,000; *Tribute to British Government and His Highness the Gáekwár of Baroda*—Rs. 10,78,534; *Military Force*—7,147; *Principal Articles of Production*—Grain, cotton, stone and Akik pebbles; *Manufactures*—Silk, gold and silver lace, carpets, copper and brassware.

General.

1. The Agency is divided into four Pránts under Political Agents. There is also a Judicial Assistant.

Chief events.

2. The principal Chiefs of Káthiáwár proceeded to Bombay and had the honour to be received by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. A party of the Kumárs of the Rájkumár College rode in Their Royal Highnesses' escort. His Excellency Lord Lamington landed at Navánagar on his way to Patan. The Thákor Sáheb of Pálitána died, and His Highness the Thákor Sáheb of Bhávnagar was married.

Personnel.

3. On the retirement of Colonel W. D. Kennedy, C.S.I., Mr. P. S. V. FitzGerald, C.S.I., took over charge.

Season and crops.

4. The season though not good was in most parts very fair. In a few parts relief works were opened but did not fill.

Police.

5. The total strength of the States and Agency Police was 8,175 and their cost was Rs. 10,72,479. The number of offences reported to the Police was 6,593. In all 7,336 persons were arrested, of whom 6,948 were sent for trial, the percentage of convictions being 62·13 for the States Police and 58·73 for the Agency Police. The figures are much the same as last year. Of property valued at Rs. 1,17,193 and reported as stolen, property valued at Rs. 47,964 was recovered giving a percentage of nearly 41·0, approximately the same as last year.

Criminal justice.

6. In the 21 Agency Courts, and in the Courts of the States 16,483 offences were reported in which 21,294 persons were involved, of whom 7,018 or about 33 per cent. were convicted. The Agency Courts disposed of 40 Criminal appeals, and the States Courts of 580. In the Court of the Agent to the Governor 20 Criminal Revision Applications were disposed of. With only two exceptions extradition cases proceeded smoothly.

Prisons.

7. In the 14 Agency Jails and the 120 States Jails the number of prisoners confined during the year was 7,114, of whom 1,523 were in Agency prisons.

Civil justice.

8. In the 20 Original Civil Courts of the Agency 17·71 cases were disposed of, and arrears of 480 remained. Fifty-four Political Appeals were disposed of by the Agent to the Governor. Of a total of 142 Civil Appeals, 80 were decided in the Court of the Agent to the Governor leaving arrears of 62.

Registration.

9. The value of property affected by registration of documents fell from Rs. 31,22,364 to Rs. 28,06,482. The number of documents registered was 5,068 as against 5,205 in the previous year.

10. There were no Municipalities under the Agency jurisdiction. Municipalities.

11. The outlay by the Agency Engineer was Rs. 2,18,923 as against Rs. 1,34,104 of last year. Public Works.

12. The outstanding balance of tribute on the 31st March 1906 was Rs. 4,71,430, an increase of Rs. 9,000 on last year's figures. Tribute.

13. The exact income of the whole province could not be determined. The total approximate gross revenue was Rs. 2,13,00,000. Advances made to the States and Tálukas from the Government loan account amounted to Rs. 3,78,383 and repayments to Rs. 2,75,097. Revenue and finance.

14. The receipts of the Consolidated Local Fund amounted to Rs. 1,95,203 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,11,524, as against Rs. 2,00,940 and Rs. 2,17,153, respectively, of the previous year. Local Funds.

15. Almost the whole of the import and export trade was by sea. The imports valued at Rs. 2,33,91,859 exceeded those of last year by Rs. 49,43,569; exports valued at Rs. 1,29,19,695 show a decrease on last year's figures of Rs. 1,68,84,825. Trade.

16. In 23 hospitals and dispensaries under the Agency Surgeon, Káthiáwár, the number of in-door patients was 1,429 and of out-door patients 102,849, and the cost of upkeep was Rs. 45,868. In the Rasulkhanji Hospital for women at Rájkot 176 in-door patients and 1,796 out-door patients were treated at a cost of Rs. 13,745, a slight increase on last year's figures. In the whole of Káthiáwár there were 91,652 vaccinations. Medical relief.

17. In the Thána Circles and Civil Stations there were 5,851 births and 4,111 deaths. Vital statistics.

18. Including 285 private schools, educational institutions numbered 1,310 with 88,543 pupils, a rise of 72 schools and 4,000 pupils on last year's figures. Of these schools 261 were under the Agency. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 9,18,587, an increase of Rs. 68,000 on the expenditure of the previous year. Education.

19. The number of stallions was increased to 58 and they covered 938 mares during the year. Horse breeding.

20. At the end of the year there were 695 petty Estates, a reduction of 33 on last year's figures, under the control of the Superintendent of Managed Estates. Managed Estates.

21. There were on the roll of the Rájkumár College at the end of the year 40 Kumárs. The question of the Government grant-in-aid remained undecided. Rájkumár College.

3.—PALANPUR AGENCY.

Ruling Chiefs (First Class).	*Residence.*	*Caste.*	*Age.*	*Where educated.*	*Heirs.*
His Highness Sir Sher Mahomed Khan, G.C.I.E.	Pálanpur ...	Pathan Mahomedan.	52	Privately ...	Has male heir.
His Highness Mahomed Sher Khan Babi.	Rádhanpur ...	Do. ...	18	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	.....

Area—6,392 square miles; *Population*—468,374; *Gross Revenue* (approximate)—Rs. 13,48,941; *Tribute to His Highness the Gáekwár of Baroda*—Rs. 44,052; *Military Force*—898; *Principal Articles of Production*—Wheat, rice, jowári, bájri, cotton, gram, sarsav and mug.

1. The Agency comprises two First Class States—Pálanpur and Rádhanpur (under British management during the Nawáb's minority) and certain minor States and petty tálukas. General.

2. Malek Dajuji Panchaji and Thakor Bhanji Surajmal, representative tálukdárs, died His Excellency the Governor visited the Agency. Chief events.

3. Relations continued satisfactory. The boundary dispute with Sirohi has not yet been settled. Relations with other States.

4. Rainfall was excessive at the beginning and weak at the close of the monsoon. Crops were fair and there was no need for suspensions or remissions of Land Revenue. Season and crops.

5. A force of 4,055 Police was maintained at a cost of Rs. 2,71,543. Offences reported to the Police numbered 1,091 as against 1,028 of last year. Out of property worth Rs. 34,871 reported as stolen, property worth Rs. 12,741 was recovered, making an increase of 1 per cent. on last year. Police.

6. The number of Courts (15) remained the same, and the number of persons convicted (1,173) by them shows an increase of 112 on last year. Of a total of 167 appeals 99 were confirmed, 50 were modified and 17 were reversed. Criminal justice.

7. The Agency contained 14 jails and lock-ups. There were 1,833 inmates as against 1,504 last year. The cost of maintenance was Rs. 12,520. Prisons.

8. Out of a total of 738 suits, 651 were decided as against 502 last year. Civil appeals to the number of 203 were received, of which 159 were disposed of as against 196 last year. Civil justice.

9. The number of documents registered (43) showed an increase of 4, the fees rising from Rs. 6,648 to Rs. 7,234. Registration.

10. There were no municipalities. Municipalities.

11. The total outlay was Rs. 42,337. Public works.

TRIBUTARY STATES.

Pálanpur Agency and Mahi Kántha.

Revenue and finances.

12. The gross revenue of Pálanpur, Rádhanpur, Tharád and Váo amounted to Rs. 13,48,941 as against Rs. 14,44,528 and the gross expenditure to Rs. 13,96,488 as against Rs. 12,30,979 of last year.

Local funds.

13. There was an opening balance of Rs. 15,924. Receipts totalled Rs. 36,698 and expenditure Rs. 38,946.

Vital statistics.

14. The number of births (3,873) shews an increase of 860 and the number of deaths (1,970) an increase of 65.

Medical relief.

15. The number of dispensaries remained at 14, and the number of patients rose from 38,255 to 42,693. Expenditure rose to Rs. 28,868 from Rs. 27,496. 18,758 persons were vaccinated by 12 vaccinators at a cost of Rs. 4,200.

Education.

16. At the 69 schools in the Agency there was a daily attendance of 2,862 as against 2,678 last year.

Miscellaneous.

17. Experiments were begun in the cultivation of Tree-cotton and Egyptian cotton.

4.—MAHI KANTHA.

Ruling Chief—His Highness Major-General Sir Pratab Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., A. D. C., Mahárája of I'dar; *Residence*—Ahmednagar; *Caste*—Rathod Rájput, Hindu; *Age*—60 years; Educated privately; *Heir*—Has adopted heir.

Area—3,124 square miles; *Population* (1901)—361,545; *Gross Revenue*—Rs. 10,62,961; *Tribute to His Highness the Gáekwár of Baroda*—I'dar Rs. 30,340; sixty-two small States Rs. 99,191; *Principal Articles of Production*—Wheat, gram, cotton and all common grains, marble and chalk; *Manufactures*—Dyed cloth.

General.

1. The Agency consists of the first class State of I'dar and sixty-two smaller States.

Principal events.

2. His Highness had the special honour of being invited to be chief of the Indian staff of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales during their tour in India. The Raolji of Mansa visited Bombay on the occasion of the arrival of Their Royal Highnesses. On the death of Ráo Prathisingji of Pol in November 1905 his brother Bhupatsingji succeeded him.

Season and crops.

3. The monsoon was favourable, abnormally heavy rain falling in June. The outturn of crops was estimated at from 12 to 14 annas.

Frontier questions.

4. Three Border Courts were held for the settlement of cases between Mahi Kántha and Mejwar, Mahi Kántha and Sirohi, and Mahi Kántha and Dungarpur. Five boundary disputes with Baroda were settled.

Police.

5. The total strength of the police was 1,493, of which 586 were kept up by I'dar, and 514 by the Agency, the balance being maintained by the smaller States. The total cost of their upkeep was Rs. 2,27,908. The variations from last year's figures are slight. The number of offences reported to the police rose from 568 to 716. The percentage of convictions obtained by the Agency Police was 73·8, by the Darbár Police 75·6, and by the I'dar Police 52·5. The improvement on last year varies from 5 to 10 per cent. Corresponding with the rise in offences there was a large increase in the value of stolen property from Rs. 12,542 to Rs 64,103. The property recovered was valued at Rs. 17,892, the percentage for the Agency Police being 28·1, for the Darbár Police 67·2, and for the I'dar Police 13·7. The percentages are slightly lower than those of last year.

Criminal justice.

6. In 908 cases the Magistracy dealt with 1,973 persons, of whom 760 were convicted. The Political Agent disposed of 11 appeals, in five of which sentence was confirmed, in one modified, the remainder being reversed. In I'dar four appeals were heard, of which one was confirmed, one was modified, and two were reversed.

Prisons.

7. In the 23 Agency Jails there was a population of 514 at an average cost of Rs. 78 In the 18 I'dar Jails the population numbered 327 and the expenses were Rs. 3,453.

Civil justice.

8. The number of Civil Courts decreased by 1 to 40. They disposed of 1,782 original suits, leaving arrears of 269 as compared with 223 in the previous year. The Appellate Courts disposed of 39 appeals, leaving arrears of 24 as against 40 in the preceding year.

Registration.

9. In the Agency the number of documents registered rose from 149 to 240, and the fees (Rs. 1,431) were double those of last year. In I'dar 574 documents were registered, a fall of 232, and the fees (Rs. 3,023) realized were less than half those of the previous year.

Public works.

10. The outlay under Public Works was Rs. 52,264 of which Rs. 42,932 was spent by I'dar.

Revenue and finance.

11. The Agency gross revenue was Rs. 4,82,334 and the expenditure was Rs. 4,33,568. The gross revenue receipts of I'dar were Rs. 4,36,496, an increase of Rs. 25,725 on the previous year. The total expenditure of the State was Rs. 3,83,193 as against Rs. 3,54,642 in the preceding year.

Stamps.

12. The Agency revenue from stamps declined from Rs. 4,991 to Rs. 3,809.

Vital statistics.

13. Births and deaths numbered 10,215 and 6,406 respectively as against 11,031 and 7,158 last year.

Medical relief.

14. In the 17 hospitals and dispensaries, there were 68,343 patients at a cost of Rs. 23,185. There were 11,930 vaccinations.

15. The total number of schools was 114, the number of pupils being 6,028 and the cost of maintenance Rs. 29,567. The above figures do not include the Missionary schools which numbered 8, but had a very fluctuating attendance. At the end of the year there were 28 Kumárs at the Scott College. TRIBUTARY STATES. *Rewa Kántha and Cambay.* Education.

5.—REWA KANTHA.

Ruling Chiefs.	*Residence.*	*Caste.*	*Age.*	*Where educated.*	*Heirs.*
His Highness Máhárána Shri Chhatrasingji.	Rájpipla ...	Gohel Rájput, Hindu.	44	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	Has male heirs.
Máhárával Shri Fattehsingji.	Chhota Udepur.	Chawan Rájput, Hindu.	22	Do. ...	Has no male heir.
Máhárával Shri Mansingji.	Bária ...	Do. ...	51	Do. ...	Has male heir.
Máhárána Shri Wakhatsingji.	Lunáváda ...	Solunki Rájput, Hindu.	46	Do. ...	Has male heir.
Máhárána Shri Jorawarsingji.	Sunth ...	Punwar Rájput, Hindu.	25	Do. ...	Has no male heir.

Area—4,980 square miles; *Population*—479,065; *Gross Revenue*—Rs. 24,71,530; *Tribute to His Highness the Gáekwár*—Rs. 1,30,801; *Tribute to British Government*—Rs. 24,382; *Military Force*—1,143; *Principal Articles of Production*—Rice, wheat, bájri, jowári, cotton, timber, maize, gram and mowra; *Manufactures*—Nil.

1. This Agency comprises the first class State of Rájpipla with five second class States, five States of lesser importance, and a number of petty tálukás grouped under two Thána circles. Of the second class States Bálásinor is under Agency management. General.

2. The Chiefs of Rájpipla, Bária and Sunth attended all important functions and ceremonies in connection with the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to Bombay. In memory of the deceased Ráni of the present Rája of Rájpipla the Sandarkuwar Poor Asylum was opened at Nándod. On attaining his majority the Rája of Chhota Udepur was installed on the *gádi*, and the management of the Bihora and Dudhpur Estates was handed over to their Thákors on their attaining their majority. Chief events.

3. The early rainfall was deficient, but with good late rains a generally favourable season was experienced. Season and crops.

4. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 24,71,530, an increase of nearly 3 lákhs, attributed to extension of cultivation, realization of sale proceeds of occupancy rights, and recoveries of arrears. There was a corresponding rise of 3 lákhs in expenditure, which totalled Rs. 24,39,075, due to increased Darbár charges, repayment of Government loans and other debts and Public Works in Rájpipla, and the marriage and travels of the Rája of Chhota Udepur. Revenue and finance.

5. The police force was increased by 2 buglers to 1,394. Of 1,501 persons sent by them for trial, 1,124 were convicted. Property of the value of Rs. 11,563 was reported stolen. The proportion of recoveries was 39 per cent. Police.

6. The number of persons dealt with by the Magistrates was 3,039, an increase of 665 on last year's figures. Criminal justice.

7. The population of the 22 jails was 1,171, a rise of 180 on the previous year. Jails.

8. Including arrears the total number of suits for disposal was 4,612, of which 3,679 were completely heard. Civil justice.

9. Patients at the 19 dispensaries increased by 16,000 to 102,442, while expenses rose by Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 30,397. There were 21,917 vaccinations, an increase of 2,286 on the figures of the previous year. Medical relief.

10. The number of schools increased by 2 to 173, and the number of pupils rose from 8,468 to 8,879. Education.

6.—CAMBAY.

Ruling Chief—His Highness Jaffer Ali Khan Saheb Bahadur; *Caste*—Mogal (Shiah); *Age*—58; Educated at Cambay; *Has no male issue.*

Area—350 square miles; *Population* (1901)—75,225; *Gross Revenue*—Rs. 4,27,471; *Tribute to British Government*—Rs. 21,924; *Military Force*—228; *Principal Articles of Production*—Jowári, bájri, kodra, rice, wheat, cotton, pulses, oil-seeds and tobacco; *Manufactures*—Cornelian stones, cloths, dhotis, carpets.

1. Rainfall was deficient but seasonable for cotton, wheat and bájri. Cotton grew well and fetched good prices. Season and crops.

2. The police numbered 170 and cost Rs. 21,954 against Rs. 24,009. One hundred and five persons were arrested, and of these 59 per cent. against 78 per cent. were convicted. The value of stolen property fell from Rs. 19,633 to Rs. 7,627, and the percentage of recovery fell from 26 to 18. Police.

3. There was a slight decrease in the criminal work, 349 cases coming up for disposal against 398 in the previous year. Of the 603 persons tried, 216 were convicted. There were 11 appeals, in 7 of which the orders of the lower Courts were upheld. Criminal justice.

4. The daily average of Jail population was 20 against 32, and the cost was Rs. 1,935 against Rs. 1,895 in the previous year. Jails.

TRIBUTARY STATES.

Cambay, Dharampur, Bánsda and Sachin.

Civil justice.

5. The Civil Courts disposed of 1,193 cases out of 1,529. The Sadar Court decided 2 out of 8 cases that came up for disposal. The Appellate Courts heard 74 appeals, and in 30 cases confirmed the decisions of the lower Courts.

Registration.

6. Four hundred and sixty-four documents were registered against 474. Registration fees fell from Rs. 3,564 to Rs. 3,440.

Public works.

7. The total expenditure was Rs. 25,949. The gross earnings of the Cambay Railway were Rs. 33,638.

Revenue and finance.

8. The total receipts and expenditure were Rs. 3,48,760 and Rs. 3,17,055 against Rs. 4,98,235 and Rs. 3,82,193 in the previous year.

Medical relief.

9. The four Medical Institutions had an average daily attendance of 336 against 377. The cost fell to Rs. 6,933.

Vital statistics.

10. The number of births was 2,155 or 28·2 *per mille* and of deaths 1,971 or 26·2 per mille, against ratios *per mille* of 27·3 and 32·5, respectively, in the previous year.

Municipalities.

11. The income of the Cambay Municipality was Rs. 9,549 and its expenditure was Rs. 11,117; the deficit was, as usual, made up by the State.

Education.

12. The 26 schools had an average daily attendance of 1,476·56 against 1,480·97 in the previous year. The cost of education fell from Rs. 19,743 (including Rs. 1,995 on Industrial Schools) to Rs. 13,141.

II.—SOUTH GUJARAT.

1.—DHARAMPUR, BANSDA AND SACHIN.

Ruling Chiefs.	*Residence.*	*Caste.*	*Age.*	*Where educated.*	*Heirs.*
Maharana Shri Mohandevji Narayandevji.	Dharampur ...	Sisodia Rajput.	43	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	Has male heir.
Maharaval Shri Pratapsingji Gulabsingji.	Bánsda ...	Solanki Rajput.	42	Do. ...	Do.
Nawab Sidi Najab Ali Khan *alias* Ebrahim Khan.	Sachin ...	Sunni Mahomedan.	21	Do. ...	Do.

Area—961 square miles; *Population* (1901)—161,342; *Gross Revenue*—Rs. 9,81,724; *Tribute to British Government*—Rs. 9,154; *Military Force*—251; *Principal Articles of Production*—Rice, nágli, jowári, gram, pulses, sugarcane, molasses; *Manufactures*—Cotton cloth.

General.

1. This group consists of the three States of Dharampur, Bánsda and Sachin, all of which are second class States. The Sachin State is in charge of the Assistant Collector, Chorási Division, who is Administrator under the supervision of the Political Agent, Surat, during the minority of the Chief.

Chief events.

2. The Rajas of Dharampur and Bánsda took part by invitation in the ceremonies connected with the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to Bombay. The minor Nawab of Sachin having completed his course of training in the Imperial Cadet Corps returned to Sachin to receive training in the administration of State affairs under the guidance of the Administrator.

Season and crops.

3. The season was favourable in Dharampur, less favourable in Bánsda, while in Sachin there was partial failure of crops, and scarcity of water.

Police.

4. The total strength of the police of the three States was 342, their cost being Rs. 39,057. In 186 reported offences 243 persons were arrested and sent for trial, of whom 202 were convicted. Offences were slightly more numerous, while arrests and convictions were rather less. Of stolen property valued at Rs. 1,496 as against Rs. 10,950 of last year, property worth Rs. 1,320 was recovered, the percentage of recoveries being 88·2, a good figure though a decrease of 6 per cent. on last year.

Criminal justice.

5. Three hundred and fifty-six offences were reported to the Courts, involving 689 persons, of whom 234 were convicted. Sentence was confirmed in the only appeal preferred.

Prisons.

6. The population of the three jails was 124 as against 182 of last year, the expenses being Rs. 5,050.

Civil justice.

7. Including arrears, 285 suits were received for disposal in the 6 Civil Courts. Of these 251 cases were decided as against 299 in the previous year. Three Civil Appeals were filed and received disposal.

Registration.

8. The number of documents (169) registered was slightly in excess of last year's, while the fees (Rs. 717) were slightly in defect.

Municipalities.

9. Dharampur and Bánsda are Municipal towns, but no taxes are levied, and their expenditure (Rs. 2,471 and Rs. 1,645) is borne by the States concerned.

Public works.

10. The total outlay of the three States on Public Works was Rs. 78,584.

11. The gross income of the three States was Rs. 9,81,724 and their gross expenditure was Rs. 9,27,227. Dharampur and Bánsda had a slight increase of income, and Sachin a slight decrease. Expenditure in Dharampur rose considerably, but was within the figures of the income. TRIBUTARY STATES. *Dángs, Surgána and Jawhár.* Revenue and finance.

12. Births rose from 3,520 to 3,877 and deaths fell from 3,533 to 2,685. Vital statistics.

13. At 4 dispensaries 41,234 patients were received—a fall of 3,000 from last year—at a total cost of Rs. 15,890. The number of persons vaccinated was 5,679. Medical relief.

14. The number of schools (57) remained the same, while the number of pupils rose from 2,789 to 2,931. Education.

2.—THE DANGS.

Area—660 square miles; Population (1901)—18,633; *Gross Revenue*—Rs. 26,570.

1. The fourteen Chiefs without exception paid off their debts, and with the imminent establishment of a Post Office Savings Bank in Ahwa are likely to save money. Chief events.

2. With a fair season cultivation extended, and good crops were obtained from sowings of ground nuts, potatoes, jowári, bájri and wheat distributed among the Patels. Season and crops.

3. The number of cases reported to the Magistracy was 72 as against 51 in the preceding year. Out of the total number as many as 55 were Abkári cases, and 8 came under the Forest Act. Crime.

4. There were no epidemics. The Ahwa Dispensary continued to do good work. Vaccinations rose from 603 to 1,104. Public health and vaccination.

5. Receipts rose from Rs. 25,264 to Rs. 26,570 and expenditure from Rs. 25,128 to Rs. 25,707. Revenue and finance.

6. The school of the American Mission at one time contained 12 pupils, but was closed temporarily during the latter part of the year. Education.

III.—NORTH KONKAN.

1.—SURGANA.

Ruling Chief—Prataprao Deshmukh; *Residence*—Surgána; *Caste*—Hindu Kunbi; *Age*—25 years; Educated at Surgána State School; *Has male heirs.*

Area—360 square miles; *Population*—11,532; *Gross Revenue*—Rs. 23,325; *Tribute*—Nil; *Principal Articles of Production*—Rice, nágli, timber.

1. Surgána is a petty State of 61 villages of which 46 are khálsat and 15 alienated. It is under the supervision of the Collector and the Political Agent, Násik. General.

2. Rainfall measured 52·25 inches a decrease of 4 inches from last year. The rice crop suffered slightly, but other crops were good. Season and crops.

3. The strength of the Police was raised from 13 to 14 and the cost fell from Rs. 1,500 to Rs 1,490. In 20 offences reported to the police, 25 persons were arrested and 24 were convicted. The number of convictions was four times as large as that of the previous year. Recoveries of stolen property fell from 56·6 per cent. to 44·4, the value of property stolen being Rs. 120, or treble last year's figures. Police.

4. In all 71 persons were tried by the Deshmukh, of whom 35 were convicted. Criminal justice.

5. The population of the jail fell from 30 to 24. The expenditure was Rs. 71. Prisons.

6. The total gross revenue was Rs. 22,852 and the total expenditure Rs. 14,843. Revenue increased by Rs. 6,000 and expenditure decreased by Rs. 3,000. Revenue and finance.

7. Births fell from 411 to 385 and deaths from 228 to 201. There were 354 vaccinations. Vital statistics.

8. The attendance at the Free State School rose from 24 to 29. The expenditure was Rs. 204. Education.

2.—JAWHAR.

Ruling Chief—Raja Krishnashah Patangshah; *Caste*—Koli; *Age*—27; *Has one male heir.*

Area—310 square miles; *Population* (1901)—47,538; *Gross Revenue*—Rs. 1,74,003; *Tribute to British Government*—Nil; *Military Force*—Nil; *Principal Articles of Production*—Rice, nágli, timber.

1. The State is administered by the Rája under the supervision of the Collector of Thána, who is the Political Agent. General.

2. The Rája went to Bombay in November 1905 on the occasion of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and had the honour of presentation to His Royal Highness. The Rája had a son and heir born to him on the 23rd January 1906. Principal events.

3. The rainfall at Jawhar was 82 inches and 73 cents as compared with 82 inches and 76 cents in 1904-1905 and an average for the previous five years of 111 inches and 76 cents. The rainfall, though scanty, was timely and the crops did not suffer much. The outturn of Season and rainfall.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Jawhár and Janjira.*

rice, nágli and tur was about 12 annas. Owing to insufficiency of rain during two successive years the prices of food-grains rose by over 33 per cent. and remained at this high rate to the end of the year. The rates of skilled and unskilled labour remained steady, *viz.*, 12 annas and 3 annas a day respectively.

Police.

4. The strength of the police was 50 and their cost Rs. 4,392. Sixty offences were reported in connection with which 78 persons were arrested. Of these 75 were put on trial and 56 convicted. Property was stolen to the amount of Rs. 664, of which Rs. 267 worth was recovered. The percentage of recovery has fallen from 86·16 to 40·21.

Criminal justice.

5. During the year under report 187 offences were reported, in connection with which 316 persons were arrested. Of these 105 were convicted. Six persons were extradited into British territory.

Jail.

6. Forty persons were confined in the State Jail. The daily average was 4·71. The total cost amounted to Rs. 833.

Civil justice.

7. There were 59 suits for disposal of which 52 were disposed of. All the four pending appeals were disposed of during the year. Of 69 applications for the execution of Civil Court's decrees, 61 were disposed of.

Registration.

8. One hundred and twenty-four documents were registered as against 69 in the preceding year. Fees realized Rs. 185 as against Rs. 116.

Forests.

9. Receipts on account of forests amounted to Rs. 12,965 against Rs. 10,225 in 1904-1905, better prices being realized for material sold. Expenditure was Rs. 2,879 as against Rs. 1,760. The increase is due to certain useful changes in the Forest Staff.

Public works.

10. The outlay on public works was Rs. 7,402, of which Rs. 6,250 were spent on communications.

Revenue and finance.

11. The revenue and expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 1,34,024 and Rs. 1,47,019 as against Rs. 1,38,928 and Rs. 1,32,525 respectively in 1904-1905, showing a decrease in revenue of Rs. 4,904 and an increase in expenditure of Rs 14,494. Excluding the items of deposits, etc., the net increase under revenue was Rs. 4,216 and the increase under expenditure Rs. 37,931. The latter is due chiefly to (1) the Rája's visit to Bombay for the reception of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, (2) his installation ceremonies and (3) ceremonies at the birth of an heir to the *gádi*. The closing balance was Rs. 22,675.

Vital statistics.

12. The birth-rate was 37·35 per mille as against 33·53 last year and the death-rate 19·28 as against 24·54.

Medical.

13. The State dispensary treated 2,775 patients at a cost of Rs. 2,287. In all 1,517 vaccinations were performed.

Education.

14. There were 148 pupils on the rolls at the close of the year as against 158 last year. Preliminary arrangements have been made for opening new schools.

Miscellaneous.

15. During the year under report 1,723 maunds of grain were advanced to 502 persons as against 2,243 maunds to 739 persons in 1903-1904.

IV.—SOUTH KONKAN.

1.—JANJIRA.

Ruling Chief—His Highness Sir Sidi Ahmed Khan, G.C.I.E.; *Residence*—Murud-Janjira; *Caste*—Habsi, Suni Mahomedan; *Age*—44 years; Educated at Rajkumar College, Rájkot; *Has no male heirs.*

Area—377 square miles; *Population*—97,311; *Gross Revenue*—Rs. 5,12,317; *Military Force*—235; *Principal Articles of Production*—Rice, nágli, til, cocoanuts, betelnuts, timber, myrabolams, hemp and fish.

General.

1. The State of Janjira also comprises the dependency of Jafrabad in Káthiáwár, the area of which is 53 square miles. The figures of the dependency are included in this summary. Janjira is administered by His Highness the Nawab Saheb under the supervision of the Collector of Kolába as Political Agent. Jafrabad is under the supervision of the Agent to the Governor, Káthiáwár.

Season and crops.

2. The total rainfall was 80 inches 79 cents. as against the normal fall of 105 inches. All crops suffered to a greater or less degree.

Police.

3. The total of the Janjira Police rose from 137 to 138, their cost being Rs. 17,702. The Jafrabad Police remained at 28 and cost Rs. 3,360. Persons arrested by the Janjira Police numbered 92. Convictions were obtained in 48 cognizable cases out of 53. The Jafrabad Police arrested 20 persons and obtained convictions in 5 cognizable cases out of 8. In stolen property, valued at Rs. 1,911, the percentage of recoveries obtained by the Janjira Police was 39·04 as against 33·3 in the previous year. The Jafrabad Police shewed a percentage of 33·25 in recoveries out of stolen property valued at Rs. 365 as against 73·07 in the previous year.

Criminal justice.

4. The Criminal Courts at Janjira disposed of 199 cases, and those of Jafrabad of 36 cases. Seven criminal appeals were heard and two sentences reversed.

Prisons.

5. The daily average number of prisoners in the jail at Janjira was 8·6 as against 13·1 in the previous year; and at Jafrabad 6·4 as against 6·9.

Civil justice.

6. The two Civil Courts disposed of 636 suits. Eleven civil appeals were heard.

7. The total number of documents presented for registration was 961 as against 846 in the previous year. The net profits rose to Rs. 2,869 from Rs. 2,177. TRIBUTARY STATES. *Janjira and Sávantvádi.* Registration.

8. Forest Revenue amounted to Rs. 66,007 as against Rs. 41,309 in the previous year. The large increase was due to high prices realised by myrabolams and silk-cotton produce, and to selling out for cutting. Expenditure fell from Rs. 8,981 to Rs. 8,834. Forest offences rose from 53 to 55. Forests.

9. The imports at Habsan rose from Rs. 5,42,753 to Rs. 5,61,164 while exports rose from Rs. 2,85,763 to Rs. 3,69,482. The imports at Jafrabad fell from Rs. 3,92,282 to Rs. 2,81,268 and exports from Rs. 1,95,778 to Rs. 1,94,568. Trade.

10. The outlay on Public Works in Janjira was Rs. 2,16,785 and in Jafrabad Rs. 11,338. Public works.

11. Total receipts for the year, including Rs. 1,80,000 realised by sale of Government securities and Rs. 1,00,802 realised by recovery of old debts, amounted to Rs. 8,37,460 as against Rs. 5,93,335 of the previous year. There was an increase under Land Revenue, Forest, Excise and Miscellaneous ordinary receipts. Expenditure rose from Rs. 6,56,071 to Rs. 8,04,069. There was a marked increase under the heads of Administration, Dispensary charges and Public Works Department. Revenue and finance.

12. Receipts in Janjira amounted to Rs. 81,263 against Rs. 74,718 last year, and in Jafrabad to Rs. 11,435. Abkári.

13. Births and deaths in Janjira and Jafrabad numbered respectively 3,380 and 2,631 as against 3,269 and 3,387 in the previous year. Vital statistics.

14. The sanitary expenses of the Municipalities and Local Boards of Janjira rose from Rs. 7,241 to Rs. 7,984, and in Jafrabad fell from Rs. 686 to Rs. 609. Sanitary works.

15. The number of vaccinations in Janjira and Jafrabad rose from 2,742 to 2,968. Vaccination.

16. In the 60 State schools of Janjira the number of pupils increased from 2,958 to 3,083. In the 9 State schools of Jafrabad the number of pupils rose from 352 to 353. The total cost of education was Rs. 24,205 as against Rs. 25,373 in the previous year. Education.

2.—SAVANTVADI.

Ruling Chief—Shri Ram Savant Bhonsle, Sar Desai; *Residence*—Sávantvádi; *Caste*—Marátha, Hindu; *Age*—35 years; Educated at Belgaum and Rájkumár College, Rájkot; *Has male heir.*

Area—925 square miles; *Population* (1901)—217,732; *Gross Revenue* (1905-1906)—Rs. 5,05,990; *Military Force*—277; *Principal Articles of Production*—Rice, náchni, vari, cocoanuts; *Manufactures*—Kuskus, gold thread and beetle-wing embroidery, horn work, toys, lacquered work, &c.

1. The Sar Desai went to Bombay in November 1905 and had the honour of being presented to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay visited Sávantvádi in December 1905. General.

2. The rainfall was very deficient, and the rice suffered accordingly. The hill crops were good. Gardens did not recover from the damage caused by locusts in the previous year. Suspensions and remissions were extensively granted. A test work was opened for a short time but did not fill. Food prices rose owing to the decrease of imports. Season and crops.

3. The police numbered 138 and their cost was Rs. 15,806 as against 137 at a cost of Rs. 14,052 last year. Reported offences fell from 287 to 255 and the number of persons arrested from 330 to 227. In all 210 persons were sent for trial, of whom 108 were convicted and 85 acquitted or discharged. Out of property valued at Rs. 6,083 and reported stolen, property valued at Rs 4,309 was recovered, the percentage of recoveries being 70·84 as against 58·8 of the previous year. Police.

4. The number of Criminal Courts (8) remained unchanged. Of 456 cases, 411 were completed. In all 674 persons came up for trial, of whom 320 were convicted. Of 45 criminal appeals, 13 were confirmed, 6 were modified, 14 were reversed and the balance are pending. Criminal justice.

5. In the single jail the number of persons confined fell from 200 to 157. The total cost was Rs. 2,818. Prisons.

6. The Civil Courts (5) remained the same both in number and constitution. Suits for disposal including arrears numbered 2,474 as against 2,440. Of these 1,990 were decided. Of 256 appeals, 141 were decided. Civil justice.

7. The number of documents registered was 2,023, an increase of 164 on the preceding year, the fees realising Rs. 9,163. The cost of the Department was Rs. 1,248. Registration.

8. There is no Municipality. The affairs of the town are managed under the Sávantvádi Town Vahivat Act. The income amounted to Rs. 9,200 and the expenditure to Rs. 9,323. Municipalities.

9. The strength of the Sávantvádi Local Corps was 277, or 27 in excess of the sanctioned strength. A reduction is being gradually effected. The cost amounted to Rs. 46,427. Military.

10. The area under Forest remained at 34,798 acres. Receipts were Rs. 43,038 and expenditure Rs. 12,407 as against Rs. 56,235 and Rs. 14,286 respectively last year. Forest.

11. Outlay on public works was Rs. 44,336, most of which was spent on repairs. Public works.

12. Gross receipts were Rs. 4,66,408 as against Rs. 5,30,705 of last year. The apparent decrease is due to the fact that last year the dowry of the Ráni Saheb, being Rs. 75,000, was Revenue and finance.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Sátára, and Sátára Jaghirs.*

adjusted in the State accounts. Gross expenditure was Rs. 4,62,492 as against Rs. 5,27,626 last year. The apparent decrease arises from the fact that last year two instalments of succession nazarána were paid. The closing balance was Rs. 5,64,738.

Local funds. 13. Local Fund receipts amounted to Rs. 47,591 as against Rs. 46,710 and the expenditure to Rs. 44,606 as against Rs. 52,106 last year. The closing balance was Rs. 33,228.

Vital statistics. 14. The number of births (5,953) exceeded that of last year by 847, while the number of deaths (4,835) was less than that of last year by 506. The number of persons vaccinated increased from 5,115 to 5,283.

Medical relief. 15. The number of dispensaries (8) remained unchanged. The number of patients was 21,861 against 23,053 last year.

Education. 16. The number of schools decreased from 116 to 114, but the attendance rose from 5,565 to 5,641. Income was Rs. 27,353 and expenditure Rs. 27,493 as against Rs. 27,038 and Rs. 27,456 respectively last year.

V.—THE DECCAN.

SA'TA'RA JA'GHIRS.

Ruling Chiefs.	*Residence.*	*Caste.*	*Age.*	*Where educated.*	*Heirs.*
Gopal Krishna Rao Pandit Pratinidhi.	Aundh ...	Deshasta Bráhmin, Hindu.	31	Sátára High School.	Has no male heir.
Mudhoji Rao Naik Nimbalkar.	Phaltan ...	Kshatriya, Hindu ...	68	Privately ...	Has male heir.
Shankar Rao Chimnaji Pandit Gandekar, Pant Sachiv.	Bhor ...	Deshasta Bráhmin, Hindu.	52	Do. ...	Do.
Fatesing Shahaji *alias* Bapusaheb Raje Bhosle.	Akalkot ...	Maratha, Hindu ...	11½	Do. ...	Has no male heir.
Ramrao *alias* Aba Saheb Daphle.	Jath ...	Do. ...	20	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	Do.
Rani Bai Saheb Daphle.	Daphlápur ...	Do. ...	71	Privately, at Mudhol.	Do.

State.	*Area.*	*Population (1901).*	*Gross Revenue (1905-1906).*	*Tribute to British Government.*	*Military Force.*
	Sq. miles.		Rs.	Rs.	
Aundh	477	63,921	2,53,716	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Phaltan	397	45,739	1,69,971	9,609	*Nil.*
Bhor	925	137,268	3,86,237	4,643	*Nil.*
Akalkot	498	82,047	4,08,134	14,592	50
Jath	884	61,868	2,79,560	6,490	*Nil*
Daphlápur	96	6,797	16,569	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Total ...	3,277	397,640	15,14,187	35,235	50

General. 1. The Sátára Jághirs comprise the six States shown above. Akalkot and Jath remained under Government management, owing to the minority of their respective chiefs.

Season and crops. 2. Except in Bhor where the season was fairly good, famine conditions prevailed. Adequate relief was given.

Revenue and finance. 3. The combined revenue of the Jághirs rose from Rs. 13,81,328 to Rs. 14,09,592 and expenditure rose from Rs. 13,02,084 to Rs. 13,41,021.

Police. 4. The total strength of the police was 609, a rise of one, while in the expenses of the force there was a fall of Rs. 503 to Rs. 67,465. In 694 reported offences, 474 persons were sent for trial, of whom 321 were convicted. Out of property valued at Rs. 19,901, and reported as stolen, property worth Rs. 9,281 was recovered.

Criminal justice. 5. The Criminal Courts dealt with 1,795 persons, of whom 700 were convicted. 50 appeals were heard.

Prisons. 6. In the 8 jails and 4 lock-ups the population was 317, and the cost of maintenance was Rs. 6,879.

Civil justice. 7. In the Civil Courts 1,548 original suits and 136 appeals were heard.

Registration. 8. The number of documents registered rose above the figures of the past two years to 4,485 and there was a small rise in fees which totalled Rs. 5,373.

Municipalities. 9. There were two municipalities in Bhor and one each in Phaltan and Jath. Their total income fell to Rs. 19,520 and their expenditure to Rs. 17,192.

Public works. 10. The aggregate outlay on Public Works rose by Rs. 1,30,636 to Rs. 2,73,957.

Vital statistics. 11. Births fell from 14,657 to 13,356 and deaths from 14,014 to 11,880.

Medical relief. 12. At 6 dispensaries 47,892 patients were treated at a cost of Rs. 11,526. There were 11,035 vaccinations.

Education. 13. The number of schools increased from 156 to 159 and that of pupils fell from 6,319 to 6,306. Their cost was Rs. 42,204, as against Rs. 44,982 in the previous year.

VI.—KOLHAPUR AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY STATES.

1.—KOLHAPUR.

Ruling Chief—Sir Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaj, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., LL.D.; *Area*—3,165 square miles; *Population* (1901)—910,011; *Gross Revenue*—Rs. 46,03,929; *Tribute to British Government*—Nil; Military Force—673; *Principal Articles of Production*—Rice, jowári, sugarcane, tobacco, cotton, etc.; *Manufactures*—Coarse cotton and woollen cloths, pottery and hardware.

1. His Highness the Chhatrapati Maharaja proceeded to Bombay in November and had the honour of paying a visit to and receiving a return visit from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. He was attended by the chief Jághirdárs of Kolhápur. While in Bombay His Highness also had the honour of receiving His Excellency Lord Minto and bidding farewell to His Excellency Lord Curzon. Her Highness Sakwarbai Ranisaheb Maharaj proceeded on a pilgrimage to Rameshwar and Allahabad. Chief events.

2. Rainfall was scanty, and crops were poor. Scarcity of water and fodder was serious. Adequate relief was given. Season and crops.

3. Plague was less violent, but there was a sharp outbreak of cholera in the hot weather. Plague and cholera.

4. Original Survey Settlement was introduced in 33 villages. Survey.

5. Original Succession Inquiries were held in 139 cases. Succession inquiries.

6. Three Kulkarniki and three Patilki Watan Registers were framed. Watan Registers.

7. The number of Wards under the management of the Darbár was 9. Wards.

8. Bombay Act V of 1901 amending the Bombay Ábkári Act and the Kolhápur State Arms Rules were introduced. Legislation.

9. The police numbered 876 as against 853, and cost Rs. 79,265 as against Rs. 82,423 last year. Reported offences rose from 567 to 577, and 438 persons were arrested as against 361. In all 526 persons were tried, of whom 237 were convicted, 151 acquitted or discharged. The balance await disposal. Out of property valued at Rs. 95,356 reported as stolen, property valued at Rs. 60,369 was recovered, being almost double the percentage of last year's recoveries. Police.

10. The number of criminal courts increased from 65 to 71. 3,024 cases were reported as against 3,078. In all 7,132 persons came up for trial, of whom 894 were convicted. The Sessions Court disposed of 49 cases, involving 200 persons, of whom 77 were convicted. Out of 178 criminal appeals 51 applications were rejected, 51 sentences were confirmed, 19 were modified and 105 were reversed. Criminal justice.

11. There was no change in the number of jails and lockups. The number of persons confined rose from 1,208 to 1,276. Their total cost was Rs. 19,869 as against Rs. 20,288. Prisons.

12. The number of courts rose from 38 to 41. Suits for disposal including arrears numbered 7,362 as against 7,152. Of these 4,738 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 2,624. Applications for executions of decrees numbered 5,813 of which 3,254 were disposed of, involving claims of Rs. 4,15,062. Of 464 appeals 165 were completed. Special appeals to His Highness the Maharaja's Court numbered 319, of which 103 were decided. Civil justice.

13. Documents numbering 5,873 as against 5,491 were registered, the fees realizing Rs. 30,803 as against Rs. 27,773. The cost of the Department was Rs. 6,471 as against Rs. 6,175. Registration.

14. There were 9 municipalities. The revenue of the Kolhápur Municipality rose from Rs. 89,080 to Rs. 1,11,911, and the expenditure to Rs. 77,041 from Rs. 76,797. The 8 district municipalities had an aggregate balance of Rs. 27,828 at the beginning of the year, and their aggregate income and expenses rose to Rs. 24,487 and Rs. 26,920 from Rs. 22,854 and Rs. 23,091. Municipalities.

15. The areas of reserved and protected forest were 342 and 183 square miles respectively, the increase of one square mile under each being due to new settlements. The Hirda crop was again poor, totalling 18,332 khandis as against 2,954 of the previous year. Receipts rose from Rs. 43,861 to Rs. 1,68,147 and expenditure from Rs. 34,731 to Rs. 1,02,778. Forest.

16. The total outlay amounted to Rs. 3,55,210 as against Rs. 2,99,127 last year. Public works.

17. Births registered numbered 26,017 as against 28,240; deaths numbered 27,116 as against 34,546, the ratios being 28·5 and 29·7 per mille respectively. Vital statistics.

18. The number of medical institutions remained at 15. The number of persons treated fell from 141,915 to 137,837. The total expenditure was Rs. 54,772 as against Rs. 47,935 last year. Medical relief.

19. The number of schools rose from 262 to 270 and of scholars from 11,062 to 11,535. Expenditure was Rs. 1,27,564 as against Rs. 1,22,214 last year. Education.

20. Gross receipts increased from Rs. 45,25,451 to Rs. 46,03,929 and gross expenditure from Rs. 42,33,308 to Rs. 47,72,461. The closing balance was Rs. 13,65,939. Revenue and finance.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Southern Marátha States.*

2.—SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY STATES.

General.

1. The Southern Mahratta Country Agency embraces the following eight States :—

Name of State.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Tribute to British Government.	Gross Revenue.
			Rs.	Rs.
Sángli	1,112	226,128	1,35,000	10,23,805
Miraj Senior	339	81,467	12,557	2,80,670
Miraj Junior	210	35,806	6,412	2,41,895
Kurundwád Senior	185	42,474	9,618	1,55,144
Kurundwád Junior	114	34,003		1,38,944
Jámkhandi	524	105,357	20,515	6,27,515
Mudhol	368	63,001	2,671	3,28,769
Rámdurg	169	37,848	Nil	1,51,372
Total ...	3,021	626,084	1,86,773	29,48,114

Sángli and Miraj continued to be under direct Government management, while the remaining States were managed by their respective Chiefs.

Chief events.

2. All the major Chiefs visited Bombay in November 1905 on the occasion of the arrival of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. Budhibaisaheb and Sarasvatibaisaheb, the two surviving widows of the late Chief of Sángli, died respectively in October 1905 and April 1906. Lady Girjabaisaheb, grandmother of the minor Chief of Miraj Junior, died in January 1906.

Season and crops.

3. The rainfall was insufficient and the crops were poor.

Legislation.

4. The acts introduced in Sángli State during the year were (1) Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 with amendments; (2) the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act IV of 1887 with amendments; (3) Bombay Act I of 1899; (4) Bombay Act VI of 1880; (5) Bombay Act XVIII of 1850. The Bombay Court of Wards Act I of 1905 was introduced in the Karundwád Senior State, the Bombay Salt Act II of 1890 was introduced in the Jámkhandi State, and the Bombay Poisons Act VIII of 1866 was introduced in the Mudhol State.

Police.

5. The police numbered 1,499 as against 1,495; the expenditure was Rs. 1,90,920 as against Rs. 1,94,514 last year. 679 persons were sent for trial as against 771 last year. Of these 377 were convicted, a percentage of 55·5 as against 57·5 last year. Of property valued at Rs. 55,794 property to the extent of Rs. 25,539 was recovered, making a percentage of 45·7 as against 46·6 last year.

Criminal justice.

6. 2,922 persons were dealt with by the courts, of whom 642 were convicted, 86 were committed and 133 were awaiting trial at the end of the year. Of 122 criminal appeals, 114 were decided within the year.

Jails.

7. The number of jails (27) remained unchanged. The number of persons confined (726) exceeded that of the previous year by 13. Expenses rose from Rs. 21,381 to Rs. 21,755.

Civil justice.

8. Including arrears cases for disposal numbered 5,641 as against 6,064. The balance at the end of the year was 1,055. Of 604 appeals, 513 were decided.

Registration.

9. Documents registered numbered 6,758, and fees realized Rs. 24,288, expenditure being Rs. 4,797 as against Rs. 22,013 and Rs. 4,834 last year.

Forests.

10. The forest area was 97,993 acres. Receipts and expenditure were Rs. 21,018 and Rs. 11,939, as against Rs. 21,446 and Rs. 10,486 last year.

Public works.

11. The total outlay on Public Works rose from Rs. 2,85,165 to Rs. 3,58,327.

Municipalities.

12. The number of municipalities (31) remained unchanged. Their aggregate receipts amounted to Rs. 1,07,581 and their expenditure to Rs. 1,19,317 as against Rs. 1,36,149 and Rs. 1,17,839 last year.

Mines.

13. The Sángli Gold Mines Company is making good progress. One prospecting license for manganese has been issued in Miraj Junior.

Revenue and finance.

14. The gross revenue fell from Rs. 41,44,326 to Rs. 30,42,721. The closing balance was Rs. 29,71,275.

Vital statistics.

15. There were 17,627 births and 14,405 deaths as against 17,982 births and 24,602 deaths last year. Plague was much less virulent. 8,000 persons were inoculated against plague, and 17,966 persons were vaccinated. Cholera visited Sángli, Miraj Senior and Mudhol causing 738 deaths.

Medical relief.

16. The number of dispensaries remained at 23. The number of patients was 183,167, the cost being Rs. 65,632 as against 173,461 patients and cost of Rs. 51,463 last year.

Education.

17. The number of schools rose from 256 to 277 and the attendance from 11,745 to 15,330. Expenses rose from Rs. 1,07,163 to Rs. 1,17,240. There were also 28 libraries and 3 reading-rooms.

3.—SAVANUR.

Ruling Chief—Abdul Majidkhan Dilerjang Bahadur; *Residence*—Dhárwár; *Caste*—Pathán Mahomedan; *Age*—15 years; minor, being educated at Rájkumár College, Rájkot; *Has no male heir.*

Area—70 square miles; *Population*—18,446; *Gross Revenue*—Rs. 1,00,536; *Principal Articles of Production*—Cotton, jowári, rice, wheat, betelnut and cocoanuts; *Manufactures*—Sáris, dhotars, etc.

General. 1. During the minority of the Nawab the State is under the management of the Collector of Dhárwár, as Political Agent, with his senior Assistant as Assistant Political Agent.

Chief events. 2. The Nawab was one of the Kumars from Rájkot who rode in the escort of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales in Bombay.

Season and crops. 3. The season was very unfavourable, the rainfall being much below the average. Suspensions and remissions of Land Revenue were extensively granted.

Police. 4. The police force numbered 48 and cost Rs. 8,282. The number of reported offences fell from 28 to 19. Of 24 persons sent for trial 16 were convicted, the percentage rising from 45·0 to 66·6. Stolen property was valued at Rs. 908, and the percentage of recoveries rose from 56·76 to 80·33.

Criminal justice. 5. In the 3 Criminal Courts the number of offences reported fell from 74 to 52. Of 86 persons dealt with by the Courts 22 were convicted. Four criminal appeals were rejected, and in one sentence was reversed.

Jails. 6. The population in the jail was 51 as against 47 last year. The expenses were Rs. 912.

Civil justice. 7. Including arrears there were 96 suits for disposal, of which 56 were completely heard.

Registration. 8. The number of documents registered fell from 224 to 217, and the net profits of registration amounted to Rs. 316.

Municipality. 9. The receipts of the Municipality fell from Rs. 5,283 to Rs. 4,723, while expenditure was reduced from Rs. 4,330 to Rs. 3,030.

Public works. 10. The total outlay on Public Works was Rs. 29,083.

Abkári. 11. The Abkári receipts amounted to Rs. 26,734.

Revenue and finance. 12. The gross revenue receipts amounted to Rs. 80,187 against Rs. 1,01,610 in the previous year. The decrease is due to suspensions and remissions of Land Revenue. The total expenses were Rs. 1,15,157 as compared with Rs. 1,24,547 in the previous year.

Medical relief. 13. At the State Dispensary there were 8,730 out-door patients and 29 in-door patients, at a total cost of Rs. 1,820.

Vital statistics. 14. Births and deaths numbered respectively 559 and 340 as against 531 and 512 in the previous year.

Education. 15. The number of schools rose from 11 to 12, and the number of pupils from 600 to 772. The total cost of education was Rs. 6,499.

VII—SIND.

KHAIRPUR.

Ruling Chief—His Highness Mir Sir Faiz Mahommad Khan Talpur, G.C.I.E.; *Residence*—Khairpur; *Caste*—Talpur Beluch, Mahomedan; *Age*—71 years; Educated privately; *Has male issue.*

Area—6,050 square miles; *Population*—199,313; *Gross Revenue*—Rs. 13,57,112; *Military Force*—365; *Principal Articles of Production*—Fuller's earth, sulphate of soda, cotton, wool, grain, seeds, ghi, tobacco, indigo; *Manufactures*—Cloth, leather, ivory work, swords, metal-work, cutlery, cotton, silk and woollen work, lacquered work and carpets.

General. 1. The relations of this State are those of subordinate alliance with the British Government.

Chief events. 2. His Highness proceeded to Karáchi in March and had the honour of being received by and receiving a visit from His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales. The marriages of three grandsons of His Highness were celebrated.

Season and crops. 3. The area cultivated increased, the inundation being excellent and the canals in good condition.

Legislation. 4. Act III of 1905—Guardian and Wards' Act, and Act IV of 1905—Limitation Act were enacted.

Military. 5. The regular troops remained unchanged with a total of 212, the cost being Rs. 73,442. Sanction having been received to raise a Camel Corps and Baggage Train as part of Imperial Service Troops, the first steps towards their organisation have been taken.

Police. 6. The police force numbered 216, a decrease of 6, and the cost of the force was Rs. 46,646 a slight decrease from last year. In 284 reported offences 331 persons were arrested and sent for trial, of whom 275 were convicted. The figures are slightly lower than last year. Property was stolen valued at Rs. 5,933, an increase of Rs. 700 on last year, but the percentage of recoveries fell from 65·46 to 61·14.

Criminal justice. 7. In the criminal courts, numbering 20 as before, 761 offences were reported an increase of 46 on the previous year. 1,238 persons were tried; the percentage of convictions being 51·05 against 50·41 of last year. There were 56 criminal appeals, sentences being confirmed in 33 cases, modified in 13, and reversed in 7.

Prisons. 8. In the two jails the population totalled 512, a decrease of 21 on last year's figures, the cost of maintenance being Rs. 10,093. Useful public work was done by convict gangs outside the jail.

TRIBUTARY STATES. *Sind and Aden.*

Civil justice. 9. The number of civil courts declined from 21 to 20, and the number of suits filed from 1,191 to 1,159. Including arrears there were 1,662 suits for disposal, of which 1,169 were decided, an increase of 104 on last year's record. Including arrears there were 92 civil appeals, a rise of 27 on last year, and 68 appeals were cleared off as against 50 in the previous year.

Registration. 10. The number of documents registered was 236 as against 363 last year. The fees realized amounted to Rs. 1,094 as against Rs. 1,488 in the previous year.

Municipalities. 11. There were no municipalities, the sanitation of towns being entrusted to Punchâyets and expenses defrayed from State funds.

Forests. 12. Forest revenue increased from Rs. 35,403 to Rs. 36,543 owing to increased sales of fuel.

Public works. 13. Outlay on public works decreased from Rs. 1,84,964 to Rs. 1,65,874.

Revenue and finance. 14. The gross revenue rose from Rs. 12,87,475 to Rs. 15,99,067, a rise of 24 per cent. on a year which itself constituted a record. The increase is almost entirely due to increase in "Land Revenue." The expenditure of Rs. 10,60,246 was higher than that of last year by Rs. 78,940. In general administration greater economy was displayed, the marriages of three grandsons of His Highness, and His Highness' visit to Karáchi being non-recurring expenses.

Medical relief. 15. At the three hospitals and four dispensaries there were 146 in-patients and 160,184 out-patients, a slight increase on last year's figures. The cost of maintenance was Rs. 15,233. At the veterinary dispensary 5,733 cases were treated. The number of vaccinations rose from 6,036 to 7,117.

Vital statistics. 16. The births were 2,013 and the deaths were 2,216 as against 1,864 and 1,978 respectively last year.

Education. 17. The number of schools was reduced from 105 to 104, and the number of pupils apparently fell from 3,632 to 3,602. The decrease was only apparent, and was due to more reliable registration.

VIII.—ADEN.

Area (inclusive of Perim)—80 square miles; *Population*—43,974; *Gross Revenue* (*Imperial*)—Rs. 74,109.

General. 1. Relations with the Arab Tribes were on the whole friendly.

Police. 2. The strength of the Land Police was 216, and the cost of their maintenance was Rs. 59,006, a decrease of Rs. 58 when compared with the figures of the previous year. The conduct of the force was on the whole satisfactory, only 2 men being dismissed as against 15 in the preceding year. Out of property valued at Rs. 11,557 and reported stolen, property to the value of Rs. 3,629 was recovered. The figures of thefts are rather higher and those of recoveries rather lower than those of the previous year. The strength of the Harbour Police was increased by 12 to 54, and expenditure rose from Rs. 13,515 to Rs. 14,351.

Criminal justice. 3. In 174 cognizable and 179 non-cognizable cases together involving 656 persons, 546 persons were convicted. There were three criminal appeals, and sentence was reduced in one, and confirmed in two. Revision waslasked in nine cases in two of which sentence was reduced. Nine inquests were held.

Prisons. 4. The population in the jail rose from 219 to 268, and the daily average from 59 to 73. Expenditure rose from Rs. 10,787 to Rs. 11,988. In receipts from manufactures there was a decline from Rs. 2,439 to Rs. 2,220.

Civil justice. 5. Of 974 suits for disposal, 949 were disposed of, involving property valued at Rs. 64,742. There were in all 270 applications for execution of decrees, all of which were dealt with. There were three civil appeals, in two of which judgment was confirmed, the third remaining unheard. Judgment was confirmed in the three applications for revision. Fifty-five estates of deceased persons and minors were under the administration of the Court.

Registration. 6. The number of documents registered rose from 167 to 207. Receipts rose from Rs. 1,439 to Rs. 1,596 and expenditure from Rs. 1,429 to Rs. 1,476.

Settlement funds. 7. The revenue of Aden and Sheikh Othmán increased from Rs. 2,00,867 to Rs. 2,30,043. Expenditure decreased from Rs. 2,26,506 to Rs. 2,18,857. The decrease was chiefly due to the reduction in plague charges.

Military. 8. The total strength of the Aden Garrison was 3,238.

Public works. 9. Under the three heads of Imperial Military, Imperial Civil, and Provincial Civil Works, there was an outlay of Rs. 2,60,143, which included the provision of a gymnasium, a new Post Office, and improvements to the European General Hospital.

Revenue and finance. 10. Including debt and remittance accounts, receipts at the Treasury amounted to Rs. 48,60,707 and expenditure to Rs. 48,43,396, as against Rs. 63,16,614 and Rs. 59,18,043 respectively in the previous year. The closing balance amounted to Rs. 4,15,901. Receipts from stamps increased by Rs. 3,550 and those from opium by Rs. 805. Receipts from excise decreased by Rs. 7,016.

Vital statistics. 11. Births declined from 617 to 502 and deaths from 5,227 to 3,849. The decrease was due to the diminution of plague.

Medical relief. 12. The five medical institutions treated 33,361 patients, as against 33,579 in the previous year.

13. The Port Surgeon examined 143,590 passengers, and the number of persons landed at Aden under surveillance was 1,217 Europeans and 11,793 Natives. Fifty-seven pilgrim ships carrying 41,682 pilgrims were medically inspected but were not granted pratique. TRIBUTARY STATES. *Aden.* Quarantine.

14. The total average attendance at English Residency Schools declined from 64·5 to 57, and that at the Arabic Schools from 222·2 to 177·7. In the 33 private schools there were 1,307 pupils. Of the private schools 18 received grants-in-aid amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 428. School fees declined from Rs. 1,186 to Rs. 1,065 and expenditure from Rs. 6,497 to Rs. 6,274. Education.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The States under review are scattered among British territory to such an extent that their history in the past year is largely the same as that of the Presidency. They range from Sind in the North to the Southern Marátha Country in the South, and owing to the variable nature of the monsoon it is difficult to record a general impression of the condition of the people. With the exception of Khairpur in Sind, where everything flourished and the land revenue was the largest on record, there was no single State in which things might not have been better. But harvests which seemed scanty in Northern Gujarát and the Konkan would have been gratefully welcomed in the Deccan and Southern Marátha States. These suffered in many cases from complete failure of crops. But in spite of bad harvests it is nowhere suggested that the condition of the people is positively bad or hopeless. It is a tribute to the efficiency and generosity of the administration that the people are not in a much worse state than they are. All the expedients thought out by the British Government such as tagái, famine relief works, dole to the aged and infirm, suspensions and remissions of land revenue, have been freely employed with the result that the people have never been allowed to lose hope. Signs of desperation such as extensive and purposeless emigration or wide increase of violent crime are not reported from any single State. The people have been kept going and are in a position to make the most of a good monsoon. Plague was much less serious during the year and education continued to spread. Medical relief is well organised. Vaccination is largely on the increase and the figures of plague inoculation in Sángli State are an example to the rest of the Presidency. There is good reason for supposing that with one or two good seasons the people will experience a rapid return to prosperity.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

1. Realization of Land Revenue.

The following table shows the number of occupancies in each district and the number of distraints effected for the collection of arrears of the Government demand during the past two years:—

Division.	Districts.	Number of Occupancies.		Number of Distraints.	
		1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.
Sind	Thar and Párkar	43,068	43,882	.....	9
	Sukkur	32,429	33,570	7	18
	Hyderabad	35,059	36,437	5	5
	Upper Sind Frontier	4,305	4,545	8	10
	Karáchi	12,501	12,500	31	9
	Lárkhána	43,710	43,958	4	5
	Total	171,072	174,892	55	56
Northern Division	Broach	51,793	50,517	53	74
	Ahmedabad	46,625	47,673	16	1,245
	Panch Mahals	28,004	29,711	.....	.....
	Kaira	112,270	113,996	20	37
	Surat	78,266	77,279	50	71
	Thána	86,065	83,997	73	23
	Total	403,023	403,173	212	1,450
Central Division	Khándesh	143,803	144,745	39	23
	Násik	76,551	75,924	83	33
	Sholápur	48,384	48,548	35	37
	Poona	73,137	73,103	71	224
	Sátára	73,858	74,522	555	644
	Ahmednagar	98,241	98,346	182	25
	Total	513,974	515,188	965	986
Southern Division	Belgaum	51,689	51,689	3	1
	Dhárwár	82,102	82,102	14	5
	Ratnágiri	139,321	138,255	259	359
	Kánara	37,399	37,399	37	28
	Kolába	63,976	63,976	21	7
	Bijápur	84,039	82,998	295	260
	Total	458,526	456,419	629	660
	GRAND TOTAL	1,546,595	1,549,672	1,861	3,152

The above table shows that the number of occupancies increased in all parts of the Presidency except in the Southern Division for which, however, the complete figures are not available as in four out of the six districts composing the division Jamábandi Returns Nos. 6 and 7 were not compiled during the year, and the figures given above are those of the previous year. In Government Resolution No. 5361 of the Revenue Department, dated June 1st, 1906, the preparation of these returns was made decennial instead of annual. In the greater part of the Southern Division the provisions of the Government Resolution were at once put into force, but in the remainder of the Presidency the forms had already been written up. In the number of distraints there were no very important variations except in the district of Ahmedabad, where there was a very large increase which can only be attributed to recalcitrancy on the part of revenue payers.

2. Surveys.

1. GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY.

The survey of Sind was completed towards the end of March 1905 and the party was transferred to the North-West Frontier on October 1st, 1905. From April to October it was employed in fair mapping the areas surveyed in Sind on the scales of 1, 2 and 12 inches to 1 mile during the previous year. The fair mapping of all the country in the Bombay Presidency surveyed by this party is now completed.

2.—Tidal and Levelling Operations.

Tidal operations.

1. Tidal observations were carried on as usual by means of self-registering tide gauges at the ports of Aden, Karáchi, Okha Point, Apollo Bunder and Prince's Dock (Bombay). The Observatory at Okha Point was finally closed on January 3rd, 1906. Tide tables containing predictions for ten Indian Ports for the year 1906 were published.

Levelling operations.

2. In order to complete the observations in the vicinity of Okha Point a line of levels was run from the bench-marks at the tidal stations to Gadichi village, in the course of which six old bench-marks were connected. These investigations proved conclusively that no movement of the land in reference to the sea has taken place in this neighbourhood within the past 32 years. Spirit-levelling of precision was carried out in Sind from Sukkur to Shikárpur, a length of 25 miles, in order to complete the circuit of levels, east and west of the Indus River, from Kotri to Shikárpur. In the course of this work 33 new, and 4 old bench-marks, embedded and inscribed, were connected.

3.—Revenue Surveys.

Northern Division.

1. Two special establishments continued to be entertained: (1) a field party consisting of six permanent surveyors and four temporary classers, and (2) a staff of correction-classers and register-writers at the Broach Central Record Office. During the field season the field party was employed on the work of (1) separation of Himayat and Akasia assessments on rice lands in those villages of the Dholka Táluka of the Ahmedabad District of which the Survey Records were burnt; (2) assessment to Himayat of lands newly brought under irrigation from tanks in the Kaira District; (3) measurement of lands taken up for tanks in the Kaira District and miscellaneous work in the Broach and Surat Districts; (4) breaking up of large survey numbers in the Hálol Mahál of the Panch Mahals District; (5) measurement of land taken up for the Daman frontier line; (6) survey of the Inám village of Ognaj in the Daskroi táluka of the Ahmedabad District, and Choramba in the Mándvi Táluka of the Surat District; (7) settlement of the boundary between the Dángs and the Baroda territory; and (8) survey of the villages of Kanjur and Vikhroli in the Sálsette Táluka of the Thána District. Measurement work was done in 4,961 survey numbers, containing 9,097 acres. Classification work was done in 11,289 survey numbers, containing 11,443 acres. During the recess months, in addition to examination of the field work, some surveyors were employed in teaching survey to Circle Inspectors. The correction-classers were dispensed with from March 31st, 1906. Up to that time they were employed on (1) disposal of cases involving corrections in Jamábandi papers, (3) copying of Faisal Patraks and Akarbands; (3) compilation of Kamjasti Patraks; and (4) copying of half-burnt records. The Register-writers prepared, copied and indexed various village records. The Central Record Office at Broach, in addition to its usual work, prepared Himayat statements, and did other miscellaneous special work.

The survey of Tálukdári Estates in the Ahmedabad District proceeded with increased rapidity, three parties being employed in charge of an Assistant Settlement Officer. In the Dholka and Sánand Tálukas a total area of 53,806 acres was measured. In 8 villages the measurement of the shares of co-sharers and the separation of holdings within the same survey number were carried out. A party of 10 classers classed 44,686 acres in 24 villages. Settlement registers were prepared for the villages in the Sánand, Dholka, Gogha, and Dhanduka Tálukas.

Central Division.

2. The Akrani Field Party, which consisted of a head surveyor and 6 permanent and 8 temporary surveyors, besides 6 temporary measurers, conducted (1) the measurement and classification of 9 inám and 2 Government villages in the Sátára, Násik and Khándesh Districts, and of Government lands in 4 inám villages of the Sátára District; (2) measurement and classification of 5 disforested villages of the Chopda Táluka of the Khándesh District and the partial measurement of one inám and one Government village in the same district; (3) complete measurement and classification of 11 villages and partial measurement and classification of 5 villages of the Akrani Parganna, in which work they had the assistance of 3 Circle Inspectors and some Kulkarnis of the Khándesh District. In the recess season, the measurement and classification of 8 villages made in 1904-05 were examined and maps were prepared for them; duplicate copies of classification books of 50 villages of the Sátára District were prepared, and the measurement and classification of 3 Government and 6 inám villages made in 1905-06 were examined.

The verification of the boundary between the Navápur Petha of the Khándesh District and the Songad Táluka of the Gáekwár's territory occupied one surveyor for 3 months. Others conducted survey classes for Circle Inspectors. The establishment of the Survey Daftardár carried out (1) the preparation of complete Akarbands of the Kopergaon and Sangamner Tálukas of the Ahmednagar District; (2) partial preparation of the Akarbands of 2 tálukas of the Poona District and 5 tálukas of the Násik District; (3) preparation of revised Appendices Q to the Settlement Reports of 2 tálukas of the Khándesh District, one of the Násik District, and two of the Ahmednagar District; (4) preparation of the preliminary settlement papers of 4 tálukas of the Poona District, and 3 tálukas of the Násik District; (5) reduction of the classification Bhag Annas of 4 tálukas of the Násik District and 2 of the Poona District. Circle Inspectors attending survey classes received instruction in settlement matters.

Southern Division.

3. The field party consists only of 6 permanent surveyors. They were employed on (1) measurement of roads in the Bijápur, Dhárwár and Belgaum Districts; (2) survey of an inám village lapsed to Government in the Ratnágiri District; (3) classification of lands for

water advantages in the Karajgi Táluka of the Dhárwár District. During the monsoon they were deputed to clear off arrears in the District Survey Offices at Belgaum, Bijápur, Dhárwár, and Ratnágiri and one was deputed to supervise the copying and repairing of torn survey papers in the Kánara District. A classer and two kárkúns were employed in the Dhárwár District Survey Office to separate tank water assessments from consolidated assessments on irrigated lands. The work of all but two tálukas was completed. The Akarband and other settlement papers of the Hubli and Vengurla Tálukas were prepared by the Survey Daftardár assisted by temporary kárkúns.

Southern Maratha States.

4. By Government Resolution No. 6471, dated 11th October 1905, in the Political Department the control of the survey of the Southern Marátha States was re-transferred to the Director of Land Records. The survey was composed of three mixed parties of measurers and classers which were employed on the survey of (1) inám villages scattered over three tálukas of the Kolhápur State; (2) the Shirhatti Táluka of the Sángli State; (3) the Sáhápur Táluka and the Mhaisal Saranjam; (4) the Atpadi Thána of the Aundh State. In all the survey was carried out in 125 villages in which a total area of 431,479 acres was measured and 403,893 acres classed.

Sind.

5. Five survey parties were engaged in survey operations in the tálukas of Johi, Kambar, Ubauro, and Nasirabad They measured 29,518 survey numbers with an area of 147,252 acres. As compared with last year's figures there is a decrease in the number of survey numbers measured, but an increase of 10,000 in the number of acres. To these figures must be added 2,955 acres measured by two Revenue Surveyors, working independently of the survey parties. Further progress was made in the Sukkur and Lárkána Districts in the plotting of numbers already measured. In this way 425 survey numbers were plotted on maps and entered in village registers. Tests were carried out by Revenue Surveyors in charge of parties, and also by the Superintendent of Land Records and Registration.

4.—Bombay Forest Survey.

The operations of the Forest Survey Party were confined to the Northern and Central Circles. In Thána 126 square miles were surveyed on the scale of 8 inches to the mile, completing the survey of the forests in that district. In the Central Circle an area of 680 square miles was triangulated in Khándesh. Detail surveys on the 4 inch scale were continued in Sátára and Khándesh and completed in the former district. In Sátára 394 square miles were surveyed and in Khándesh 236.

3. Settlements.

1.—Presidency Proper.

In the Northern Division revision settlement rates were announced in the tálukas of Godhra and Jambusar, resulting in an increase of Rs. 10,684 in Godhra, and a decrease of Rs. 75,967 in Jambusar. Proposals for the original settlement of 5 villages of the Umeta State in the Kaira District were submitted. The revision settlement proposals for the Dohad, Jhálod and Hálol Maháls of the Panch Maháls District were submitted to Government. In the Central Division revised rates were introduced into 5 inám villages of the Wái Táluka, one Government village of the Sátára Táluka, 174 villages of the Kalvan Táluka of which 166 were Government villages, 4 were inám villages, while in 4 other inám villages revised rates for Government land only were introduced. In all these there was an increase in the rates, but in the one Government village of the Málsiras Táluka, in which revised rates were introduced, there was a decrease. Settlement reports of 4 inám villages in the Khándesh District and one village of the Sátára District were submitted. Revision settlement reports of the Sinnar, Násik, Dindori, and Yeola Tálukas of the Násik District and of Haveli, Sirur, and Purandhar Tálukas of the Poona District were submitted. In the Southern Division the revision settlements of the Hubli and Vengurla Tálukas were announced, the increase in Hubli being Rs. 33,643 for the first five years, and Rs. 46,211 for the remaining 25 years of the guaranteed period, while in Vengurla there was an increase of Rs. 1;590. Proposals for the second revision settlements of the Bijápur, Ron and Navalgund Tálukas were sanctioned by Government and those for Gadag Táluka were submitted. In the Southern Marátha States 8 settlement reports of the tálukas of the Kolhápur State were approved by the State and survey rates were introduced in the Neseri Prant of the Gad Hinglaj Táluka of the State.

2.—Sind.

Revised irrigational settlements were introduced in the Tatta, Ghorábári, and Mirpur Sakro Tálukas of the Karáchi District, and in the Thul, Kashmor, Kandhkot Tálukas, and the Sir Amani tract of the Shahdádpur Táluka of the Upper Sind Frontier District.

3.—Alienation Settlements.

In the Northern Division land measuring 28 acres 26 gunthás was assigned in the Ahmedabad District for the use of potters who render service to the village community. Land measuring 400 square feet was assigned free of rent to the Ránpur Municipality for the construction of a mortuary. In the Central Division one of the three summary settlement sanads remaining to be issued in the Sholápur District was issued. In Násik the last summary settlement sanad was issued, and 9 sanads were issued in inám villages for services useful to village communities. In Poona 74 sanads were issued, of which 31 were summary settlement sanads, and the rest were for village servants useful to the community. In respect

of kadim allowances in alienated villages 101 sanads were issued. In Khándesh one hereditary officer's sanad was issued. In the Southern Division 4 summary settlement sanads were issued in Ratnágiri. In the Kolába District land measuring 24 gunthás was assigned free of rent for the erection of a Katkari School at Gourkamath, land measuring ¼ guntha was assigned free of rent to the villagers of Shirawali for a school building, land measuring ½ guntha was assigned free of rent to the Mahomedan Community of Kusgaon for building a Musjid, and land measuring 16 gunthás was assigned free of revenue to the Manager of the Ram Temple at Mátherán. In Sind two jághirs in Lárkhána were resumed on the death of the jághirdárs, and one garden grant was resumed. Owing to the correction of a mistake made in the previous year there was a net increase of 609 acres 13 gunthás in the figures of alienated land. In Sukkur there was a net increase of 789 acres 20 gunthás in the figures of alienated land, and an increase in revenue grants from Rs. 39,517 to Rs. 54,668 owing to increased cultivation. In Hyderabad there was a decrease of 1,817 acres in the figures of alienated land on the death of nine life-grantees.

4.—Land Records.

1.—Presidency Proper.

General. 1. This staff was at work in all the districts of the Presidency proper and in addition to their ordinary inspection duties proceeded with the training of village Accountants, and the preparation of the Record-of-Rights. The separation of the Departments of Land Records and Agriculture and the appointment of a separate Director of Land Records constituted an important change in the direction of the staff.

Training classes. 2. Central survey classes for the training of newly appointed Circle Inspectors in survey work were opened at the head-quarter towns of each of the three divisions. After receiving theoretical instruction in the head-quarter towns the Circle Inspectors were taken for practical work into the districts where survey work was being done. The training was given by the permanent surveyors under the supervision of the Superintendents of Land Records and Registration. During the year 83 Circle Inspectors attended the classes, and 74 passed the Survey Test.

The usual duties of inspection and supervision of the work of Village Accountants and Circle Inspectors, and their training in survey, were performed by the District Inspectors and Superintendents. Owing to the prevalence of famine conditions in some districts the classes for Village Accountants had to be abandoned in some tálukas. The Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, also conducted a class for Junior Civilians in Survey which was attended by 9 Civilians and one Probationary Deputy Collector.

Record-of-Rights. 3. The preparation of the Record-of-Rights was newly started in 12 tálukas in the Northern Division, 6 tálukas in the Central Division, and 5 tálukas in the Southern Division. In the Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholápur, Sátára, Belgaum and Bijápur Districts the work was either not started at all or was quickly abandoned owing to the prevalence of famine or scarcity. In 4 tálukas in the Central Division and 7 in the Southern Division the compilation of the Record, not completed in the previous season, was continued. The record was prepared by Village Accountants and checked by Circle Inspectors, District Inspectors, Mámlatdárs and Sub-divisional Officers. In as many tálukas as possible a general supervision was exercised by the Superintendents of Land Records.

2.—Sind.

Training classes. 1. A separate class for the training in survey of Assistant Collectors, Deputy Collectors and Mukhtiarkars was attended by two Assistant Collectors and nine Mukhtiarkars. Survey schools for the training of Tapedars and Supervising Tapedars do not now exist.

Record-of-Rights. 3. The preparation of the Record-of-Rights was newly started in 9 tálukas. Preparation of the fair copy and testing by special Mukhtiarkars and Sub-divisional Officers was continued in 9 tálukas.

4. Waste Lands.

The following table shows the variations in the area of land under cultivation in the past two years :—

District.	1904-1905			1905-1906.		
	Total culturable area.	Occupied.	Balance culturable waste.	Total culturable area.	Occupied.	Balance culturable waste.
Northern Division.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ahmedabad	1,524,864	1,387,712	137,152	1,533,416	1,395,614	137,802
Kaira	537,892	421,880	113,012	537,336	439,155	98,181
Panch Mahá's	551,362	442,925	108,437	550,430	448,882	101,548
Broach	499,159	457,100	42,059	498,703	457,671	41,032
Surat	712,020	649,561	62,459	711,858	653,708	58,150
Thána	1,001,746	889,391	112,355	918,409	876,925	41,484
Total ...	4,827,043	4,248,569	578,474	4,750,152	4,271,955	478,197

District.	1904-1905.			1905-1906.		
	Total culturable area.	Occupied.	Balance culturable waste.	Total culturable area.	Occupied.	Balance culturable waste.
Central Division.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ahmednagar	2,602,603	2,554,152	48,451	2,602,586	2,553,540	49,046
Khándesh	3,625,548	3,052,844	572,704	3,625,303	3,072,646	552,657
Násik	2,186,857	2,032,450	154,407	2,186,933	2,037,808	149,125
Poona	2,505,141	1,787,555	717,586	2,505,148	1,676,881	828,267
Sátára	1,423,340	1,400,696	22,644	1,423,508	1,400,228	23,280
Sholápur	2,476,320	2,463,928	12,392	2,475,828	2,462,740	13,088
Total ...	14,819,809	13,291,625	1,528,184	14,819,306	13,203,843	1,615,463
Southern Division.						
Belgaum	1,240,004	1,165,843	74,161	1,221,640	1,146,448	75,192
Bijápur	2,198,812	2,140,679	58,133	2,217,764	2,159,858	57,906
Dhárwár	1,651,654	1,589,513	62,141	1,652,129	1,589,119	63,010
Kánara	384,372	335,638	48,734	383,875	335,102	48,773
Kolába	755,465	720,496	34,969	755,391	720,251	35,140
Ratnágiri	1,610,425	1,597,827	12,598	1,610,334	1,597,892	12,442
Total ...	7,840,732	7,549,996	290,736	7,841,133	7,548,670	292,463
Sind.						
Hyderabad	3,539,094	1,850,693	1,688,401	3,430,420	1,974,533	1,455,887
Karáchi	1,792,603	590,996	1,201,607	1,813,107	604,764	1,208,343
Lárkhána	2,043,848	1,080,597	963,251	2,044,527	1,085,405	959,122
Sukkur	1,746,749	707,715	1,039,034	1,759,073	727,877	1,031,196
Thar and Párkar	3,355,309	2,065,692	1,289,617	3,359,577	2,142,771	1,216,806
Upper Sind Frontier	1,207,191	845,839	361,352	1,197,858	919,790	278,068
Total ...	13,684,794	7,141,532	6,543,262	13,604,562	7,455,140	6,149,422

From these tables it will be seen that the area of occupied land increased in the Northern Division by 23,386 acres and in Sind by 313,608 acres. In the Central Division there was a decrease of 87,782 acres, which was more than accounted for by a decrease of 110,674 acres in the Poona District. In the Southern Division there was a decrease of 1,326 acres.

5. Wards and other Estates.

Besides the estates under the management of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer and of the Manager, Incumbered Estates, Sind, there were at the close of the year 147 Minors' Estates under management of Collectors. Of these, 27 were in the Northern Division, 23 in the Central Division, 19 in the Southern Division, and 78 in Sind. In the majority of cases, the minor was under the guardianship of a near relation, and was receiving education. Many of these estates were encumbered with debts and the chief care of the administrators was, after reducing expenditure to a minimum, to pay off standing debts.

1.—Estates in charge of the Ta'lukda'ri Settlement Officer.

General.

1. There were 578 estates under management with a gross revenue of Rs. 16,51,160 of which nearly Rs. 9,02,685 were realised during the year. The distribution of tagávi was continued to the extent of Rs. 34,321 in Ahmedabad, Rs. 2,890 in Broach, and Rs. 843 in Kaira. In special loans for subsistence Rs. 2,696 were distributed in Ahmedabad, Rs. 1,550 in Broach and Rs. 1,425 in Kaira. Recoveries in Ahmedabad under the Tagávi Acts amounted to Rs. 70,683. Under the Incumbered Estates Act recoveries in Ahmedabad reached Rs. 12,288 and in Kaira Rs. 7,495. Recoveries under special loans amounted to Rs. 6,075 in Kaira and to Rs. 3,150 in Broach.

Incumbered estates.

2. In Ahmedabad there were 24 estates under management under Act VI of 1862 besides 10 estates which continued under management owing to debts due to Government. During the year the sum of Rs. 12,288 was repaid, and at the end of the year the balance of the Government advance was Rs. 1,66,005 including Rs. 35,516 of interest. The amount remaining due to private creditors was Rs. 20,766. In Kaira there were 20 estates under management under Act XXI of 1881. During the year the sum of Rs. 7,495 was repaid, and at the end of the year the balance of advance was Rs. 92,648 including Rs. 16,711 of interest. The amount due to private creditors was Rs. 4,863. In Broach there were 2 estates under management under Act XXI of 1881. All Government loans having been repaid Rs. 2,249 were paid to private creditors and the balance due at the end of the year was Rs. 6,087. A minute enquiry into the circumstances of each estate under the Incumbered Estates Act was commenced during the year, and proposals for the liquidation of the debt within a reasonable time are under consideration. Under the Guardians and Wards Act there were 53 estates under management. In order to ascertain the debts of each minor most of the estates were placed under management under section 28 of the Tálukdári Act with the consent of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer as

guardian, as the result of which from 7 estates Rs. 19,230 were paid in liquidation of debts. Under section 323 of the Civil Procedure Code there were 204 estates under management and under section 504 of the same act there were 8. The total decretal debt remaining unpaid was Rs. 8,36,153.

Execution of decrees.

3. At the beginning of the year there were 453 decrees and darkhásts under execution, and 64 were received during the year. Of these 131 were returned to the Courts, 72 are under inquiry, and 317 are being settled by management of the defendants' property. In all Rs. 7,861 were paid to the judgment creditors in part payment of their claims. No estate was sold in execution of the decree.

Miscellaneous estates.

4. There were 206 miscellaneous estates under management under Act VI of 1888, and on account of loans and tagávi paid to the Tálukdárs and their tenants.

Remissions.

5. In the Sánand and Koth Estate sanction was accorded by Government to the remission of Rs. 1,41,698 of arrears of Government dues and Local Fund cess on the understanding that the tenants of the estate should receive an equivalent proportion of remission.

Partition cases.

6. At the beginning of the year 15 partition cases were pending, and during the year 4 new applications were received. Out of these 10 were disposed of.

Loans.

7. Applications for permission to borrow money under section 31 of the Tálukdári Act were granted to the extent of Rs. 53,200.

Settlement Registers.

8. The work of preparing settlement registers of Tálukdári villages progressed rapidly in the Ahmedabad district. Settlement registers have been prepared for 17 villages in Sánand, 42 in Dholka, 108 in Dhanduka, and 55 in Gogha Tálukas. The detailed survey of Tálukdári villages begun last year in the Sanand Táluka was continued. Permission having been granted to take up more tálukas than one in a single season, survey work was done in 27 villages of Sánand and 11 villages of Dholka Táluka.

2.—Incumbered Estates, Sind.

Estates under the management of District Officers.

1. The receipts of the one estate under the management of the Collector of Karáchi were Rs. 11,023 and the expenditure Rs. 10,159. Nothing was paid towards the liquidation of private debts and there was a closing balance of Rs. 4,807. The receipts of the one estate under the management of the Collector of Lárkána were Rs. 12,917 and the expenditure Rs. 18,714. In liquidation of private debts the sum of Rs. 12,791 was expended. The receipts of the one estate under the management of the Collector of Sukkur were Rs. 40,465 and the expenditure Rs. 52,899, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 8,598.

Estates under the Manager of Incumbered Estates, Sind.

2. The number of estates under management at the beginning of the year was 484. During the year 7 new estates were taken under management and 49 were relinquished. The receipts amounted to Rs. 10,93,224 and the expenditure to Rs. 10,54,562, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 1,44,503. In the liquidation of loans a sum of Rs. 33,524 was expended and in the liquidation of private debts a sum of Rs. 2,00,902. The amount due to Government on account of loans at the close of the year was Rs. 22,154 and on account of private loans Rs. 97,000.

6. Revenue and Rent-paying Classes.

Relations between landlords and tenants.

1. In the relations between landlords and tenants, which are described at length in the last year's report, no great changes, in the absence of legislation on the subject, are to be expected in the course of a single year. Generally speaking, it may be said that, where the season was good, there was no trouble, and where the season was indifferent or bad, relations were smooth or the contrary according to the clemency and practical good sense of the landlord. It is noted in some districts that the effect of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act has been to diminish the credit of the rayat with his sawkar, who is very frequently also his landlord. To circumvent this Act, which is intended to restrict reckless borrowing on the part of the rayat and unlawful gains on the part of the sawkar, the device of a fictitious sale, correct in every detail except the consideration, has been evolved by the sawkar. The device, however, can only be successful with the most ignorant of the rayats, and it is reported from various parts that the spread of education, and the grants of Tagái, tend to make the rayat less dependent on the sawkar. Progress in the same direction may also be expected in the course of time from the establishment of Co-operative Credit Societies. It must, however, be admitted that the landholder who cultivates his own land is becoming increasingly scarce for two reasons. Either the land has passed into the possession of a sawkar, who never was a cultivator, or it has remained in the possession of a family, which has retired from cultivation and now leases its lands. Rent when paid in cash is reported to vary according to the quality of the land from twice to ten times the assessment, but there is no doubt that the tenant fares best when he pays a share of the produce. There is evidence that this practice, which is the more primitive form of agreement, is actually gaining favour, especially in districts where the rainfall is uncertain and in the neighbourhood of large towns. To this extent, a change, the details of which are difficult to follow, in the relations between landlord and tenant seems to be in progress. The attraction of higher wages and the freedom from the uncertainty of the monsoon have drawn and are drawing to the towns many, who before eked out a meagre existence as tenants at exorbitant rents. The remainder are therefore in a position to make better terms with the landlord. The

natural result of the Woodlands Scheme in Thána is to create a class of petty revenue-payers and to diminish accordingly the number of rent-payers. In view of this reduction in the number of tenants and the proximity of Bombay, it is already evident that landlords in Thána will be obliged to make a reduction in rents in order to attract tenants to their lands. The result of the rule that suspensions and remissions are only granted to Inámdárs on condition that they grant similar concessions to their tenants, has been to produce in most of the affected districts better relations between Inámdárs and their tenants. Where however, as in the Poona District, Inámdárs have refused to avail themselves of the Government concession, relations have been extremely strained. From Ratnágiri it is reported that for the most part good relations existed between the Khots and their tenants. In Sind the Zamindars and their "haris" continued on good terms.

Working of Act VI of 1901.

2. The holding of land on restricted tenure is reported to be unpopular in Sind and in several parts of the Presidency proper. The conditions are resented as restricting the credit of the occupant. Large allotments were made during the year in the Panch Maháls and in the Khándesh Districts. From Khándesh it is reported that the greatest vigilance is necessary to keep out the sawkar. In some cases land taken on this tenure has actually been leased, the tenant being represented as a hired labourer. Again it has been discovered that in many cases the so-called occupant is nothing more than a servant of a sawkar and cultivates the land at the expense of his master for a living wage.

Assistance and other suits.

3. In many districts, especially in the affected districts, the figures of assistance cases and of ejectment suits were lower than those of the previous year. These figures, however, do not provide data for any reliable conclusion, because in many cases the superior holder, realising that no order in his favour could produce non-existent rupees from the tenant, thankfully availed himself of the concessions granted by Government, and doled out the same relief to his tenants.

Transfer of rights.

4. Figures dealing with the transfer of land will be found in the section of this report which deals with Registration, in which it is noted that transfers from agriculturists to non-agriculturists during the year were considerably less in number than transactions in which both parties were agriculturists, but that no reliance can be placed on such figures until the term 'agriculturist' is more closely defined.

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CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

For—

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY

See—

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1901-1902, PART II, PAGES 98—100.

1. Course of Legislation.

Five Acts were passed by the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations and assented to by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India during the year commencing April 1st, 1905.

These were—

(1) Act No. I of 1905 (An Act to establish a Court of Wards in the Bombay Presidency).

(2) Act No. II of 1905 (An Act further to amend the Gujarát Táluqdárs' Act, 1888).

(3) Act No. III of 1905 (An Act further to amend the Bombay Abkárí Act, 1878).

(4) Act No. IV of 1905 (An Act to amend certain enactments and to repeal certain other enactments).

(5) Act No. V of 1905 (An Act further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888).

The object of Act No. I of 1905 was to ameliorate the condition of the members of historic families who had become so indebted that they could not hope to save their estates without assistance from Government under conditions which required legal sanction.

Act No. II of 1905 was designed to introduce certain small amendments in the Gujarát Táluqdárs' Act, 1888, which experience showed to be desirable and which the passing of the Court of Wards Act, 1905, rendered necessary.

Act No. III of 1905 was passed to bring certain districts and tálukas under section 18A of the Bombay Abkárí Act, 1878, as amended by the Bombay Abkári Act, 1892, with a view to restrict the importation into them of *Mhowra* flowers for illicit distillation.

The object of Act No. IV of 1905 was to remove a number of minor defects in the drafting of some Acts of the Bombay Code and to make clear a few minor points on which doubts had from time to time been felt.

The primary object of Act No. V of 1905 was to remove certain practical defects in some of the provisions in the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, relating to drainage and the efficient supervision over building operations, and the opportunity was taken to improve the law regarding ward elections, the control of the supply of water to private properties, and the overcrowding and ventilation of houses.

Three Bills were introduced into the Council of His Excellency the Governor during the year commencing April 1st, 1905 :—

(1) Bill No. III of 1905 (A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888).

(2) Bill No. IV of 1905 (A Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the powers and procedure of Mámlatdárs' Courts).

(3) Bill No. I of 1906 (A Bill to amend the Act to declare the constitution of Courts of Civil and Criminal Judicature in the Province of Sind).

The first Bill was passed into law during the year and became Act No. V of 1905. Bill No. IV of 1905 was referred to a Select Committee whose report was published on the 26th February 1906; and Bill No. I of 1906 was read a third time and passed at a Meeting of the Local Legislative Council on 31st March 1906.

2. Police.

For details *see* the Annual Reports on the Bombay District Police and the Bombay City Police for the year 1905 and the tables under VII—Police—appended to the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1905-1906.

I.—Mofussil, Sind and Railway Police.

Strength and cost.

1. The total police force of the Presidency rose from 22,377 officers and men to 22,691. The chief changes in the year have been the appointment of a covenanted civilian as Inspector-General, the creation of two posts of Deputy Inspectors-General, the re-organization of the Criminal Investigation Department on the lines approved by the Police Commission, the substitution of warders for police as guards at the larger jails and the abolition of the excise police in several districts. Temporary additions were made during the year on account of famine and plague to the strength of all districts in the Central Division, except Násik, and to the above-ghát districts of the Southern Division. The force was maintained at a total cost of Rs. 45,60,398 as against Rs. 45,11,619 in the previous year. The increase is chiefly due to the changes mentioned above.

Education.

2. The number of educated officers fell slightly from 3,371 to 3,323, while that of educated men rose from 8,382 to 8,652, the percentages being 71·81 and 49·95 respectively as against 73·04 and 48·80 in the previous year.

Ball practice.

3. All the districts in the Presidency proper competed at the Annual Presidency competition shooting. There was a small increase in the number of marksmen, but the number of 2nd class shots fell from 3,166 to 2,380. The shooting of the mounted men with carbines showed much improvement. Revolver shooting was nowhere good.

Punishments.

4. The total number of punishments decreased from 3,507 to 3,142. The average percentage of punishments to total strength was 14·31, though in the Upper Sind Frontier District the percentage rose to 46·47.

Rewards.

5. The total number of rewards increased from 3,473 to 3,897. Rewards by promotion fell from 130 to 111 and those by good service tickets, etc., rose from 3,343 to 3,706.

Police cognizable cases.

6. Exclusive of cases under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, but inclusive of cases hitherto shewn as taken up by station officers otherwise than on report, the total number of cognizable offences reported to the police was 34,084 as against 32,921 in the previous year. The main increase under "All Classes" was in Sind, the Railways, and the Southern Division.

Investigation by the police.

7. In 187 cases investigation was refused by the police. Including arrears of the previous year the police had a total of 38,047 cases for investigation. Final orders were received on 33,955 cases, being rather more than the number of complaints received during the year. Of the cases finally disposed of, 1,019 were declared to be false while 12,498 were declared to be due to mistakes of law or non-cognizable. Of the remainder, 11,390 resulted in convictions, representing 55·47 per cent.; of the "true" cases 990 or 4·8 per cent. resulted in acquittals and 7,964 or 38·79 per cent. were undetected.

Excluded police cases.

8. The excluded cases represented 35·5 per cent. of the cases for investigation. The proportion shows a tendency to increase steadily, especially in the Central and Southern Divisions.

Maliciously false cases.

9. There were 1,019 cases classed as "maliciously false," of which 431 were in Sind.

True cases and their results.

10. In 56 per cent. of the cases classed as "true" the police succeeded in detecting the offenders and getting them punished. The proportion of undetected cases has increased from 31 per cent. in 1901 to 39 per cent. in 1905, but the results of cases submitted to the Courts show a considerable improvement in the appreciation and presentation of evidence.

Success of the police in dealing with offences.

11. In offences under Class I the percentage of success obtained was 70·66, under Class II it was 64·66, under Class III 27·81, under Class IV 54·05, under Class V 53·63 and under Class VI 96·24. The high percentage in the last class is due to the fact that it mostly consists of excise offences in which no complaint is registered until the offender is detected.

Persons

12. Of the total number of 27,340 persons arrested during the year, 26,012 were tried and 16,141 convicted as against 24,320 and 16,679 respectively in the previous year.

Stolen property.

13. The property reported stolen in cognizable cases was appreciably less in value than in the previous years, the value falling from Rs. 17,33,164, the average for the past four years, to Rs. 11,81,113. The percentage of recoveries fell from 36·3 to 35·7, the railways showing the best figure with 46·65.

II.—Rural Police.

This is an unorganized body of village servants made up of pátils and watchmen who are under the control of the Revenue Officers. Their duty is to assist the district police in their investigations and to report the commission of offences.

Rewards of various kinds were granted in 168 cases as against 149 last year, while 283 punishments were inflicted as against 214.

There are no village police in Sind.

III.—Additional Police.

During the year additional police were imposed at Dayadra, in the district of Broach, to the extent of one Head Constable, and three Constables. In all the above-ghát districts of the Southern Division temporary additions of extra policemen were sanctioned on account of plague and famine. The temporary additional police stationed at Hadargeri in the Dhárwár District were dispensed with from November 1905. The extra police sanctioned to guard mahál treasuries in Kolába were continued. In all districts in the Central Division, except Násik, there were temporary additional police on account of famine and plague. In Sind additional police were imposed under the Criminal Tribes Act on the Hur Settlements in the districts of Thar and Párkar and Hyderabad. The force amounted to 9 Head Constables and 40 Constables. In the village of Bhanot in the Hyderabad District a force of 3 Constables was imposed, in Daryakhan Teghani in the Sukkur District a force of 1 Head Constable and 1 Constable, in Meharum in the Lárkhána District a force of 1 Mounted Head Constable and 3 Armed Constables, and in 10 villages of the Jacobabad Táluka in the Upper Sind Frontier District a force of 3 Mounted Head Constables and 5 Constables. Their objective is preventive as well as punitive.

IV.—Bombay City Police.

Establishment.

1. With the exception of the addition of 15 men for the Docks there was no change in the strength and disposition of the Force.

Conduct and health.

2. Admissions to hospital again rose, the figures being 2,050 as against 1,905 of last year, and above the average of the preceding five years. Among the native constabulary the daily average on the sick list rose from 33·53 to 45·23. Punishments fell from 620 to 433 and rewards from 1,019 to 913.

Education.

3. 194 officers and 579 men were able to read and write as against 200 officers and 559 men in the previous year.

Cognizable offences.

4. The total number of cognizable offences reported was 51,570, of which 45,859 were reported to the police and 5,711 to the Magistracy. As against last year's figures there is a rise of 1,691, which is mainly to be attributed to prosecutions under local Acts, notably the Public Conveyances Act. Including arrears there were 45,881 police cases and 5,717 Magisterial cases for disposal. Of the police cases which resulted in convictions the percentage was 94·74 as against 97·37 last year. Under the Indian Penal Code there were, including arrears, 4,407 cases for disposal, convictions obtained shewing a percentage of 72·67 as against 87·12 in 1904. Under Class VI and Miscellaneous 41,465 cases were reported, an increase of 1,381 on last year. The percentage of convictions fell from 98·28 to 97·09. The number of false cases was 62, a decline of 6. The total amount of real crime dealt with was 45,032 as against 43,791 in the preceding year, the percentage of convictions falling from 96·91 to 96·53.

Non-cognizable offences.

5. The total of non-cognizable offences rose from 9,280 to 9,490. Including arrears 9,526 cases came up for disposal, involving 12,543 persons. The percentage of convictions fell from 47·08 to 37·44.

Property stolen and recovered.

6. Of property valued at Rs. 4,30,796 and reported as stolen, property valued at Rs. 1,63,466 was recovered, giving a percentage of 37·94 as against 50·91 last year. The fall in percentage is due to a few undetected cases in which the property lost was exceptionally valuable. If the percentage related not to the value of property recovered but to the number of cases in which property was recovered, the figures would be much the same as last year.

Criminal Identification Department.

7. The number of habitual offenders identified by finger tip impressions fell from 531 to 474, while the number of impressions received rose from 2,898 to 2,963.

Inquests.

8. The number of Coroner's inquests decreased from 324 to 308, while the number of suicides rose from 100 to 104.

Arms, Explosives and Petroleum Acts.

9. The total number of licenses issued under the Arms Act was 3,551 as against 3,405 last year. There were no new prosecutions under the Act. Licenses issued under the Explosives Act rose from 221 to 234, while those under the Petroleum Act rose from 1,315 to 1,746.

Motor Vehicles Act.

10. Registration commenced in March 1905, and 364 vehicles were registered. There were 8 prosecutions and the same number of convictions under the Act.

Pilgrims.

11. The number of pilgrims who left Bombay was 19,177, an increase of 2,584. 13,908 pilgrims returned and were sent to their homes under the usual police arrangements.

Deportations.

12. Two foreign procurers were deported by orders of Government as against 20 last year, also 11 Arabs from Hyderabad (Deccan) and 1 from Bombay.

Special events.

13. Great additional responsibility and labour were put upon the Force owing to the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, the arrival of His Excellency Lord Minto, and the departure of His Excellency Lord Curzon. In each case the services of the Force were acknowledged with appreciation.

V.—Aden Police.

Information concerning the Aden Police will be found in Chapter I of this report.

VI.—Vagrants.

Government Male Workhouse.

1. The population which at the beginning of the year was 13 rose to 136, of whom 117 were disposed of in various ways, 30 finding employment, 21 being discharged as having means, 5 being rescued by friends or relatives, 12 deserting, 37 being convicted, and 3 being deported. The population at the close of the year was 19.

Female Workhouse.

2. Throughout the year there were no inmates and no expenditure was incurred.

Expenditure.

3. The total cost to Government on account of the working of the Vagrancy Act was Rs. 53,098 as against Rs. 8,122 last year. The serious increase on last year's expenditure was under the head "Deportation charges," and was due to the deportation of a large number of Turkish subjects from Aden.

3. Wild Animals and Venomous Snakes.

For details *see* tables under XX—Wild Animals and Snakes—appended to the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India.

Damage.

1. During the year 1905, 30 persons were killed by wild animals, crocodiles being responsible for 13 deaths, and 1,111 deaths were caused by snake-bite, of which Ratnágiri claimed 197 and Thána 129. Last year's figures under these heads were respectively 33 and 1,129. Under the head of cattle killed by wild animals and snakes there was a further increase of 260, the total being 6,351. The greatest loss of life occurred in Hyderabad and Thar and Párkar owing to the ravages of wolves.

Rewards.

2. Rs. 3,579—a slight increase on last year—were paid as rewards for the destruction of 866 wild animals, which included 74 tigers, 191 panthers and leopards, 8 bears, and 166 wolves. 11,787 snakes—a decrease of 1,235—were destroyed, and Rs. 130 paid in rewards. In Ratnágiri alone 5,589 snakes were killed.

Licenses.

3. One thousand and eighty-eight licenses were issued for crop-protection and destruction of wild animals. The number of such licenses in force during the year was 5,510 as against 4,973 in the previous year.

4. Chemical Analysis.

For details *see* the Annual Report of the Chemical Analyser to Government and tables under VIII—Medico-legal investigations—appended to the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India.

1. The number of analyses increased from 4,905 to 4,995, Medico-legal examinations showing an increase of 423, and Customs and A'bkári a decrease of 271. There were 251 cases of suspected human poisoning as against 204 last year, and 128 cases of suspected cattle-poisoning as against 93. The percentage of detections under the first head fell from 44·6 to 42·16, while in the second class poison was found in 57 cases of the 128 forwarded. In the large majority of cases arsenic was used. The number of analysis of stains, chiefly blood-stains, increased from 87 to 110.

2. Of 360 samples of water forwarded for analysis 131 were classed as bad. Analyses were also made of various Government Commissariat Stores to the number of 368, including tinned meats. The remainder of the work consisted of 2,019 analyses made for the Customs and A'bkári Department and of 130 miscellaneous analyses. The total number of analyses was the largest yet recorded.

5. Criminal Justice.

For details *see* the Annual Report on Criminal Justice and table under IV—Criminal Justice—appended to the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India.

Number of offences.

1. The number of offences reported fell from 173,262 to 157,278. Of the cases returned as true 38 per cent. were under the Indian Penal Code and the rest under special and local laws There was one offence against the State. Cases affecting human life fell from 564 to 434, of which 229 were murders, an increase of 22 on last year's figures. Cases of hurt and theft, cases under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, under the District Police Acts, under the Public Conveyance and Sanitary Board Acts showed a material increase. Considerable decrease was seen in contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, rape, extortion, cases under the Bombay A'bkári Act, the Bombay Land Revenue Code, the District Municipal Act and the

Bombay Salt Act. Bombay again shows the highest percentage of crime to population with 1 to 12, and Ratnágiri with 1 to 739 again shows the lowest percentage.

Cases brought to trial and persons involved.

2. The number of cases brought to trial during the year was 150,439 and the number of persons involved in them was 239,581 as compared with 153,393 and 256,846 respectively in the preceding year. Of the persons who underwent trial, 46 per cent. were acquitted or discharged, and 47 per cent. were convicted as against 48 0 and 43·0 per cent. in the previous year. The number of European British subjects involved in cases rose from 502 to 566. Of these, 413 were convicted and 153 were acquitted or discharged.

Miscellaneous cases.

3. There were 2,643 miscellaneous cases, involving 5,120 persons. Of the persons brought to trial, 34 per cent. were discharged and 66 per cent. were convicted. The number of persons involved in proceedings under Chapter VIII fell from 2,851 to 2,665.

Cases decided.

4. The number of original regular cases disposed of was 149,728 as against 152,512 in the last year. Of these, 146,939 were heard by Magistrates and 2,789 by other Courts. Of the persons convicted 34 per cent. were convicted on regular and 66 per cent. on summary trial. The number of youthful offenders dealt with under section 31 of Act VIII of 1897 fell from 320 to 80.

Punishments.

5. Sentences of death and transportation were passed in 50 and 128 cases as against 58 and 160 cases in the previous year. Sentences of imprisonment, fine and whipping were more frequently inflicted. In 85,744 cases the amount of fine imposed did not exceed Rs. 50 and in 15,676 cases the term of imprisonment did not exceed 6 months. The total amount of fines imposed rose from Rs. 3,84,746 to Rs. 4,26,993. Of 1,414 whippings inflicted, 922 were in lieu of other punishments, 207 in addition to other punishments, and 285 were inflicted on juveniles. The percentage of whippings on the total number of all punishments rose from 11·71 to 14·58.

Appeals and revision.

6. Of appeals decided 45 per cent. were rejected, and sentence was confirmed in 27 per cent. In revision the sentence was enhanced in the case of 27 persons, proceedings were quashed in the case of 26 persons, and new trials or further enquiry ordered in the case of 164 persons.

Trial by jury and assessors.

7. Persons tried by jury and with the aid of assessors numbered 396 and 1,259 respectively. In the High Court the verdict of the jury was approved in all cases. In the Courts of Session, the percentage of cases in which it was approved was 97·0 as against 94·0 in the previous year. In cases tried with assessors the Judge agreed with all or some of the assessors in 75 per cent. and differed from all in 25 per cent.

6. Prisons—Civil and Criminal.

For details *see* the report of the Bombay Jail Department for 1905 and tables under V—Jails—appended to the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India.

Population.

1. The total number of all classes of prisoners confined in prisons, subsidiary jails, lock-ups and civil jails was 91,457, a decrease of 2,158 on the figures of the previous year. The daily average population has been 9,168, an increase of 110 on the figures of last year. Owing to extensive prosecutions of beggars and hawkers by the Bombay Police there was a considerable increase in the admissions to the Common Prison. Admissions under this head also account for the increase of 190 in females. Last year's increase at Dhulia and Ahmedabad has not been maintained, the reason for the decrease being the satisfactory monsoon in Gujarát and a smaller number of convictions under the A'bkári Act in the Khándesh District. The number of juveniles admitted shows a fall of 61—the result of Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 2590, dated the 24th May 1905. The number of female prisoners rose from 1,135 to 1,325. Civil prisoners were admitted to the number of 972. The percentage of prisoners to free population is 0·163 as against 0·160 in 1904.

Disposal of prisoners.

2. Transportation to the Andamans suspended in 1904 was resumed. Frequent transfers were necessary owing to the insufficiency of the provision for solitary confinement. Additional cells have been sanctioned. Twenty-three prisoners were released by order of Government on account of sickness and on other grounds. The number of executions rose from 33 to 40, while the number of escapes fell from 12 to 9, of whom 7 were re-captured. There was a marked increase in short sentences.

Habitual criminals.

3. Habituals identified after arrival in jail numbered 565 as against 448 last year. Out of 2,488 previously convicted prisoners 1,323 were classed as habituals as against 1,181 out of 2,408 last year. Eight hundred and twenty-six persons were identified in the Presidency Proper by means of finger-tip impressions, an increase of 198 on last year's figures.

Punishments.

4. As against 13,144 punishments inflicted last year, 14,648 punishments were inflicted. Of the punishments awarded by the Superintendents of Prisons and Jails 82 per cent. were minor punishments. Major punishments show a decline except at Aden where Somali prisoners have been troublesome. The Ahmedabad prisoners have been more amenable.

Mark system and convict officers.

5. Earlier releases under the mark-system show a percentage of 98·5 out of the possible as against 98·7 of last year. There is a small increase in convicts employed as prison officers.

Finance.

6. The gross expenditure has risen from Rs. 6,49,685 to Rs. 6,99,829, and the cost per head from Rs. 72 to Rs. 76. Both the total cost and cost per head under Dietary Charges have risen from Rs. 2,64,777 and Rs. 29-8-0 to Rs. 2,90,088 and Rs. 31-13-11 respectively. The increase is due to a rise in prices of food. The actual cash earnings were Rs. 1,18,267, an increase of Rs. 22,906 on last year. Ahmedabad and Thána are conspicuous in this direction. The accounts of the Sind and Deccan Gangs had not been adjusted by the close of the year, but their employment was scantier and less remunerative than in the preceding year, in which also there was a decline. In the net profits of the quinine industry at Yerávda and Hyderabad there was a decline of Rs. 107, the profit on each package being reduced. The activity of the Yerávda Printing Press was extended, but owing to a change in the keeping of accounts this does not appear.

Vital statistics.

7. The daily average strength of population being 9,168, there were 5,560 admissions to hospital, the daily average of sickness being 233·2. All these figures show a slight increase on last year, but the deaths numbering 157 show a decrease of 26 on last year, the decrease being from 20·2 to 17·1 per mille. In spite of every endeavour there was overcrowding in the Common Prison, the Rájkot Prisons, Hyderabad and Shikárpur, but only the Common Prison exhibited a mortality in excess of 33·3 per mille of average strength. This is also in part accounted for by the unhealthy nature of the prisoners admitted. The value of inoculation against plague was demonstrated. A special diet for weakly prisoners was sanctioned. Of convicts discharged during the year 55·1 per cent. had gained weight, 28·1 per cent. had remained stationary and 16·8 had lost weight. The percentages are slightly better than last year.

Innovations in treatment.

8. At Thána good-conduct prisoners who had served two-thirds of their sentences were separated from other prisoners, and worked in a garden enjoying certain privileges, including the wearing of ordinary clothes. At Dhárwár a special carpentering class was started for juvenile offenders, and they were kept apart. Both experiments will be followed with interest.

7. Civil Justice.

For details *see* the Annual Report on Civil Justice and table under III—Civil Justice—appended to the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India.

Number and value of suits.

1. The total number of suits instituted was 142,207 as compared with 153,805 in the preceding year. The decrease was due in part to the more extended application of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, and partly to the deficient rainfall. There was some increase in matrimonial suits, as also in suits (*a*) for immovable property, (*b*) for specific relief, (*c*) to establish a right of pre-emption, and (*d*) relating to religious and other endowments. The percentage of suits for money or movable property rose from 76 to 79 and that of suits relating to immovable property fell from 17 to 13. The aggregate value of suits fell from Rs. 3,61,59,222 to Rs. 3,28,35,486.

Disposal of suits.

2. Of 178,810 suits for disposal, 144,856 were disposed of as against 159,968 in the previous year. The percentage of contested suits fell from 32 to 22. Of the number of suits disposed of with contest and on reference to arbitration, judgment was given for plaintiff in whole or in part in 87 per cent. and for defendant in 13 per cent. The average duration of contested suits fell from 252 days to 148, while in that of uncontested suits there was a slight rise from 76 to 79 days. Bombay with a proportion of 1 to 31 showed itself the most, and Thar and Párkar with a proportion of 1 to 795 showed itself the least, litigious of the districts. Miscellaneous suits fell from 20,005 to 19,668.

Appeals.

3. The number of appeals rose from 4,723 to 5,138. Final orders were passed in 4,952 cases. Excluding those which were transferred, or not prosecuted, or dismissed for default, the percentage of confirmations was 63 per cent., of modifications 15 per cent., and of reversals 18 per cent.

Applications for execution of decrees.

4. The number of institutions fell from 183,443 to 176,113. There were 175,785 disposals. In 14 per cent. satisfaction in full was obtained, in 19 per cent. in part, and in 67 per cent. proceedings were wholly infructuous. The percentages are the same as those of last year. The total amount recovered in execution was Rs. 59,54,997 or Rs. 1,68,419 less than in the last year. Cases in which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned rose from 846 to 973, and those in which immovable property was sold fell from 5,573 to 5,188. The number of persons imprisoned in execution of decrees was 973 and the number of persons arrested but released without imprisonment was 2,447. Applications for declaration of insolvency were granted in 104 cases and rejected in 117 cases.

2.—Execution of Decrees of Civil Courts by the Revenue Department.

During the year 6,441 Civil Court decrees were referred to the Collectors for execution, which, with arrears of 9,344 from the previous year, made a total of 15,785 for disposal. The total number disposed of was 6,557. Of these 2,567 were settled by mutual agreement. Property was sold in 2,121 cases, and 1,757 cases were returned to the Civil Courts. In cases of settlement by mutual agreement the total amount remitted by creditors was Rs 64,482 as compared with Rs. 65,186 remitted last year, the percentage of remission varying from about 16 per cent. in the Northern Division to 2 per cent. in Sind. The total area of land sold in satisfaction of decrees was 21,968 acres, bearing assessment of Rs. 25,678. The price realised amounted to Rs. 7,35,522 or 27·25 times the assessment, as against 21·72 times the assessment on similar sales last year. Where low prices were realised, the causes assigned were either the unfavourable nature of the season or the presence of heavy encumbrances on the property sold.

3.—Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

Suits.

1. The number of suits instituted was 13,514, a decrease of 529 as compared with the previous year. Ahmednagar and Poona showed a decrease and Sátára and Sholápur a slight increase. Of the total number of suits 52·6 fell under Chapter II of the Act. Of these a small majority was instituted against agriculturists. Including arrears there were 9,286 suits for disposal under Chapter II. The number decided was 7,357. The proportion of *ex-parte* suits was 2·1 per cent. against agriculturists and 8·8 per cent. against non-agriculturists. Claims were admitted in 12·4 per cent. cases. Contested suits were 40·9 per cent. The defendants were examined under section 7 of the Act in 55·1 per cent of the cases. Past accounts were taken in 43·8 per cent. of the claims and in 62 per cent. of the cases claims were allowed in full. In 26·4 per cent. they were allowed in part, and in 11 6 per cent. they were rejected. In suits on mortgage-bonds the claims were reduced 21 per cent. and in the case of money debts they were reduced 27 per cent. Redemption was decreed in 250 suits under Chapter II. It was allowed without any payment in 14·4 per cent. of the cases, in part in 26 per cent. and in full in 56 per cent. Decrees directing satisfaction of the debt by enjoyment of the land for a term of years were passed in only 9 cases. The abatement in redemption cases on the whole was 19 per cent. There were 557 suits for disposal on nominal sale-deeds, of which 368 were decided. In 57·3 per cent. it was proved that the sale-deeds were really mortgages.

Details of working.

2. The average duration in contested suits under Chapter II was 5 months and 11 days and in uncontested suits 3 months. The figures are much the same as those of last year. In suits against non-agriculturists the average cost for a claim of Rs. 100 was Rs. 15-4-6, and in suits against agriculturists, in which half the fees are remitted, the proportion was Rs. 12-1-7. The proportion in redemption suits was Rs. 11-13-10. Including arrears the total number of darkhásts for disposal was 19,316, of which 14,630 were disposed of. In these full or partial satisfaction was obtained in 33·2 per cent., the figures being approximately the same as those of last year. Recoveries with and without issue of process amounted to Rs 2,65,273, a decrease of Rs. 80,208. Applications for attachment of standing crops rose from 57 to 92. Of these 71 were decided. Sales took place in only 3 cases and 40 cases were compromised. Of 64 applications for taking possession for seven years of the surplus land of judgment-debtors, 14 cases were disposed of, full satisfaction being given in 7 cases.

Munsifs and Conciliators in the Dekkhan.

3. At the end of the year there were 91 Village Munsifs who disposed of 3,729 suits, a slight increase on the figures of last year. *Ex-parte* decisions amounted to 10·9 per cent. The number of darkhásts for execution was 2,027, a decrease of only 13. At the end of the year there were 247 conciliators, and the total of applications made to them was 23,939, a decrease of 4,305. The number of agreements effected was 3,630. In cases where both parties were present the proportion of agreements effected was 67 per cent. The number of agreements filed by the Courts was 3,653, and claims of Rs. 5,54,118 were settled for Rs. 4,57,396, an abatement of 17·5 as against 18·7 in the previous year. Of the conciliators 108 were invested with special powers to compel the attendance of the defendants.

In Khándesh.

4. At the end of the year there were 28 Village Munsifs who disposed of 1,126 suits, an increase of 301 on last year's figures. *Ex-parte* decisions were 14·2 per cent. Of 301 darkhásts for the execution of suits, 290 were disposed of as against 120 in the previous year. The recoveries from darkhásts amounted to 50 per cent. At the end of the year there were 91 conciliators who received 33,126 applications, a decrease of 14,985, the natural result of section 39 of the Act. There were 37,235 disposals, the number of agreements amounting to 5,059, which with the compromises gave a proportion of 23·6 per cent. The amounts claimed totalled Rs. 9,06,318 and on settlement there was an abatement of 8·7 per cent., an increase of 1·2 per cent. on the previous year. The abatement in mortgages was only 2·9 per cent., but on simple bonds it was 10 per cent. The agreements filed in the Courts were 5,743. Towards the end of the year 64 conciliators were invested with special powers to compel the attendance of the defendants.

Registration figures.

5. In the number of all kinds of instruments registered in the four districts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Sátára and Sholápur there was an increase of 4·5 per cent. The increase in value was very slight. Of the total number of instruments mortgages formed 52 per cent. and sale-deeds 37 per cent. Sale-deeds showed a small increase in numbers, but a small decrease in value, while mortgages showed an increase of 7·8 in number and 3·4 in value. Sales of immoveable property, where both parties were agriculturists, were as to numbers and value 73 and 70 per cent. respectively, while those between agriculturists and non-agriculturists were 27 and 30 per cent. respectively. In the matter of sale-deeds there was an increase in transactions in which both parties were agriculturists.

Revision.

6. The Special Judge appointed under the Act had 670 applications for revision before him, of which he completed 601, confirming in 182 cases, amending in 286, reversing in 91, and reversing and remanding in 29.

Extension of the Act.

7. The greater part of the Act was extended to the remainder of the Presidency except Aden and the City of Bombay by Government Notification No. 4144, dated the 15th of August 1905. The report deals only with the working of the Act in the four districts to which it originally applied and to Khándesh.

8. Registration.

For details *see* Annual Report on Registration for 1905-1906 and tables under IX—Registration—appended to the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India.

1.—Registration under Act III of 1877.

Number of deeds registered.

1. The total number of registrations increased from 179,015 to 193,622, the increase being most marked in Khándesh, Ahmedabad, Bijápur, and Dhárwár. In Kolába, Ratnágiri, and Sukkur there was a decrease.

Variations.

2. The first effect of the amendments to sections 59 and 107 of the Transfer of Property Act was to render compulsory the registration of all mortgages and leases, but by the subsequent Government Notification No. 4201 issued in May 1905, the registration of leases for a term of one year and less was made optional. In the registration of sales there was practically no variation, except in Ahmedabad, Belgaum, and Bijápur where there was a material increase. The rise at Ahmedabad is attributed by the local officers to the passing away of the effect of famine conditions, and in Belgaum and Bijápur to the substitution of sales for mortgages as the result of the introduction of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. As the result of the change in the law mortgages in which registration was optional declined from 8,362 to 26, and there was a corresponding increase from 40,055 to 51,560 in mortgages in which registration was compulsory. This increase was also in part due to the unfavourable nature of the season in parts of the Presidency and to revival of trade caused by the comparative absence of plague. Under leases, in addition to a large rise in the compulsory class from 25,947 to 33,650, there was an unexpected rise in the optional class from 4,369 to 4,683. In the compulsory class there was a conspicuous rise in Khándesh, Násik, Ahmedabad and Belgaum. In Khándesh and Násik the rise in the number of leases is reported to be due to the fact that the land is largely in the possession of non-agriculturists who lease it for cultivation to the original owners. There was a slight decrease in the registration of wills, but there was a more than corresponding increase in the registration of deeds of gift, which among Mahomedans often take the place of wills.

Deeds impounded.

3. In the number of deeds impounded for insufficiency of stamp duty there was a further rise from 374 to 409, of which 138 were declared sufficiently stamped, but in 215 cases the action of the impounding officer was upheld by the Collector, and 56 cases remained for disposal at the end of the year.

Tagái certificates.

4. The registrations of certificates under the Land Improvement Loans Act rose from 3,865 to 4,581 and under the Agriculturists' Loans Act from 17,380 to 21,378. Registration of these certificates appears to be regular.

Refusals to register.

5. Refusals to register fell from 578 to 517. As the result of 117 appeals, registration was ordered in 84 cases, and in 33 the order of refusal was confirmed.

Prosecutions.

6. Three Sub-Registrars were prosecuted for offences under section 81 of the Registration Act and the Indian Penal Code. Of these one who was serving in the Sukkur District was convicted; the other two, who belonged to Sátára and Khándesh, were respectively acquitted and discharged.

Inspection.

7. The Superintendents of Land Records were permanently appointed Superintendents of Registration. During the year the offices of 18 Registrars and 11 Sub-Registrars were inspected by the Inspector-General and Superintendents. Five hundred and thirteen examinations of offices were made by other inspecting officers.

Financial results.

8. Receipts rose from Rs. 5,52,321 to Rs. 5,81,118 and expenditure from Rs. 2,63,902 to Rs. 2,71,815.

2.—Registration under Act XVII of 1879.

General.

1. The village registration system was in force in the four districts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sátára and Sholápur.

Number of registrations.

2. In the total number of registrations there was a rise from 97,941 to 98,283, a decline in Ahmednagar and Poona being more than compensated by a rise in Sátára and Sholápur.

Variations.

3. In deeds of sale the net result was a slight increase due to a large increase in Sholápur, a smaller increase in Sátára, and small decreases in Ahmednagar and Poona. In deeds for mortgages, with and without possession, there were similar variations. In bonds there was a general decrease except in Sholápur, due to a reluctance on the part of sávkárs to deal in this form of security in view of the uncertainty of life.

Parties to transactions.

4. The number of transactions in which both parties were agriculturists was 45,783 as against 33,962 in which the transaction was between agriculturists and sávkárs. The excess in the former over the latter is larger than usual, but the figures are unreliable as many sávkárs represent themselves to be agriculturists.

Finance.

5. As the result of the year's workings the closing deficit was reduced from Rs. 20,700 to Rs. 19,762.

3.—Joint Stock Companies.

1. At the close of the year there were 390 Joint Stock Companies and 53 Companies limited by guarantee as against 342 and 62 respectively in the previous year. Of the existing Joint Stock Companies 10 went into liquidation and 11 of those that were limited by guarantee did the same. Of the latter 10 were old Provident Societies whose names were retained in the registers till the period enforced by Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2713 of 1903 had elapsed. Of the new Joint Stock Companies 30 were formed to work Mills and Presses. Of these 18 were formed at Ahmedabad. This expansion is to be connected with the Swadeshi movement. General.

2. In the registration of documents there was a rise of 147 to 970, and a net increase in fees of Rs. 12,662 to Rs. 19,970. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,508—a decrease of Rs. 39 on the previous year. The net revenue credited to Government was Rs. 18,461. Registration of documents and expenditure.

3. No prosecution was instituted during the year against any Company. Prosecutions.

9. Local Board Administration.

For details *see* the Annual Report on Local Boards for 1905-1906 and tables under XVIII—Local Boards—appended to the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India.

1. The number of District Local Boards remained unchanged at 24 and that of Táluka Local Boards at 210. There were in all 3,608 members, of whom 42 were *ex-officio*, 1,956 nominated, and 1,610 elected. The elective system is not in force in the Panch Maháls, the Peint Táluka of Násik, and the district of Kánara (except the tálukas of Kárwár and Kumta), the Thar and Párkar District (except the Mirpur Khás Táluka) and the Upper Sind Frontier District. During the year new Boards were constituted in the Kaira and Broach Districts and the Poona District Board was reconstituted. The number of District and Táluka Local Board meetings averaged, respectively, 3 and 5 in the Northern Division, 3 and 5 in the Central Division, 3 and 6 in the Southern Division and 2 and 7 in Sind. The lowest average attendance was 6 in Sind, and the highest was 9 in the Northern Division. General.

2. The aggregate income of the Boards was Rs. 56,85,081 compared with Rs. 43,83,656 in 1905. The rise is general in all the Divisions and in Sind. In parts of the Central and Southern Divisions, owing to the extensive suspensions and remissions of land revenue, there was a corresponding shrinkage in the one anna cess, which is the chief item in the income of Local Boards. This shrinkage was more than counterbalanced by special grants from Government for the improvement of primary education and of communications and water-supply in villages. The incidence of taxation was lowest in the Chachro Táluka (Re. 0-0-4) and highest in Broach (Re. 0-11-8). Income.

3. The total actual expenditure was Rs. 54,14,267 compared with Rs. 46,88,874 in the previous year, while the closing balance rose from Rs. 18,26,205 to Rs. 20,97,044. The balances of the Ahmednagar, Sátára, Sholápur, Belgaum, Bijápur and Dhárwár Districts were below the prescribed minimum. The principal items of expenditure were Education Rs. 18,01,081 (Rs. 16,75,619 in 1905), Medical Relief Rs. 2,68,972 (Rs. 2,55,499 in 1905), Civil Works Rs. 26,83,197 (Rs. 22,84,686 in 1905) and Water-supply Rs. 3,94,675 (Rs. 2,79,537 in 1905). Expenditure.

3. The principal works undertaken were the construction and maintenance of roads, bridges, tanks, wells, school-houses, bungalows and dharamsháls. In addition, a dispensary was erected in the Lárkána District, a veterinary dispensary at Dhárwár, and four dispensaries in the Central Division. Works.

10. Municipal Administration.

For details *see* the Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay for the year 1905-1906, and the Report on Municipal Taxation and Expenditure for the Bombay Presidency including Sind for the year 1905-1906, and Tables under XVII—Municipalities, appended to the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India.

1.—Bombay Municipality.

1. There were during the year 59 meetings of the Corporation, 52 of the Standing Committee, 124 of other Committees, and 55 of Sub-Committees of the Standing Committee. On one occasion the Corporation were in attendance to present an Address of Welcome to Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and on another to present a similar Address to Lord Minto, Viceroy and Governor-General of India. General.

2. The revenue realised during the year aggregated Rs. 90,92,539, while the expenditure stood at Rs. 93,74,241. This deficit of Rs. 2,81,702 reduced the closing cash balance to Rs. 27,06,090, of which Rs. 7,06,778 were reserved for lapsed grants requiring to be renewed. The income realised during the year was Rs. 5,32,539 more than the original estimate, the principal items being on account of Property Taxes, Wheel Tax and Tolls, Town and Tobacco Duties, and Returns from Property and Miscellaneous. The permanent increase in revenue is estimated at 5 lákhs. In actual expenditure there remained from the sanctioned total an Finance.

unexpended balance of Rs. 2,44,571 net savings. The net increase of Rs. 7,82,624 as compared with the figures of the preceding year occurred chiefly in connection with the Engineering and Public Health Departments. The permanent increase in expenditure is estimated at Rs. 2,50,000.

Loan and Plague expenditure.

3. The expenditure on Loan Works amounted to Rs. 10,86,814 as against Rs. 9,21,635 in the preceding year, the increase being entirely under "Roads" and "Sanitary and Miscellaneous Works." The expenditure on Plague measures during the year amounted to Rs. 2,26,538, showing an increase of Rs. 44,618 on the expenditure in the past year.

Debt and sinking fund.

4. During the year the first instalment of 12 lákhs out of the second loan of 24¾ lákhs was raised, the loan being taken up at 104 per cent. The sum of Rs. 97,747 was paid towards the reduction of debt. The total Municipal debt at the end of the year was Rs. 4,97,15,015. Against this total the Sinking Fund invested was Rs. 60,02,807, which left the net debt liabilities of the Corporation at Rs. 4,37,12,208.

Assets and liabilities.

5. At the close of the year the assets and liabilities of the Municipality were, respectively, Rs. 7,03,55,980 and Rs. 5,25,97,477.

Taxation.

6. During the year there was no alteration in the rates at which the taxes were levied except that the General Tax was reduced from 10½ to 9 per cent. and a reduction of Re. 0-2-0 per 1,000 gallons was made on water supplied by meter for trade purposes. The incidence of taxation per head declined from Rs. 10 6-9 to Rs. 10-0-6, which is equivalent to Rs. 7-15-5 on the basis of the revised census taken by the Municipality in 1905.

Assessment and collection of revenues.

7. The total amount collected under all heads exclusive of miscellaneous receipts was Rs. 58,29,035 as against Rs. 58,89,838 in the previous year. Miscellaneous receipts aggregated Rs. 32,290 against Rs. 34,245 in 1904-1905. Complaints against the assessment numbered 6,024 as against 4,081 in the previous year. Appeals to the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court fell from 47 to 29, of which 7 were disallowed, 17 were settled out of Court and 3 were withdrawn. The net revenue from Town Duties was Rs. 11,66,251, against Rs. 15,06,780 for the preceding year. Refund claims numbered 47,823 against 40,656.

Public works.

8. The area of roads metalled during the year was 91,90,167 square feet at a cost of Rs. 3,06,170. Notices for the removal of unsafe buildings numbered 297. During the year an area of 6,250 square yards was added to streets at a cost of Rs. 1,92,417. Five new roads were taken over from Government and declared public.

Public lighting.

9. The total number of gas lamps was 4,098, and of kerosine oil lamps 1,760. The total cost of gas lighting amounted to Rs. 2,30,441 and of oil lighting to Rs. 33,886.

Water-supply.

10. At Tansa lake the rainfall was 17 inches, at Vehár 27 inches, and at Tulsi 30 inches less than last year's fall. During the year there were 127 bursts in different mains, 512 new connections were made, and 245 connections were cut. The total number of connections at the end of the year was 21,188, and the number of meters in use was 3,122.

Fire-brigade.

11. Property to the estimated value of Rs. 15,45,126 was destroyed by fire. There were 120 calls of fire, 12 of which were false alarms. The water-supply at fires can only be described as fairly satisfactory.

Public Health.

12. The total mortality for the year, exclusive of still-born, was 47,762, compared with 42,676 for the preceding year. The deaths from plague and small-pox numbered 14,198 and 2,161 respectively. The number of births registered was 19,141 against 19,556 in the preceding year. At the ten municipal dispensaries 87,865 cases were treated.

Licenses.

13. The license fee receipts amounted to Rs. 76,370 as against Rs. 75,149 in the preceding year.

Markets.

14. The total revenue from markets and slaughter-houses aggregated Rs. 4,56,390 as against Rs. 4,49,512 in the preceding year. The quantity of unwholesome food destroyed was 372,797 lbs. as against 122,080 lbs. destroyed last year.

Education.

15. The number of municipal schools rose from 91 to 94, and the number of pupils from 7,530 to 9,457. The number of aided schools rose from 103 to 108 and the number of pupils from 9,131 to 10,102. The total amount of grant-in-aid paid was Rs. 28,539 as against Rs. 28,193 in the previous year.

2.—District Municipalities.

General.

1. The number of Municipalities in the Presidency and Sind was 162, of which 14 were City Municipalities and 4 were temporary Municipalities. The Bassein Municipality continued under suspension, the Songir Municipality was abolished, and a new Municipality was established at Mátherán. The number of Councillors was 2,209, of whom 875 were elected, 1,161 nominated, and the balance *ex officio* members. Forty-four Municipalities were composed entirely of nominated councillors.

Income.

2. The aggregate income of all Municipalities declined by Rs. 22,138 to Rs. 75,83,066. A decline of Rs. 78,456 in the Northern Division was chiefly due to the fall in receipts under "extraordinary and debt." The Ahmedabad Municipality raised a loan of Rs. 1,78,500 in the open market, and by sale of Government Securities and withdrawals from the Savings Bank

realized Rs. 1,85,000. Taxation receipts increased under octroi, house and land tax, road and ferry tolls, and water-rate. In the Central Division an increase of Rs. 1,29,920 was chiefly due to improvement in receipts from octroi, house-tax, and conservancy tax. An increase of Rs. 49,044 in the Southern Division was confined to the districts of Bijápur, Ratnágiri and Kolába and was mainly due to the increase in octroi, the result of brisker traffic owing to absence of plague. A decrease of Rs. 1,22,646 in Sind was practically restricted to the districts of Karáchi, Hyderabad and Jacobabad. In the districts of Sukkur, Lárkhána, and Thar and Párkar there was a slight increase. The decrease was due to a falling-off in receipts under octroi, grants and contributions and extraordinary and debt. Incidence of taxation varied from Rs. 5-13-5 in Karáchi to Re. 0-3-4 in the Vita Municipality in the Sátára District, while that of income varied from Rs. 8-0-1 in Karáchi to Re. 0-4-4 in the Ashta Municipality in the Sátára District.

Expenditure.

3. The aggregate expenditure of all Municipalities increased by Rs. 2,99,823 to Rs. 80,77,846. An increase of Rs. 10,083 in the Northern Division was due to increased expenditure under general administration in Ahmedabad and Surat, and under conservancy, hospitals and dispensaries, refunds, markets and slaughter-houses, and public instruction in various Municipalities. The decrease of Rs. 49,481 in the Central Division was due to diminished expenditure under public health and convenience, and miscellaneous. In the Southern Division an increase of Rs. 11,205 was due to increased expenditure on public health and convenience. The large increase of Rs. 3,28,016 in Sind was due to increased expenditure on drainage, conservancy, roads, miscellaneous and extraordinary debt.

Important works.

4. The drainage works at Ahmedabad in the Northern Division were nearly completed, and covered about 45 per cent. of the total extent of the city. In the same city a new dispensary was opened. The Ambli Falia Bridge at Godhra is being constructed for the Municipality by the Public Works Department. In the Central Division the Jalgaon Municipality commenced the work of improving the water-supply. In the Southern Division works for improving the water-supply were begun at Dhárwár, Alibág, Pen and Panvel. Markets and slaughter-houses were erected or repaired at Athni, Hubli and Gadag-Bettigeri. In Sind the "Holmestead" Hall at Hyderabad was completed, and also a grain-market and shops were erected in Kambar.

Debt.

5. The total liabilities of the Municipalities on account of loans stood at Rs. 28,88,765 at the end of the year. During the year the Municipalities of the Northern and Southern Divisions and those of Sind paid off instalments of debts to the value of Rs. 1,31,527. During the year Ahmedabad raised a loan of Rs. 1,78,500 and Godhra one of Rs. 8,000. The first instalment of Rs. 70,000 of the water-works loan of Rs. 1,40,000 granted by Government to the Jalgaon Municipality was received. Honávar received a loan of Rs. 5,000 for necessary repairs to Municipal Buildings. The Karáchi Municipality raised a further instalment of Rs. 2,41,750, thus completing the sanctioned loan of Rs. 5,13,000 for the extension of the drainage system. The aggregate balance of all Municipalities rose from Rs. 24,55,768 to Rs. 26,19,560.

3.—Bombay Improvement Trust.

Progress of schemes.

1. The total capital expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 35,09,177, of which Rs. 25,54,366 were expended on the acquisition of 148 properties. That these figures are considerably lower than those of the previous year is due to the fact that the sanction of Government to two important schemes was not received before the close of the year. The chief feature of the year was the opening by Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales in November of Princess Street, the main thoroughfare in the first of the large Street Schemes. Further work has now extended it as far as Shaik Memon Street. The extension of Sankli Street and the new road south of the Crawford Market were completed and handed over to the Municipality. A new scheme for a connecting road between the Queen's Road and the new overbridge at Chaupáti, now in course of construction by the B. B. & C. I. Railway, awaits Government sanction. The first Nágpáda Scheme was completed but no work was possible at Mándvi Koliwáda owing to the housing difficulty.

Chawl construction.

2. In Agripáda 12 new blocks of chawls with 928 rooms and in Nágpáda 2 new blocks with 144 rooms were completed and occupied. Work on 6 new blocks in Chandanwádi and the same number in Imámwáda was pushed on.

Police accommodation.

3. The Police accommodation schemes at First Nágpáda, Wodehouse Road, and Shepherd Road were completed and the execution of the scheme for the Agripáda estate was commenced. The Connaught Road scheme was sanctioned by Government.

Leasing of plots.

4. During the year 38 plots were let out on building leases. They represent a present annual rental of Rs. 68,604 and an ultimate rental of Rs. 70,900.

Vested lands.

5. The Crescent site was resumed by Government during the year for the purpose of the Prince of Wales' Museum of Western India. A large portion of the low-lying area of the Cooperage plot was improved by filling. The garden in the interior of the Wellington Lines Estate and the construction of roads on the Connaught Road Estate were completed and the drainage and road work on the Agripáda Estate was almost completed.

Expansion schemes.

6. Schemes V and VI, embracing the area east of the G. I. P. line between Dádar and Sion, were in progress. The building areas to be developed under Scheme IV should be avail-

able within two years. The reclamation work at Colaba was completed with the exception of one road.

Acquisition. 7. Of the 148 properties acquired during the year 76 were acquired through the Courts and 72 by amicable settlement. Of the total number of cases since the commencement of operations, 35¼ per cent. have been acquired by amicable arrangements. Appeals to the Tribunal increased from 112 to 126, of which 18 were decided in favour of the Board and 29 against it, while 57 were partly heard or not begun, and 22 were withdrawn by the claimants or settled. Decisions were not reached in any of the 5 appeals to the High Court.

Finance. 8. The Revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 14,27,253 and the expenditure to Rs. 13,06,857, as against Rs. 11,20,170 and Rs. 10,53,029, respectively, in the previous year. A fresh loan of 30 lákhs was raised in September 1905. This loan brings the total of the loans raised from the public to Rs. 2,50,00,000. Up to the close of the year the total Capital Expenditure of the Board amounted to Rs. 2,19,66,696 and the Credit Cash Balance at the close of the year was Rs. 60,12,257.

11. Military (Volunteering).

Camps of exercise. 1. Camps of exercise were held by the Bombay Light Horse, the Bombay Volunteer Artillery, the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, the Karáchi Artillery Volunteers, the Nágpur Volunteer Rifles, the 1st and 2nd Battalions, G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifles, the 1st and 2nd Battalions, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifles, the Sind, Baluchistan and Poona Volunteer Rifles, the 2nd Battalion, Bengal-Nágpur Railway Volunteer Rifles, and the S. M. Railway Volunteers.

Grants. 2. The total amount sanctioned as grants for camps of exercise and field days was Rs. 16,900.

Additional Companies. 3. The formation of an additional Company of the 2nd Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, and of an additional Company of the S. M. Railway Volunteers were sanctioned by the Government of Bombay.

12. Marine.

For details *see* Annual Reports on Port Trusts for 1905-1906 and tables under XXXII—Port Trusts—appended to the Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India.

1.—Bombay.

Eurcpean seamen. 1. The number of European seamen shipped was 2,600, and of those discharged 2,483. The figures are practically the same as those of last year. The number of deserters rose from 21 to 35, the majority of cases occurring among the irresponsible class of firemen. The rise in the number sent home distressed from 34 to 41 is due to the forwarding from Singapore of 14 distressed Dutchmen. Subsistence was given to 27 as against 19 last year, the reason being the same as already mentioned. Seamen's money orders decreased from Rs. 3,797 to Rs. 2,297. There were 4 deaths against 9 in the previous year.

Native seamen. 2. The number of native seamen shipped fell from 37,534 to 36,957, and the number discharged from 35,116 to 33,272. Deaths decreased from 159 to 129. Charges on account of distressed seamen fell from Rs. 593 to Rs. 210.

Receipts and expenditure. 3. The gross income was Rs. 72,857 and the expenditure Rs. 22,540, net profit being Rs. 50,316 as against Rs. 53,614 of the previous year. The decrease in revenue was small and the previous year was abnormal.

Marine Courts of Inquiry. 4. Three Courts of Inquiry were held. In the first the certificate of the Chief Engineer was suspended for three months; in the second the Captain's certificate was suspended for six months; in the third no charge was framed in view of the fact that no damage had occurred, but the Court criticised the efficiency of the Captain and officers.

2.—Aden.

Shipping office. The numbers of European and Native seamen engaged were respectively 65 and 1,364 compared with 25 and 1,018 last year. The numbers discharged were 100 and 1,203 compared with 50 and 991. The number of European seamen sent to the United Kingdom rose from 13 to 25. Receipts from fees rose from Rs. 2,665 to Rs. 3,066.

3.—Bombay Port Trust.

Receipts and expenditure. 1. The revenue receipts amounted to Rs. 70,16,753, which is the highest figure yet recorded. The surplus over the expenditure was Rs. 9,17,938, and was transferred to the Trustees' Revenue Reserve Fund, raising the total to Rs. 43,90,248. The wharfage receipts from imports improved from Rs. 16,60,000 to Rs. 19,30,000, but the receipts from exports declined from Rs. 14,36,000 to Rs. 14,05,000.

Number of vessels. 2. The number of steamers which entered the docks or were berthed at the outer walls was 1 500 with an aggregate tonnage of 2,629,078 compared with 1,518 with an aggregate

tonnage of 2,596,709 in the previous year. The dry-dock earnings rose from Rs. 1,73,000 to Rs. 1,81,000, and the number of vessels docked was 203 compared with 185 in the previous year.

3. The receipts under the Port Department amounted to Rs. 2,62,000, an increase of Rs. 10,000 on the figures of the previous year. The total tonnage which entered the port during the year was 4,063,326 tons. The number of steamers which entered was 2,670 with an aggregate tonnage of 3,242,512 compared with 2,310 with an aggregate tonnage of 3,018,976 in the previous year. The Pilotage Earnings exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 12,000. Receipts of Port Department.

4. The expenditure on capital works amounted to Rs. 31,08,610, in which the largest item was that of 12 lákhs of rupees spent on the acquisition of land at Mázgaon for the new railway. Work was continued at Prince's Dock, Victoria Dock and Merewether Dry Dock, and the sum of Rs. 4,16,813 was expended on New Dock Works. The foundation stone of the new wet dock, which is to be called the Alexandra Dock, was laid by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on November 13th, 1905. A debenture loan of 35 lákhs of rupees for the execution of the new dock works was raised in August 1905. The loan has a currency of 60 years and bears interest at 4 per cent. At the close of the year the total debt stood at 6,46,45,058. Loan and capital expenditure.

5. Invested funds during the year reached the total of Rs. 93,73,534, an increase of Rs. 16,04,897 compared with the figures of the preceding year. Invested funds.

4.—Karáchi Port Trust.

1. Receipts declined from Rs. 29,53,437 to Rs. 23,78,973, while expenditure increased from Rs. 17,85,582 to Rs. 19,06,287. The fall in receipts was due to the shrinkage in the exports of wheat and seeds. Receipts and expenditure.

2. Engineering expenditure was nearly twice as much as during any previous year, the expenditure on loan works forming more than half the total expenditure. The raising of a further loan of Rs. 45 lákhs has been sanctioned. The harbour was maintained in an efficient condition, and, among others, 20 steamers with a draft of 26 feet and over, including His Majesty's Ship *Renown*, were safely berthed within the Port. Works.

5.—Aden Port Trust.

1. Receipts fell from Rs. 4,55,798 to Rs. 4,23,486 and expenditure from Rs. 4,46,747 to Rs. 4,02,084. Financial results.

2. Dredging operations, which cost Rs. 95,667 compared with Rs. 1,93,077 in the previous year, resulted in the removal of 4,93,000 tons of spoil as compared with 4,76,000 last year. The average cost of dredging per ton fell from 6·49 annas to 3·10 annas. Dredging.

3. The number of square-rigged vessels which entered the port was 1,494, or less by 2 than that of the previous year. Shipping.

6.—Indus Conservancy Department.

1. Snagging operations continued as before from Kashmor to Keti Bandar. 41 Snags were removed as against 17 last year. Conservancy.

2. The "cut-off" taken by the river last year near Bhatar was abandoned, the river returning to its former course. Two new "cut-offs" took place above the Dad Canal. Course of the river.

3. 3,084 boats with a maundage of 715,757 were registered as against 3,502 boats with a maundage of 770,289. The river-borne traffic between Sind and the Punjáb also decreased from 1,761,429 to 1,710,736. The decrease resulted from a less abundant harvest. Shipping.

4. Receipts amounted to Rs. 16,280 as compared with Rs. 16,893 and expenditure to Rs. 19,306 as against Rs. 19,693 in the previous year. Finance.

5. The number of prosecutions under Act I of 1863 declined from 9 to 6. Two convictions were obtained. Offences.

6. The boat tax was abolished and all arrears remitted, the announcement being made by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on his visit to Karáchi. Special events.

13. Co-operative Credit Societies.

For full details *see* Annual Report on the Working of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act for 1905-1906.

1. The Registrar toured throughout the Presidency except in Sind, where conditions were reported to be unfavourable for co-operation. Tour.

2. During the year 31 Societies were registered of which 10 were Urban Societies and 21 Rural Societies. Registration.

Working of Societies.

3. Of the 31 Societies registered up to the end of the year only 10 had settled down to regular work, the others being formed too late in the season, or delay occurring in the collection of initial subscriptions owing to slackness on the part of Committees or the fixing of too high a rate of interest on loans. The most advanced of the Societies were to be found in the Dhárwár District, but it was anticipated that the movement would spread to Bijápur and Belgaum. The Deccan was unresponsive, but Gujarát showed possibilities. The Bombay Urban Society began to do good work by a policy of loans to Rural Societies, the first loan being concluded within the year under report. Only one Society was reported to be in an unsatisfactory condition.

Working of the Act.

4. Some changes were under consideration to enable one Urban Society to borrow from another. A set of by-laws was framed to enable Societies to make loans for the liquidation of members' past debts. The provision of a summary method for recovery of sums found to be due to Societies was considered but was found to be impracticable for the present.

Honorary Organisers.

5. During the year three gentlemen Messrs. K. N. Bhangaonkar, Ráo Bahádur Motilal Chunilal and A. B. Desai, all retired Deputy Collectors, offered their services as Honorary Organisers. The offer was accepted by Government. Good work was done by all of them during the year. They received no pay, but drew travelling allowance sufficient to cover their actual expenses on tour.

Financial assistance.

6. Ten loans of the total value of Rs. 12,875 were advanced by Government, repayment being ordered in 20 instalments in the case of Societies with unlimited liability, and in 10 instalments in the case of Societies with limited liability.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

For—

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1. Agriculture.

For details see Season and Crop Report of the Bombay Presidency for 1905-1906 and Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1905-1906, also Tables 3, 4 and 10 appended to the Agricultural Statistics of British India.

1.—Area of available Statistics.

1. In the Presidency proper there was a net increase of 19 reporting villages with an area of 101,000 acres, due to the fact that reports were received for the first time from 17 villages in the Ratnágiri District, and from the introduction of original survey settlement into two Government villages in the Khándesh District and two inám villages in the Dhárwár District. There was a nominal decrease of two villages, small hamlets, which last year were treated as separate villages, being merged in their respective main villages. In Sind the increase of 46 villages was mainly due to the formation of new "dehs" in the course of survey and settlement operations.

2.—Cropped Areas.

1. In the Presidency proper the net cropped area fell by 5·23 per cent. on account of unfavourable rainfall, but in Sind there was a rise of 15·19 per cent. due to favourable inundation. Owing to a deficiency both in the early and later rains the cropped area declined in all districts of the Deccan except Khándesh, and in the districts of the Karnátak. In Gujarát, in the Konkan, with the exception of Thána, and in Khándesh in the Deccan the area increased, the increase being noticeable in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Khándesh owing to favourable early rains. Area under cultivation.

2. In the Presidency proper the gross area sown fell by 13 lákhs of acres or 5·48 per cent., the decrease being about 10 lákhs of acres under food crops, and of 3 lákhs under non-food crops. In jowári there was a shrinkage of 20 lákhs of acres, in wheat of 8 lákhs, in gram of 3 lákhs, and in oil-seeds of 7 lákhs. These shrinkages occurred exclusively in the Deccan and Karnátak, where large tracts were left unsown. In Gujarát, Khándesh and the Konkan, excepting Thána, the areas under all crops increased, as also in Sind. In bájri there was an increase in sowings of 15½ lákhs, mostly in the Deccan and Karnátak, but much of the crop failed. In Sind there was an increase of 28 per cent. in the area under cotton, and in the Presidency proper of 9 per cent. Tobacco rose by 23 per cent. but has not reached the normal figures of 1895-1896. In pulses there was a rise in the Presidency proper of 21 lákhs of acres or 4·5 per cent. in spite of a large decline in gram in the Deccan and Karnátak. Crops.

3. In the Presidency proper the net irrigated area amounted to 2·9 per cent. of the net cropped area against 3·4 per cent. of the previous year. In Sind the proportion fell from 90·4 to 89 per cent., the net cropped area expanding by 15·2 per cent., while the irrigated area advanced by 13·4 per cent. The total area irrigated in the Presidency proper fell from 789,000 acres to 643,000 acres, while in Sind it increased from 3,034,000 acres to 3,442,000 acres. Irrigation from canals showed a general fall except in Ahmedabad and Belgaum. There was a large decrease in irrigation from wells except in the Panch Maháls, Khándesh and Bijápur. Except in North Gujarát, Surat and Bijápur, irrigation from tanks also decreased. These decreases were all due to insufficient rains. In the area of crops raised by irrigation there was a decrease of 45,000 acres in rice, chiefly confined to Dhárwár, a decrease of 66,000 acres under wheat, and of 48,000 acres under other crops. In Sind the noticeable increase arose from improvement of registration of areas in the Karáchi, Sukkur and Lárkána Districts, and to a timely and plentiful inundation. Irrigation.

4. Pakka and kacha irrigational wells numbered 150,596 and 96,765 as against 149,809 and 95,548 in the previous year. Other wells excluding those in disuse numbered 95,958 pakka and 44,679 kacha, being a decrease of 1,926 under the first head and an increase of 133 under the second head. The largest increases in the number of irrigational wells, both pakka and kacha, occurred in Khándesh (279 and 1,625) and Poona (249 and 343). Many new wells were constructed with the assistance of tagái grants. There was a decrease of 43 in pakka irrigation tanks and an increase of 111 in kacha irrigation tanks. Water-supply.

3.—Crop Experiments.

Owing to the extremely unfavourable character of the season of 1905-1906 the crops were generally much below the average and no crop experiments were performed in 8 districts of the Presidency, and elsewhere the programme laid down could only be partially carried out. In all 51 experiments have been reported during the year, 19 from Gujarát, 20 from the Deccan (from Khándesh and Sátára only) and 12 from the Konkan. No experiments were conducted in the Karnátak. Of the 51 experiments reported, 11 are on wheat, 7 on rice, 3 each on bájri and ragi, 3 on other cereals, 5 on pulses, 10 on sesamum, groundnut and other oil-seeds, 5 on cotton, and 4 on sugarcane and other garden crops.

Forty experiments have been reported from Sind—19 from Lárkána, 8 from Hyderabad, 6 from Sukkur, 4 from Karáchi, 2 from the Upper Sind Frontier District and only 1 from Thar and Párkar. The distribtion by crops is as follows—19 wheat, 8 jambho, 5 jowár, 3 each bájri and rice and one each barley and sesamum.

4.—Agricultural Experiments.

Poona Farm and Dairy.

General. 1. In spite of the great scarcity of dry fodder and the difficulty of maintaining a constant supply of green fodder the dairy was maintained. The net loss for the year was Rs. 3,895.

Cattle. 2. Outbreaks of liver-flukes and diarrhœa, and also of foot and mouth disease were checked by timely precautions.

Fodder. 3. The reported experiments in fodder are not yet conclusive. In the case of irrigated lucerne ridge cultivation has again proved superior.

Milk. 4. The number of cows and buffaloes was 96 and the total daily yield of milk 992 lbs.

Farm. 5. Experiments in the selection of seed to enable wheat and túr to resist rust and wilt, respectively, were continued. Experiments in steeping groundnut seed in a one per cent. solution of copper sulphate and in spraying the crop with Bordeaux Mixture were continued. A classification was made of 53 varieties of cucurbits, 80 varieties of jowári, and 266 varieties of rice. The number of turn-wrest ploughs, country drills and harrows supplied to applicants from all parts of the Deccan was 47. The total expenditure of the year was Rs. 6,303 and the sale of produce realized Rs. 1,015.

Mánjri Farm.

Season. 1. The season was unfavourable, but irrigation being available, experiments were not materially affected.

General experiments. 2. The principal crops under experiment, were sugarcane, cotton, groundnut, jowári, sweet potato, maize, túr and san. Manurial experiments included poudrette, farm-yard manure, safflower, oil-cake and mineral manures. The relative advantages for sugarcane of applications of potash, phosphoric acid, top-dressing with oil-cakes, and mineral manures were further investigated by experiments. The necessary frequency and quantity of irrigation were further investigated by experiments in the irrigation of wheat. The habits of the sugar-borer received further attention.

Distribution of seed. 3. Selected seed of maize, jowári, groundnut and sugarcane were distributed to cultivators.

Lonávla Station.

Experiments in ráb cultivation and substitutes for ráb were continued on a plot of land leased at Lonávla. Owing to the violence of the earlier rains and the deficiency of the later rains the season was unfavourable. Heavy rain shortly after transplantation washed away the manure and rotted the seedlings. Judging from the results of the seed-beds, cowdung, whether ploughed in, applied as ráb, or applied in the form of ashes, was superior to the established ain ráb.

Surat Farm.

Season. 1. Owing to the extremely unfavourable nature of the season no trustworthy conclusions could be drawn from the experiments.

Cotton-breeding. 2. The chief object of this farm is cotton-breeding, and good results are to be expected in a good year from some of the hybrids.

Experiments. 3. The principal crops under experiment were cotton, jowári, túr, til, groundnut and lucerne. Manurial experiments were conducted with sodium, nitrate, crude nitre, oil-cakes, farm-yard manure, dissolved bones, gypsum, superphosphate and sulphate of ammonia. It was observed that in a year of scanty rainfall the application of manure is actually injurious.

Irrigation. 4. Irrigation of groundnut produced good results. Experiments with lucerne corroborated the experience of the Poona Farm.

Distribution of seeds and implements. 5. Nine thousand pounds of cotton-seed were despatched for cultivation under irrigation in the Deccan and Karnátak. A considerable number of drills, harrows and ploughs were sent to Bengal.

6. Gross expenditure was Rs. 10,950 and the value of produce sold was Rs. 2,446. Financial results.

Nadiád Farm.

1. Owing to the unfavourable nature of the season no conclusive results were obtained. Season.

2. A number of foreign varieties were tried with some success, and the effects of various kinds of manure were observed. Tobacco.

3. Broach cotton was poor, Rozi was destroyed by a heavy fall of rain, American was attacked by boll-worm, Egyptian was attacked by white ants, and only Dhárwár-American gave some signs of promise. A successful beginning was made with hybridization. Cotton.

4. Rotation experiments were begun with cereals, pulses, oil-seeds, fibres and sugarcanes. Experiments.

5. It is established that in dry years insect pests are exceptionally severe. Much damage was caused by the brinjál borer, the sugarcane borer, the red cotton bug, wilt disease, scale insects, and white ants. Insect pests.

6. The superior advantages of an oil-engine and pump for irrigation over the local water-lift were demonstrated. Oil-engine.

7. Gross expenditure was Rs. 6,197 and receipts amounted to Rs. 3,924. Financial results.

Dhárwár Farm.

1. The season was very unfavourable, most of the crops failed, and no conclusions could be drawn. Season.

2. Russian linseed was cultivated for the first time. Crops.

3. Thirty tons of cotton-seed were selected and distributed. Twenty-four English turn-wrest ploughs were sold. Chaff-cutters are growing in popularity. Distribution of seed.

4. Owing to the unfavourable season and to the absence of facilities for irrigation the experiment made in the introduction of a perennial cotton-tree met with little success. Much attention was paid to hybridization. Cotton.

5. A course of experiments was begun during the year, the object of which was to test the manurial requirements of a Kánara spice garden. Kánara spice gardens.

6. Expenses were Rs. 7,526 and receipts Rs. 769. Financial results.

Dhulia Farm.

1. Rainfall was practically confined to three months. Season.

2. With a somewhat unfavourable season the best results were obtained from the local Varádi. Cotton.

3. From experiments with wheat under irrigation the conclusion was drawn that the effect of fallowing is that the land when sown requires less irrigation. Unmanured plots showed a superior yield. Irrigation experiments.

4. Expenses were Rs. 3,569 and receipts Rs. 1,152. Financial results.

Mirpurkhás Farm.

1. The object of the farm is to deal with the problem of land which by continual over-irrigation has become useless for all except rice cultivation. Object.

2. Conditions were normal except for an attack of cotton boll-worm. Season.

3. Results from the growth of Egyptian cotton were very poor, partly owing to the ravages of the boll-worm and partly to the exhausted condition of the soil. Egyptian clover is being introduced on account of its manurial properties and its value as fodder. Sugarcane was destroyed by white ants. Crops.

4. Experiments in the breeding of cotton and wheat and in the investigation of their irrigational requirements have been begun. Experiments.

5. Thirty-one thousand pounds of Egyptian cotton-seed, one ton of groundnut seed, and 5,000 pounds of Egyptian clover were distributed. Distribution of seed.

6. Expenses were Rs. 11,387 and receipts Rs. 2,923. Financial results.

5.—Advances to Cultivators.

The advances made under the Land Improvement Loans Act and the Agriculturists' Loans Act in each of the Districts of the Presidency during the past two years are shown in the following statement :—

Districts.	1904-05.		1905-06.	
	For purchase of seed and cattle, Act XII of 1884.	For permanent improvement, Act XIX of 1883.	For purchase of seed and cattle, Act XII of 1884.	For permanent improvement, Act XIX of 1883.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	97,969	38,884	1,53,748	40,220
Kaira	1,76,348	18,965	1,22,771	17,984
Panch Mahâls				
Broach	1,95,690	.....	1,29,604	318
Surat	25,477	4,178	7,108	4,078
Thâna	25,453	10,900	36,991	18,480
Násik	21,682	22,004	52,866	34,266
Khándesh	40,543	32,501	46,608	12,977
Ahmednagar	50,387	8,354	85,030	76,826
Poona	78,047	59,831	50,805	1,14,543
Sholápur	9,453	23,037	66,132	1,11,633
Sátára	59,656	56,669	1,39,683	69,935
Belgaum	10,165	34,655	34,156	17,257
Dhárwár	8,747	86,609	1,36,625	1,01,031
Bijápur	1,679	71,145	37,467	1,37,548
Ratnágiri	10,131	572	11,765	975
Kánara	22,592	4,275	37,872	4,600
Kolába	7,949	3,398	8,119	3,900
Karáchi	20,460	15,045	25,683	19,695
Hyderabad	1,05,864	1,78,523	1,42,407	1,54,144
Thar and Párkar				
Sukkur	38,772	1,44,594	43,848	1,21,091
Upper Sind Frontier				
Lárkhána	73,450	1,50,280	77,016	1,46,689
Total ...	10,80,514	9,64,419	14,46,304	12,08,190

From the above figures it will be seen that in the advances given for permanent improvement of the land under Act XIX of 1883 there was an increase of 2·43 lákhs. This increase occurred in the districts of the Dekkhan and Karnátak which suffered from scarcity. Labour being cheap and plentiful, and the land being in many cases unsown, landholders benifited both themselves and the community by taking loans. In the advances made for the purchase of seed and cattle under Act XII of 1884 there was an increase of 3·65 lákhs. Notable increases were in Ahmedabad where a large expansion of cultivation occurred, and in the Dekkhan and Southern Marátha Country where, owing to the failure of the crops, there was great scarcity of fodder.

6.—Agricultural Stock.

In the year under report the first quinquennial return was compiled. The number of cattle though increasing is still only about four-fifths of the average of the ten years preceding 1896-1897. In the Presidency proper plough-cattle increased by 3·15 per cent., breeding bulls by 7·5 per cent., other cattle by 8·64 per cent., milch cattle by 18·21 per cent., and young stock by 27·46 per cent. In Sind also there was a general increase except in young stock and horses and ponies. The scarcity of fodder in Gujarát and the Deccan in 1904-1905 and in the Deccan and Karnátak in 1905-1906 must have retarded the rate of improvement. In ploughs the increase was naturally small, being 1·93 per cent. in the Presidency proper and 0·76 in Sind, but in carts there was a rise of 7·13 per cent. in the Presidency proper, and of 22·86 in Sind. Of individual districts Dhárwár has the worst record, showing decreases of 15 per cent. in milch cattle, 13·7 per cent. in young stock and 9·9 per cent. in plough-cattle. The decreases are due entirely to scarcity of fodder which has entailed the death or sale at nominal prices of 72,583 head of cattle. The increase in young stock in Gujarát is remarkable, Kaira showing the high figure of 104 per cent. Though there was a net increase of 18,000 ploughs in the Presidency proper, it is noticeable that there was a decrease of 8,000 in heavy ploughs. The decrease was practically confined to the districts of Sátára, Bijápur and Dhárwár.

7.—Breeding Operations.

Bovines.

1. There were no stud bulls maintained at the direct expense of Government but three were maintained by the Ahmedabad Local Board.

Bull-rearing and breeding farms, Northcote Gowshála.

2. At present there are no bull-rearing or breeding farms under the control of the Civil Veterinary Department. At the Northcote Cattle Farm at Chhárodi, conducted by the Gujarát Cattle Preservation Association under the superintendence of the Civil Veterinary Department, the number of animals decreased from 599 to 559. During the year 93 animals were sold and realized Rs. 2,270. A matured bull was given gratis to the Manager of the Salvation Army Colony in the Ahmedabad District on condition that it was allowed to serve all cows irrespective of the caste or creed of the owner. The Northcote Gowshála is largely subsidized by Government, and is in the immediate charge of a veterinary graduate whose salary is paid by Government.

3. During the year the number of stallions rose from 17 to 18, of which 6 were horses and 12 were ponies. Two new Arab stallions were purchased, and one pony stallion was destroyed. The number of mares covered during the year rose from 443 to 571, an increase which shows the appreciation of the relaxation granted last year of all such restrictions as branding. The average cost of feed, keep and transit of Government stallions rose from Rs. 383 to Rs. 404 owing to the rise in the prices of fodder. Horse-breeding.

Fairs and Shows.

1. In the non-selected districts there was only one Horse Show, which was held at Ahmedabad. The number of exhibits fell from 589 to 540, of which 424 belonged to breeders and 116 to dealers. A silver medal was awarded to the best brood mare in the show, and money prizes of the value of Rs. 1,975 were awarded to 132 exhibits. Horse Shows.

Between October 1905 and March 1906 four Cattle Fairs were held at Ahmednagar, Mhaswád, Sholápur and Ahmedabad. At Ahmednagar the show was revived after a lapse of 10 years, and was attended by fair success, the number of animals shown being 228 and the amount distributed in prizes Rs. 280. At the Mhaswád Show 1,300 bulls, 5,811 bullocks, 2,145 cows, 1,100 buffaloes and 14,704 other animals were shown. Two silver medals and Rs. 700 were awarded as prizes. The Sholápur Show was not satisfactory. At Ahmedabad the show was started for the first time in conjunction with the Horse Show. Two silver medals and Rs. 625 were awarded as prizes. The exhibits numbered 431. Cattle Fairs.

2. Weather and Crops.

1.—Meteorological Department of Western India.

1. During the year there were 7 second class and 17 third class observatories in charge of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India. At Poona a small room was built for locating the barometer and barograph. Number of observatories.

2. Observations were continuous at all observatories except at Belgaum, Karáchi and Jámnagar, where there were slight breaks, owing to sickness of the observer or to some fault in the instruments. The second class observatories sent in their observations as usual for reduction, tabulation, and correction. The publication of the daily weather report and chart was continued as in past years. The number of reporting stations was 58. The crop and weather telegrams were printed on Mondays and Thursdays during the period July to February. Extracts from logs of vessels touching at Bombay were taken as usual, and the instruments on board carefully compared. Observations.

2.—Note on the Weather in the Bombay Presidency in 1905-06.

1. The principal features of the weather were (1) a very scanty rainfall somewhat similar to that of 1899 and that of 1904, the distribution of which though not so bad as in 1899 was rather unseasonable, (2) a considerable delay in the setting-in of the south-west monsoon along the West Coast, (3) two storms from the Bay of Bengal in July, which caused heavy floods in the Tápti, Nerbudda and Sábarmati rivers. Principal features.

2. The monsoon first appeared on the Malabár and Kánara Coasts on June 10, but it was not until the 26th that rain in considerable amounts extended to Bombay. In this month the fall was deficient all over the Presidency, varying from 19 per cent. below normal in Gujarát to 50 per cent. below normal in the North and South Deccan. In July the rainfall was chiefly due to storms in the Bay which passed westwards or west-nort-westwards. In Gujarát the rainfall was 116 per cent. in excess of normal, in North Deccan 74 per cent. in excess, on the Sahyádri range 12 per cent. in excess and in West Deccan 7 per cent. in excess. In August the Arabian Sea monsoon current was conspicuously weak, the maximum deficiency being 91 per cent. below normal in Gujarát, and the rainfall throughout the Presidency was considerably below normal. Again in September the Arabian Sea monsoon to a great extent failed as a rain-giving current, and gave only scattered showers. The rainfall was defective in all districts, the greatest deficiency being 68 per cent. below normal over the Deccan. Monsoon.

3.—Note on the Weather at Bombay in 1905-06.

1. Though light showers fell on the 2nd, 5th, 6th, 12th and 14th June, the south-west monsoon rains appeared to commence regularly from the 17th June 1905, and ended on the 23rd September. The total fall for the year amounted to 33·73 inches only, being 41·43 below the normal of the 24 years, 1873—1896. The fall for the previous year, 1904-05, was 33·43 inches, both of which are, therefore, record (minimum) falls not even excepting that for the famine year 1899-1900 when 35·90 inches were registered. June received a fall of 6·53 inches, which was 13·63 inches below the average for the month, while July received 15·30, August 4·35 and September 6·16 as against the respective averages of 25·34, 14·21 and 11·65 inches. Rainfall.

2. The mean temperature for the year under report was 79·3°, being 0·1° below the normal of 24 years, 1873—1896. The highest hourly temperature recorded was 92·4° on the 8th October 1905, and the lowest was 62·5° on the 2nd January 1906. The highest mean Temperature.

daily temperature was 87·0° on 22nd June 1905 and the lowest was 68·2° on 2nd January 1906. April 1905 and February and March 1906 were abnormally cold months of the year, their mean temperatures being 3·5°, 2·3° and 2·3° below the normals respectively, while June was abnormally warm, its mean temperature being 2·5° above the normal. The monthly mean temperature of the remaining months was within two degrees of the normal of the season.

Wind.

3. The mean hourly velocity of the wind for the year was 9·6 miles as against 11·8 miles, the average of 24 years, 1873—1896. The greatest mean hourly velocity in one day was 26·0 miles on 22nd July 1905 and the least was 4·4 miles on the 13th February 1906. The greatest hourly velocity during the year was 36 miles recorded on the 22nd July 1905 between 11 and 12 A.M.

4.—Colaba Observatory.

The usual magnetic, meteorological, seismological, and astronomical observations were continued during the year. All the instruments were in good working order. Milner's Seismograph registered 37 earthquakes during the year. Of these, three were disturbances of some magnitude.

5.—The Maharaja Takhtasingji Observatory, Poona.

The staff of the observatory was put on a permanent basis The usual spectroscopic observations were forwarded to Sir Norman Lockyer. The new focal-plane spectograph could not be mounted as the dome was not ready for its reception.

6.—Season and Crops.

The following table shows the distribution of the rainfall at the various head-quarter stations in the Bombay Presidency proper :—

No.	District Head-quarter Station.	Average of eleven years.	Year ending 31st December			
			1904.		1905.	
			Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	I.—Gujarát.	Inches.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.
1	Ahmedabad	31·39	9·72	16	47·30	13
2	Kaira	32·73	9·84	17	38·08	20
3	Godhra (Panch Mahâls)	38·13	22·36	27	45·39	24
4	Broach	41·77	15·80	27	17·69	23
5	Surat	39·58	14·29	21	20·26	26
	II.—Deccan.					
6	Dhulia (Khándesh)	22·40	19·78	22	15·95	25
7	Násik	29·19	20·71	36	20·70	30
8	Ahmednagar	22·68	15·10	25	13·64	24
9	Poona	31·92	15·75	32	17·43	31
10	Sholápur	25·99	22·72	32	14·79	28
11	Sátára	40·65	21·75	51	30·47	55
	III.—Karnátak.					
12	Belgaum	51·88	53·01	70	28·97	67
13	Bijápur	23·61	16·01	27	13·30	30
14	Dhárwár	34·11	26·93	54	20·17	49
	IV.—Konkan.					
15	Alibág	88·78	59·30	62	46·71	67
16	Ratnágiri	96·65	96·27	77	56·19	74
17	Kárwár (Kánara)	118·81	119·90	105	89·82	93
18	Thána	100·24	91·98	96	58·32	77

7.—Outturn of Crops.

The following table gives the average condition of the principal crops by percentages (100 denoting a normal crop). It is prepared from the reported anna-valuation of outturn reported from each district on the basis of twelve anna representing an average crop :—

No.	District.	Jowári.	Bájri.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Kodra.	Ragi.	Vari	Túr.	Gram.	Cotton.
	Gujarát.										
1	Ahmedabad ...	75	83	25	83	42	58	67	25	67	75
2	Kaira ...	75	75	17	75	42	50	42	58	42	83
3	Panch Mahál ...	58*	67	8	17	33	33	...	33	17	...
4	Broach ...	67	50	17	58	17	17	17	50	42	83
5	Surat ...	67	33	33	50	67	67	...	33	...	75
	Deccan.										
6	Khándesh ...	67	83	50	67	58	58	50	50	58	83
7	Násik ...	17	50	50	50	...	50	42	33	50	33
8	Ahmednagar ...	17	25	25	17	17	25	25	17	17	33
9	Poona ...	33	33	50	42	50	42	33	25	33	8
10	Sholápur ...	33	8	8	50	...	...	17	8	17	8
11	Sátára ...	33	25	50	33	67	50	50	25	33	17
	Karnátak.										
12	Belgaum ...	50	33	33	42	25	33	33	33	33	42
13	Bijápur ...	17	17	8	8	17	8	17	8	...	8
14	Dhárwár ...	42	17	8	25	25	33	25	25	25	33
	Konkan.										
15	Thána ...	67	50	67	67	67	58	50	67	75	...
16	Kolába ...	...	...	75	...	58	58	50	67	75	...
17	Ratnágiri ...	...	...	58	...	33	50	50	75	67	...
18	Kánara ...	...	...	67	...	...	58	...	...	...	...
	Sind.										
19	Karáchi ...	75	75	75	58	...	67	67	...	83	67
20	Hyderabad ...	75	75	75	83	...	...	...	...	50	50
21	Sukkur ...	75	75	75	83	...	...	...	...	67	67
22	Lárkhána ...	75	75	92	75	...	..	...	...	58	58
23	Upper Sind Frontier ...	83	83	92	83	...	67	...	...	75	75
24	Thar and Párkar ...	58	50	92	75	...	...	...	...	...	42

* Maize.

8.—Locusts.

Locusts appeared in several districts during the year, but in each case caused little damage. In September 1905 hoppers did slight damage in Ratnágiri and Khándesh. In October locusts appeared in 4 tálukás of West Khándesh, 5 tálukás in Násik, 3 tálukás each in Poona, Sátára and Ratnágiri, doing slight injury to standing crops in the last named district. In November Poona, Sholápur, Sátára, Belgaum, Bijápur, Ratnágiri and Kolába were visited by locusts which caused slight damage to standing crops. By the end of December the Deccan and Karnátak were free. In May 1906 small swarms were reported from Dhárwár and Belgaum, but no loss occurred. In June they were seen in Bijápur, Sholápur and Khándesh, and a few swarms visited Pálanpur and Porbandar without causing any damage.

9.—Prices.

Owing to the unsatisfactory character of the season generally prices ruled higher than in the previous year, in which also they were above normal. Jowári rose by 3 seers per rupee in Gujarát, by 6 seers per rupee in the Deccan, and by 8 seers or 57 per cent. in the Karnátak. Bájri rose by 2 seers per rupee in Gujarát, by 4 seers per rupee in the Deccan and by 6 seers per rupee or 46 per cent. in the Karnátak. Large exports from Sind to the affected districts caused a rise in Sind in the price of jowári and bájri of from 12 to 20 per cent. The rise under wheat in Gujarát was nearly 25 per cent., but in the Deccan it varied from 40 to 50 per cent. and even higher. There was a similar rise in the price of gram. In Sind there was a slight rise in the price of wheat, and a rise of 20 per cent. in the price of gram. The rise in the price of rice was not so marked as in that of the millets. The local demand was met by large imports of Rangoon rice except in the Southern Marátha Country where the people refused to accept that substitute. In jagri and tobacco there was no appreciable rise. In the outturn of cotton there was an increase of 37 per cent. and a rise of from 14 to 24 per cent. in the prices obtained for the chief varieties.

10.—Wages.

In spite of the abnormal nature of the season in many parts of the Presidency and the general rise in prices, reports from fifteen districts show that there was practically no change in wages. Six districts report a general fall in wages and three a general rise. In the complete absence of any organisation in the interests of labour it appears that the law of wages was regulated entirely by the law of supply and demand. The lowest wage recorded for

unskilled labour was 1½ annas in Thána and the highest was 10 annas in Karáchi, after which came Lárkána with 8 annas. The lowest rate for skilled labour was 5 annas in Thána, and the highest was Rs. 1-8 in Karáchi. The readiness with which the labourers in the Dekkhan move in search of work accounts for the comparative stability of wages in those parts, as contrasted with the very different rates of wages paid in neighbouring districts in Sind owing to the disinclination of wage-earners to move from one district to another.

3. Horticulture.

Public Gardens.

Bombay Municipal Gardens.

1. Nine public gardens were maintained during the year by the Bombay Municipality. Botanical and horticultural improvements were continued, and rare and interesting trees and shrubs were planted. An open enclosure for lions has been constructed. The number of visitors to the Victoria Gardens rose from 1,565,198 to 1,686,707.

The Empress and Bund Gardens, Poona.

2. In spite of a deficient rainfall the show of flowers and plants in the Empress Gardens was kept up to the standard of former years. Results from newly imported bulbs were unsatisfactory. Many of the fruit-trees had not recovered from the ravages of locusts in the previous year. Many varieties of seeds imported from England were tried, but owing to the short duration of the cold weather, results were not very satisfactory. Valuable information as to insect pests was obtained with the aid of the Entomologist and Cryptogamic Botanist at Pusa. In the Experimental Botanical Section 68 more plants of the 276 selected for trial were put down. Six kinds of trees were tested for their rubber-producing qualities. The total income, derived chiefly from the sale of garden produce, amounted to Rs. 20,185 and the expenditure to Rs 22 487 including a deficit of Rs. 800 belonging to the Bund Gardens but paid out of the Empress Garden Fund. The Bund Gardens continued to be a favourite resort of the public, and were stocked with choice foliage and flowers.

The Ganeshkhind and Bassein Botanical Gardens.

3. The principal plants under cultivation at Ganeshkhind Gardens were varieties of rubber, of fibres, agaves, ramie and cottons, of the last of which 450 varieties were grown. Experiments in the growth of valuable edible grasses were started. The cultivation of jute was begun. At Bassein possession was taken in February 1906, and early operations consisted of clearance of jungle. Experiments were commenced with 4 varieties of rubber, 8 varieties of cotton, both tree cotton and the Egyptian varieties, jute, cassava, beans, millets, plantains, betel, pepper, lemon grass and pine apples. Various plants have been collected for the extraction of gum.

4. Forests

1.—Northern Circle.

Area.

1. The area of Reserved Forest increased by 5 square miles and 376 acres, the result of corrections in the survey records and forest boundaries according to the sanctioned demarcation. In the area of Protected Forest there was a decrease of 28 square miles and 185 acres due to transfers to "Woodlands" in charge of the Revenue Department.

Boundaries.

2. Only half a mile of outer boundary was cleared in the Panch Mahâls. Demarcation by cairns extended over 132¼ miles. Old cairns were repaired in the Dángs Leased Forest along 100 miles of boundary. The total cost of boundary demarcation was Rs. 2,637.

Working plans.

3. The revised working plan for the Hálol Forests of the Panch Mahâls has been and is being submitted to Government for sanction. The working plans of the Mánlvi Forests of Surat and another revised plan for the Kolába Division have been submitted. The whole of the year's coupes in North Thána were suspended in order to favour the clearance of State teak from private lands. At a cost of Rs. 533 coupes to the number of 272 with an area of 14,731 acres were laid out.

Offences.

4. Prosecutions before Magistrates decreased from 282 to 216, and the percentage of convictions rose from 82·6 to 88·4. In 1,405 compounded cases Rs. 3,517 were recovered. The number of cattle impounded rose from 13,322 to 13,943.

Forest fires.

5. An area of 832,854 acres was protected from fires at a cost of Rs. 14,925 as against an area of 802,826 acres at a cost of Rs. 12,978 in the previous year.

Free grants.

6. Free grants of timber to the value of Rs. 13,139 were made, materials being given to the distressed people in the Ahmedabad District whose houses had been destroyed by floods. The expenditure under this head last year was Rs. 2,403.

Plantations and natural reproduction.

7. Good results were obtained in Surat and the Panch Mahâls. Work in the three Thána Divisions was on a small scale and scattered, but sowings were made to a considerable extent. Natural reproduction from coppice shoots and seed was generally good in the Panch Mahâls, Surat and Thána. Teak seed was forced to germinate in advance of the rains by various methods.

Communications and buildings.

8. A sum of Rs. 48,630 was spent on roads, buildings and wells, of which Rs. 31,611 were spent in the Dángs Forests.

Financial results.

9. The receipts fell from Rs. 8,07,021 to Rs. 7,33,737, while expenditure rose from Rs. 3,37,805 to Rs. 4,45,486. The decrease in revenue was due partly to the completion of the

temporary fellings of dead and dying teak in the Godhra and Kálol ranges and partly to the total suspension of coupe sales in North Thána. The increase in expenditure arose from the payment of the 20 per cent. share to owners in the Thána District on whose land State teak was sold.

2.—Central Circle.

Area. 1. The area of Reserved Forest increased by 174 acres while the area of Protected Forest remained the same. Under the class of Leased Forest an area of 232 acres has been made over to the Forest Department for conservancy purposes by the inámdárs of 2 villages for a period of 25 years.

Boundaries. 2. Forest boundary over a length of 198 miles was demarcated with special boundary marks at a cost of Rs. 2,222.

Working plans. 3. Provisional working plans for the Násik "Above and Below" Ghát teak Reserves and the Anjan and scrub jungles of the Málegaon, Báglán, Kalvan and Chandwad Ranges of Násik were sanctioned by Government. Working plans for the Bábul Reserves of Jámner, Bhusával and Edlabad Ranges, the Anjan and scrub jungles of Edlabad and the Lonávla-Khandála firewood supply were drawn up.

Staff. 4. One extra Assistant Conservator and one temporary Ranger were added to the staff during the year.

Forest offences. 5. Including arrears there were 1,212 prosecutions as against 813 prosecutions in the previous year. The percentage of convictions fell from 89 to 87·3. In 10,362 compounded cases Rs. 17,781 were recovered. The number of cattle impounded fell from 185,374 to 179,557.

Forest fires. 6. The area burnt during the year rose from 226,461 acres to 390,069 acres or 11·7 per cent. of the total forest area.

Free grants. 7. Free grants of timber to the value of Rs. 2,505 were made as against grants of the value of Rs. 2,420 in the preceding year. Owing to scarcity of fodder forest areas in affected districts were thrown open to free grazing.

Plantations and natural reproduction. 8. An area of 24,208 acres was treated artificially. Owing to the failure of operations in transplantation, operations at Mánjri Nursery were confined to two acres. A dry year in the eastern ranges of the Circle resulted in a corresponding failure in natural regeneration from seed but in the evergreen forests of the west there was good natural reproduction.

Communications and buildings. 9. The outlay on roads amounted to Rs. 3,867 and on buildings to Rs. 6,538. Existing wells were maintained at a cost of Rs. 97.

Financial results. 10. Receipts rose from Rs. 5,11,186 to Rs. 8,33,316, and expenditure from Rs. 6,20,687 to Rs. 7,13,378. On account of famine fodder operations there was an expenditure of Rs. 1,95,200. Exclusive of this charge there was a surplus of Rs. 84,846. Under all heads there is a general improvement in the revenue.

3.—Southern Circle.

Area. 1. The area of Reserved Forest increased by 2 square miles and that of Protected Forest by the same amount.

Boundaries. 2. Outer boundaries to a length of 937 miles were demarcated at a cost of Rs. 14,189.

Working plans. 3. The revised working plan for Kolába is in course of submission. Field work in the Mundgod High Forest was completed. Talipalm jungles of an area of 70 square miles in the Honáwar Range were taken in hand.

Offences. 4. Prosecutions rose from 459 to 599 and the percentage of convictions fell from 86 to 85. In 2,159 compounded cases Rs. 6,727 were recovered. The number of cattle impounded rose from 17,408 to 17,638.

Fires. 5. The area protected against fire increased from 1,323 to 1,412 square miles, and the percentage of failures fell from 14 to 13 per cent.

Free grants. 6. The value of produce allowed free rose from Rs. 8,408 to Rs. 9,522.

Communications and buildings. 7. Expenditure on buildings amounted to Rs. 19,223 and on communications to Rs. 35,224.

Financial results. 8. Revenue increased from Rs. 13,84,404 to Rs. 15,35,647, while expenditure decreased from Rs. 8,61,276 to Rs. 8,47,864.

4.—Sind Circle.

Area. 1. The area of Reserved Forest increased by 24 square miles and 165 acres, while in the area of Protected Forest there was no change. Under Reserved Forest an area of 50 square miles and 351 acres was gained by the action of the river, but an area of 30 square miles and 142 acres was eroded by the same agent.

Boundaries. 2. Boundaries were demarcated along a length of 40 miles and 790 feet, and repairs were executed over a length of 1,734 miles and 704 feet. The work was carried out by free labour in exchange for the grant of privileges.

Working plans.

3. The prescriptions of the various working plans were carried out in all divisions except when interfered with by the action of the river. In the case of the Jerrukh and Hyderabad working plans coupes were arranged for the second period of 10 years.

Forest offences.

4. Convictions were obtained in 100 cases out of 118 tried by Magistrates. The percentage of failures fell from 19·2 to 15·3. In 344 compounded cases Rs. 1,055 were recovered. In 1,482 cases of illicit grazing fees to the amount of Rs. 1,802 were recovered.

Forest fires.

5. The area of forest burnt in 46 fires was 1,187 acres as against 7,126 acres in the previous year. The large decrease is to be attributed to the better inundation which removed the temptation to fire the undergrowth.

Natural and artificial reproduction.

6. There was an improvement in natural reproduction owing to the better inundation of the river. In Sukkur bábul seedlings were injured by frost. Kandi and bábul seeds were broadcasted in forest areas in the Sukkur, Naushahro, Hyderabad and Jerruck divisions with satisfactory results in spite of some damage by frost.

Communications and buildings.

7. The expenditure incurred on buildings and repairs was Rs. 3,235, and that on other works Rs. 10,718.

Free grants.

8. The value of timber given in free grants rose from Rs. 640 to Rs. 1,575.

Financial results.

9. Receipts fell from Rs. 4,06,954 to Rs. 3,75,720, owing to the lower prices obtained for coupes and to the fact that no waste lands were exploited owing to the termination of the agreement with the North-Western Railway for the supply of wood fuel. Expenditure rose from Rs. 1,41,106 to Rs. 1,50,443.

5. Mines and Quarries.

In the year under report four Gold-mining Companies continued their operations in the Dhárwár District. The Dhárwár Reefs Company expects to start crushing work in January 1907. During the year 1,617 acres were given out in the Dhárwár District on Mining Leases, raising the total to 4,170 acres. One new prospecting license was given, and nine were renewed. Two prospecting licenses for manganese were current, but prospects in that direction are not equally encouraging. The best prospects in manganese appear to be with the Shivrajpur Manganese Mine in the Panch Maháls. Prospecting for manganese is also in progress in the districts of Belgaum and Kánara. No quarries of any great importance were worked during the year, but for ordinary building materials and for road-metal most of the districts are self-sufficing.

6. Manufactures and Industries.

Reports from all the districts tend to show that the manufactures and industries of the Presidency fall into two classes, those connected with cotton, and "others". It is to be regretted that ancient crafts, mostly carried on by single families in isolated villages, are on the wane. The increase in cotton mills, and in ginning and pressing factories continued during the year. Whereas a few years ago all the cotton of the district went to one or two centres for ginning and pressing, such factories are now springing up in all táluka towns near which cotton is grown. It is reported that not infrequently the supply of cotton is insufficient and a combine is then formed among the different factories, which keeps up the prices and divides the profits. In the Central and Southern Divisions resort to this practice was necessary in the year under report, but in the Northern Division there was great activity, especially at Ahmedabad, where as many as 6 new cotton mills were started during the year. The activity was, doubtless, stimulated by the Swadeshi Movement. There was during the year a considerable advance in the number of factories for the cleaning and husking of rice, but it is reported that the machinery in use is clumsy and inefficient. Excluding carpets made at jails and at the factory at Ahmednagar, no good carpets are manufactured in the Presidency. It is said that hand-weaving received a considerable impetus from the Swadeshi movement, but except at Ahmednagar and in parts of Bijápur, where an improved style of handloom has been introduced, the work produced is mostly limited to coarse saris and kamblis. The establishment of a Co-operative Credit Society among the weavers of Kankavli in the Ratnágiri District may, perhaps, render progress possible. Dairy-work flourished in Ahmedabad and Bijápur, and butter was exported as far as Bombay. In Poona there were four metal factories, which in addition to pots and pans manufactured machinery for crushing sugar-cane. In Karáchi there were two large iron-works and others of less importance. The flour-mill business has good prospects. From Kánara the establishment of a new saw-mill is reported. In the Dhárwár District a new factory was established for extracting fibre from aloes, and the fibre industry in the Poona District made good progress. Among ancient crafts the sandal-wood carvers in Kánara continue to produce a small output, but the manufacture of the Hala pottery in the Hyderabad District and the manufacture of paper at Junnar in the Poona District are in a decaying condition. The leather industry in Sind is restricted to the manufacture of covers for saddles and cushions, and the manufacture of the desert embroidery in Thar and Párkar is in poor condition.

The Factory Act.

1. The number of factories under the control of the Act increased by 23 to 455, the largest increase occurring in Khándesh where 10 Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories were started. Of the 453 working factories, 216 were perennial and 237 seasonal. The number engaged in working cotton was 367. Number of factories.

2. Of the total of 200,434 operatives, factories working cotton gave employment to 161,799. In Railway and other workshops 28,130 persons found work. Of the total number of operatives, 119,184 were employed in Bombay. The number of women employed throughout the Presidency was 43,435, and of children 7,917. Number of operatives.

3. The number of accidents fell from 1,538 to 1,519. There were 91 serious accidents and 22 deaths, in each case a rise of 5 on last year's figures being registered. The percentage of accidents showed a further decline to ·73. Of the fatal accidents, 5 deaths were caused by boilers. Carelessness was again responsible for the majority of accidents. Accidents.

4. Eleven prosecutions were instituted during the year. In the eight, which were completed, there were six convictions accompanied by fine. Prosecutions.

5. The Millowners' Association passed a resolution fixing the working hours of all mills at 13 hours per day. The resolution has not in all cases been obeyed. General.

The Steam Boiler Inspection Act.

1. Including Sind and Aden the number of boilers on the register was 2,715, an increase of 155 on last year's figures. The number offered for inspection was 1,709, an increase of 114. Regular inspections numbered 1,756 as against 1,651 last year, and casual visits increased from 661 to 954. In addition to the above one boiler was inspected at Mhow and one at Nagar Aveli in Portuguese territory. The percentage of boilers not inspected was 37·05. Number of boilers and inspections.

2. There was one meeting of the Bombay Boiler Commission for the purpose of considering the question of the pressure to be allowed to boilers with cast-iron mountings. The Karáchi Boiler Commission met once to hear an appeal against an order for reduction of pressure. Boiler Commission.

3. In the Presidency 3 irregularities were detected and in Sind 13. In the Presidency there was one fine of Rs. 5 and in Sind one of Rs. 40. In other cases warnings were given. Offences.

4. During the year 546 candidates appeared at 4 examinations held in Bombay and 61 at the same number held in Karáchi. The percentage of those who passed at Bombay was 46·3 and at Karáchi 53·3. Examinations.

5. Receipts totalled Rs. 61,021 and expenses Rs. 52,499 as compared with Rs. 57,374 and Rs. 64,178 respectively in the previous year. Excluding the extraordinary expenditure of 1904-1905, expenditure rose by Rs. 3,910. The rise was due to the entertainment of additional establishment. Finances.

6. The localization of one Inspector in Sind produced satisfactory results. The question of the suitability of cast-iron mountings for boilers on which high pressure was allowed came up for consideration. The point was referred to the Board of Trade for information as to the practice prevailing in the United Kingdom. Miscellaneous.

7. Trade.

For details *see* the Annual Trade Report of the Bombay Presidency, Sind and Aden, for 1905-1906 and tables under XXX—Foreign Trade and Shipping—appended to the Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India.

(1) PRESIDENCY PROPER.

1. The aggregate sea-borne trade of the Presidency further increased in value by Rs. 372 lákhs to Rs. 1,57,45,21,813. The increase is confined exclusively to Government transactions, a decrease of Rs. 5 lákhs being recorded in private trade. The advance in Government transactions is due to larger imports of treasure in the foreign trade. General.

A.—Chief Port—Bombay.

1. The aggregate sea-borne trade of the chief port with foreign countries and with Indian ports was (exclusive of Government transactions) 129 crores, a slight decrease of ·17 per cent. Inclusive of Government transactions there was an increase of 2·46 per cent. The check to the extent of 117 lákhs experienced in the foreign trade of the port was mainly due to the unsteady movements in treasure which showed a falling off of Rs. 907 lákhs, owing to the practical cessation of imports of silver coin for coinage in Straits dollars. Under merchandise the improvement was shared by both imports and exports. The total export trade was in excess of the import trade by Rs. 379 lákhs. General.

(i) *Foreign Trade.*

1. Imports of merchandise showed the large rise of 3·52 crores. There was a continuous rise in the average price of the most important articles, sugar alone showing a decline. Consequently the actual rise in the volume of trade was rather less than the recorded values suggested. Articles of food and drink showed an advance of 40 lákhs, an increase which is rather Imports.

larger than it appears owing to a fall in prices. Similarly the import of sugar increased by 15 per cent. in quantity, but by a little less than 3 per cent. in value, owing to the large increase in importation of beet sugar. The substantial advance of 88 lákhs in "Metals and Manufactures of Metals" was chiefly due to machinery and millwork. Under this head the chief outlay has been on textile machinery and steam engines for the same. Imports of steel showed an increase of 45 per cent. in quantity and 50 per cent in value. The displacement of iron manufactures by steel acted adversely to the trade of the United Kingdom. From a total of 54 per cent. there was a fall to 50 per cent. of the trade in steel and iron, which fell to the United Kingdom. Chemicals advanced by 33½ per cent., the percentage of the United Kingdom remaining at 65 per cent. There was a further fall of 17 per cent. in oil, the trade in foreign kerosine except in the highest qualities yielding to the growing popularity of Burma oil. Under "Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles" there was a heavy advance of 26 lákhs in jewellery, of 14·31 lákhs in wood and manufactures of wood, which more than counter-balanced substantial decreases, in raw cotton of 9·52 lákhs and in coal of 6·88 lákhs. Jewellery consisted mostly of unset pearls from Muskat and the Ceylon Fisheries, most of which are imported for re-export. Imports of raw cotton depend both on the proportions of local crops and on the price of American cotton. Under the heading "Articles manufactured and partly manufactured" occurred the largest rise of 2·09 crores, yarn and textile fabrics being responsible for a rise of 1·49 crores. In cotton piece-goods there was a rise in all three heads of Greys, Whites, and Coloured Goods. Silks both in manufactures and piece-goods declined owing to the rise of price of both Japanese and Chinese raw silk. Under the heading "Other articles" there was a substantial rise of 56·34 lákhs, the total of 4½ crores being the largest in the decade. Motor cars show a rise of 14·19 lákhs.

Exports.

2. Exports are made up of (1) re-exportations of foreign imports; (2) exportation of Indian merchandise. In exports of foreign merchandise there was an increase of 19 lákhs, cotton manufactures (piece-goods), metals, provisions and sugar forming the most important items, and accounting for 169 lákhs out of the total trade of 276 lákhs. In the distribution of the trade Persia, as before, took the first place with 58 lákhs, an advance of 5 lákhs on the figures of the previous year. In exports of Indian produce and manufactures there was an increase of 4·19 crores, or about 10 per cent. Owing to frost and unseasonable weather shipments of wheat declined 50 per cent. from the previous abnormal year. Tea also showed a decrease of 46 per cent. partly due to the unfavourable Persian tariff and largely to smaller imports from Calcutta owing to reduced production. Of metals the export of manganese ore was almost doubled, showing an increase of almost 17 lákhs. Under narcotics there was a fall in opium of 26 per cent. in quantity, but owing to the high prices obtained by the Malwa dealers the fall in value was 19½ per cent. Under "Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles" there was an advance of 3·14 crores. Under Raw Cotton alone there was an unexpected increase of 3½ crores, the increase in distribution to France of 65 lákhs and to Japan of 82 lákhs being most remarkable. Prices declined 5½ per cent. in sympathy with the lower range of prices for the American descriptions. Under 'seeds' there was a decline of 83 lákhs or 12 per cent. owing to frosts and unseasonable later rains. Under "Articles manufactured and partly manufactured" there was an increase of 2·72 crores. Of this sum, 2·40 crores represents the advance under "Yarn and Textile Fabrics." For these goods China was the principal market. Exports of cotton piece-goods advanced 15 per cent. in value.

Movements of treasure.

3. Net imports of treasure on private account showed a heavy decline of 42·1 per cent. Imports exceeded exports by 819·66 lákhs, or including Government transactions by 760·89 lákhs.

Distribution.

4. There was a slight improvement in the share of the British Empire in the trade of Bombay, the percentage being 47 of the aggregate trade. The percentage of the import trade of the British Empire increased from 65·4 per cent. to 66·7 per cent., while that of the exports fell slightly from 35·4 per cent. to 31·8 per cent. owing to heavy shipments of cotton to countries outside the British Empire. There was an increase in imports from the United Kingdom of 278 lákhs, and in exports to the United Kingdom of 45 lákhs. The trade of Bombay with the Continent of Europe (exclusive of the United Kingdom) showed an increase in imports and exports together of 122 lákhs. The leading European countries all showed slight increases. Trade with Africa declined 13 lákhs in imports and 7 lákhs in exports. Trade with America doubled itself, the imports being 88 lákhs and the exports 123 lákhs. Trade with Asiatic Ports, other than British, showed an increase of 41 lákhs in imports and 110 lákhs in exports.

Government transactions.

5. Imports on Government account fell by 43·76 lákhs to Rs. 1,97,43,004, the principal decreases being in Railway plant and rolling stock, arms and ammunition, coal, telegraph materials, and other unmanufactured articles. Exports to foreign ports of foreign merchandise increased by Rs. 34,021, but those of Indian products declined by 4·42 lákhs. The net result of movements of treasure was an excess of exports over imports by 58·76 lákhs.

Shipping.

6. Ships engaged in the foreign trade decreased by 50 to 1,632 but their tonnage increased by 28,436 tons to 3,123,394 tons. Of this shipping 53 per cent. was British, and 6 per cent. German and French in each case, as against 56 and 5 per cent. in the previous year.

(*ii*) *Coasting Trade.*

General.

1. Bombay appropriated 80 per cent. of the coasting trade. Nearly 80 per cent. of the coasting trade of the Chief Port consisted of Indian produce, 19 per cent. of foreign merchandise and 1 per cent. of treasure.

2. Imports of Indian produce showed an advance of 83 lákhs, but imports of foreign produce declined 2 lákhs. All imports increased except those from Bengal and Madras, Cutch, Káthiáwár and Cambay. The total imports amounted to Rs. 12,35,55,089. Imports.

3. Exports increased by 16 lákhs to 1,158 lákhs, but coastwise exports of foreign imports declined 29 lákhs, such foreign imports re-exported along the coast being chiefly cotton piece-goods, sugar, metals, and kerosine oil. Exports of Indian produce showed an advance of 52 lákhs, there being an advance of 32 lákhs in the exports to Sind. Exports to Káthiáwár and Goa also increased. The Bengal trade increased by 12 lákhs, while the Madras trade decreased by 10 lákhs. Exports.

4. Imports declined by Rs. 2,92,118 to Rs. 6,36,521 and exports by Rs. 6,47,212 to Rs. 13,01,041. Government transactions in treasure fell from Rs. 199 lákhs to 168 lákhs. Movements of treasure.

5. The number of vessels engaged in the coasting trade rose by 8,648 to 65,328 with an increase of 380,203 tons in tonnage. Shipping.

B.—Subordinate Ports.

(*i*) *Foreign Trade.*

1. As before the direct trade of the subordinate ports with ports out of India was very small, the total value being Rs. 1,30,199, an increase of 70 per cent. Imports rose from Rs. 45,215 to Rs. 1,05,292, and exports from Rs. 8,474 to Rs. 24,907. The trade was practically confined to the ports of Honávar, Trombay, Bulsár, Surat and Broach. Exports consisted of myrabolams and sandalwood; imports of dates, stone and marble, salted fish, mats and matting. Imports and exports.

2. All vessels employed were sailing vessels and their number increased from 48 to 98. Shipping.

(*ii*) *Coasting Trade.*

1. The aggregate value of merchandise and treasure, exclusive of Government transactions, increased by 16·63 lákhs to 633·92 lákhs. Of the total trade, 91 per cent. was in Indian produce. The position of the ranges remained unchanged, and there was little alteration in the percentage of the coastal trade shared by them. Imports increased by 15 lákhs and exports by 1 lákh. Exports exceeded imports by 59 lákhs. Imports and exports.

2. Imports diminished by Rs. 1,83,784 to Rs. 4,45,720 and exports increased by Rs. 78,501 to Rs. 1,99,369. Movements of treasure.

3. Ships employed in the trade increased from 156,977 to 159,583, in which there was an increase of 22,000 tons. Shipping.

Land Trade of the Presidency Proper.

In the total imports from, and exports to, external blocks there was a decline in volume of 4·2 per cent. but an improvement in value of 14·2 per cent. In the local trade there was an increase of 92 lákhs of maunds in volume and of 522 lákhs of rupees in value. General.

(i)—External Trade.

1. In the import trade there was a decrease of 75 lákhs of maunds in volume but an increase of 484 lákhs of rupees in value. Notable falls were in wheat of 39 lákhs of maunds, due to shorter receipts from the United Provinces; in oil-seeds of 94 lákhs of maunds, due to shorter receipts from the United Provinces, Rájputána and Central India, and from the Central Provinces and Berárs; in other food-grains of 13 lákhs of maunds, due to shorter receipts of gram, pulse, jowári and bájri from the United Provinces, Rájputána and Central India; and in coal and coke of 11 lákhs, due to shorter receipts from Bengal, Rájputána, Central India and the Nizám's Territory. There was an improvement of 36 lákhs of maunds under metals, due to expanded receipts of metals chiefly from the Central Provinces and Berárs, Rájputána, Central India and Mysore. In raw cotton there was an improvement of 20 lákhs of maunds due to larger imports mostly from the Central Provinces and Berárs, Rájputána, Central India, and the Nizám's Territory. Imports.

2. In the export trade there was an increase of 41 lákhs of maunds in volume and of 306 lákhs of rupees in value. Except under oil-seeds and railway materials, there was a general improvement under all heads, notably under salt with an increase of 10½ lákhs of maunds, under sugar with an increase of 7 lákhs of maunds, under metals with an increase of nearly 4 lákhs of maunds, under food-grains other than wheat with an increase of 3¼ lákhs of maunds, under coal and coke with an increase of nearly 2½ lákhs of maunds, under kerosine with an increase of nearly 1¾ lákhs of maunds, and under coal and coke with an increase of nearly 2½ lákhs of maunds. Cotton manufactures, European and Indian, advanced respectively by 85 and 38 thousand maunds. The increase though small in volume was large in value, especially in cotton piece-goods which claimed 29 per cent. of the net increase in the value of the total export trade. Expansion under salt was due to large receipts drawn by the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and Berárs, the Nizám's Territory, and Rájputána and Central India. The increase in exports of sugar was due to an increased demand for refined Exports.

sugar from the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and Berárs, Rájputána and Central India, and the Punjáb. The increased demand for food-grains other than wheat came from Rájputána and Central India. The increases under coal and coke and kerosine were due to an increased demand from Rájputána and Central India, and the Central Provinces and the Berárs.

Local Trade.

This branch of the trade consists of transactions between the Bombay Port and the rest of the Presidency. There was an increase in the volume of trade of 23·3 per cent. and in value of 17 per cent. The imports into the port of Bombay rose by 38 lákhs of maunds, and exports from the port by nearly 51 lákhs of maunds. The largest improvement was that of 25 lákhs of maunds under coal and coke. Other marked improvements were of 9 lákhs of maunds in raw cotton, of 3 lákhs of maunds in wheat, and of the same amount in grain and pulses other than wheat, of 4 lákhs of maunds in metals, of 8 lákhs of maunds in railway materials, of 3 lákhs of maunds in stone and lime, of 2 lákhs of maunds in sugar, and of the same quantity in Indian Cotton Manufactures and also in dyes and tans, and in oils. Under oil-seeds there was a contraction of 3 lákhs of maunds, and under provisions of 5 lákhs of maunds.

(2) SIND.

General. The entire value of the sea-borne trade of Sind during the year amounted to Rs. 31,92,13,883, a decrease of Rs. 4,79,43,760 on the figures of the previous year. The decrease occurred entirely under exports, the imports under foreign trade being the highest on record.

A.—Chief Port—Kará'chi.

(i)—Foreign Trade.

Imports. 1. The grand total of imports was Rs. 9,05,86,652 as against Rs. 8,13,76,922. Excluding treasure, imports of merchandise showed an increase of Rs. 99,08,842, or 12·86 per cent., the increase being more or less general except in oils. Under "Articles of Food and Drink" imports of ghi have more than trebled those of the last year. Sugar showed an increase of 31·27 per cent. in quantity and 20·5 per cent. in value. Of the imported sugar the Punjáb took nearly 75 per cent. The imports under "Hardware and Cutlery" were the largest on record, the United Kingdom maintaining the lead with 71·43 per cent. of the total trade. The fall in the imports of oil is to be attributed partly to the troubles in Russia, and partly to the competition of the Indian mineral product. The fall in the imports of English coal continued. The expansion of the trade in cotton piece-goods, the most important in the port, was 12·9 per cent. in value.

Exports. 2. The total decrease in the export trade was Rs. 6,52,06,640 or 36·04 per cent. Under "Articles of Food and Drink" there was a fall in wheat of 54·35 per cent. in quantity and 51·06 in value. As the result of destruction by frost followed by irregular rainfall in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh prices in India rose above home rates. In this lay the chief cause of the contraction in exports. Under "Seeds" the decreases under rape and jinjili are to be attributed to partial failures of these crops.

Movements of treasure. 3. The net imports of gold increased by 46·12 per cent. and those of silver fell by 72·13 per cent. The net decrease of imports over exports was 18·08 per cent.

Distribution. 4. In the total trade the United Kingdom improved her position by nearly 2 per cent., claiming 60·91 per cent.; but in imports she declined by ·05 per cent. In imports Belgium improved her position by 1·4 per cent., and Germany advanced 1 per cent. Trade with Africa, already small, fell by 53 per cent. American imports more than doubled themselves, and exports also increased by nearly 33 per cent. Under "Asia," Sumatra sent her first cargo of kerosine oil in bulk.

Government transactions. 5. Government transactions showed an increase in the total foreign trade of Rs. 80,16,207, the chief increases being in imports of railway material.

Shipping. 6. During the year 502 vessels with a tonnage of 500,782 entered and 507 vessels with a tonnage of 642,325 cleared. There was a decrease of 288 in the number of vessels entered and cleared and a decrease of 666,311 in their tonnage. The decrease in the shipping was due to the temporary shrinkage of the wheat trade.

(ii)—Coasting Trade.

Imports. 1. Imports of merchandise, both Indian and foreign, declined by 1·9 per cent. to Rs. 4,10,12,300. In Indian produce and manufactures there was a considerable improvement of Rs. 20,67,821. Imports from Bengal and Bombay decreased, while those from Burma, Madras and Indian ports not-British increased.

Exports. 2. Exports rose to Rs. 2,65,46,179, an increase of 11 per cent. In exports of Indian produce and manufactures there was a rise of 13 per cent., while re-exports of foreign merchandise declined 10 per cent.

3. The value of Government stores imported increased by Rs. 19,32,582 to Rs. 73,22,333, improvement being shown in coal from Bengal, and arms, ammunition and military stores chiefly from Bombay. Exports fell from Rs. 7,18,271 to Rs. 6,82,126. Government stores.

4. There were no transactions in gold. Imports in silver declined from Rs. 97,95,000 to Rs. 69,55,000 and exports from Rs. 4,43,346 to Rs. 2,95,812. Movements of treasure.

5. The total of vessels entered and cleared rose from 4,223 to 4,788, but the tonnage fell from 1,624,207 to 1,576,193. Shipping.

B—Subordinate Ports.

Keti Bandar and Sirganda.

1. The combined trade of these two ports amounted to Rs. 18,38,216, an improvement of nearly 50 per cent. General.

2. At Keti Bandar the foreign trade fell from Rs. 3,982 to Rs. 573. At Sirganda there was none. Foreign trade.

3. At Keti Bandar imports of foreign merchandise chiefly from Karáchi declined from Rs. 65,135 to Rs. 55,990. Imports of Indian produce also declined from Rs. 79,393 to Rs. 73,725. Exports of Indian produce rose from Rs. 4,99,671 to Rs. 8,12,053, the increase occurring chiefly in rice shipped to Cutch, Káthiáwár, Goa and Cochin, also of jowári and bajri to Cutch and Káthiáwár owing to bad harvests in those parts. At Sirganda imports of foreign merchandise rose from Rs. 41,189 to Rs. 45,026 and of Indian produce from Rs. 53,910 to Rs. 64,822, the increase being largely in gunny bags for exported grain. Exports of foreign merchandise were trivial. Exports of Indian produce rose from Rs. 3,93,321 to Rs. 6,19,426. The increases were of the same nature as those from Keti Bandar. Coasting trade.

Sind External Land Trade.

1. The external land trade of Sind is carried on with Afghanistan, Baluchistan and Seistan, trade being registered under the supervision of the Collector of Karáchi, the Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin, the Political Assistant, Chagai, and the Examiner of Accounts, N.-W. Railway, Láhore. General.

2. Imports rose by Rs. 2,28,396 to Rs. 53,17,727, an increase of 4 per cent. The improvement occurred chiefly under sheep and goats, rice, jewellery, mustard and rapeseed, silk, sugar, tobacco, and woollen piece-goods. There was a decrease under horses, ponies and mules, Indian cotton piece-goods, assafœtida, drugs, wheat, gram and pulse, ghi and spices. Imports.

3. Exports rose by Rs. 4,54,915 to Rs. 52,76,583, an increase of 9 per cent. The improvement occurred chiefly under cotton twist and yarn (European), cotton piece-goods (European), indigo, fruits and nuts. There was a decrease under cotton twist and yarn (Indian), cotton piece-goods (Indian), drugs, gram and pulse, rice, metals and manufactures of metals. Exports.

There was a satisfactory increase in the trade with Afghanistan and Seistan, while that with Baluchistan declined. The increase of the subsidy to camel contractors on the Nushki-Seistan route did not have the desired effect. Distribution.

(3) ADEN.

1. The total value of the trade of Aden increased during the year by 7·59 per cent. to Rs. 9,88,02,803. Foreign trade increased by 7·88 per cent., Indian trade by 8·99 per cent., while Inland trade decreased by 1·91 per cent. General.

2. Imported coal showed a rise of 30,660 tons in quantity and of over 1¾ lákhs in value. Coffee increased by 16,000 cwts. in quantity and 9¼ lákhs in value as the result of good rainfall after two years of comparative drought. Skins showed a decrease in quantity, but a large increase of over 5¾ lákhs in value owing to the steady demand from the home markets. All piece-goods and cotton manufactures increased largely owing to the activity of the Indian mills and the opening of new markets in Abyssinia and Somaliland. Cotton twist and manufactures rose 1½ lákhs in value, grey piece-goods 2¼ lákhs, white piece-goods ¾ of a lákh, and dyed piece-goods almost 2¾ lákhs. Owing to the return of tranquillity to Somaliland, gums and resins showed an increase of over 1½ lákhs in value, and animals of nearly 1½ lákhs. Owing to good harvests at home the imports of grain and pulse decreased by 10¼ lákhs in value. In sugar both imported and exported there was a large rise, amounting to almost 6 lákhs. Owing to increased facilities offered by the Ethiopian Railway wax increased by over 3½ lákhs in imports, and nearly 1¼ lákhs in exports. Pearls recovered from the depression of last year. In dates there was a decrease of 36,000 cwts. of the value of over 1 lákh, owing to direct transhipment from Bussarah to Turkish Ports and Somaliland. Salt increased by 38,000 tons in quantity and by 2¾ lákhs in value. Treasure increased in imports by 8 lákhs, and in exports by 7 lákhs. There were increases in the gold and silver coin of all countries but chiefly in dollars from Austria and gold coin and dollars from Jeddah and Hodeida. Details of variations.

3. The countries whose trade with Aden showed the largest increases were the United Kingdom with Rs. 8,03,993, Austria with Rs. 3,50,081, France with Rs. 7,74,114, Italy with Distribution of trade.

Rs. 7,70,311, Bombay with Rs. 15,74,031, Calcutta with Rs. 5,01,943, and Hodeida with Rs. 22,86,307, the presence of a large number of Turkish troops at the last-mentioned port accounting for the increased trade activity. The largest decreases in trade were shown by Germany with Rs. 1,42,127, Russia with Rs. 2,98,106 owing to the destruction of the Oil Works at Baku, the United States of America with Rs. 1,75,552, and Persia with Rs. 1,42,342.

Inland trade.

4. In the year under report 190,557 camel-loads of produce, consisting chiefly of coffee, fodder, grain, fruits and vegetables, wood and charcoal, were imported into Aden from the mainland of Arabia as compared with 196,625 camel-loads last year. The total value of imports into Aden from the Arabian mainland fell from Rs. 31,16,496 to Rs. 30,56,655, the rise in treasure, coffee and skins being more than counterbalanced by the fall in fruits and vegetables, fire-wood and charcoal, undressed hides and provisions. Exports from Aden to the Arabian mainland declined from Rs. 17,30,347 to Rs. 16,97,395, the decrease being chiefly in food-grains, oil-seeds, dates, spices, sugar and treasure.

General sea-borne trade : imports and exports.

5. The total value of the import trade rose from 459 lákhs to 491 lákhs, and of the export trade from 410 lákhs to 449 lákhs. The principal increases and decreases are noted above in paragraph 2.

Shipping.

6. The number of merchant vessels which entered the port was 1,369 with a net registered tonnage of 2,979,028, a rise of 23 in the number of vessels and of 131,379 in tonnage on the figures of the previous year. Country craft declined from 1,854 to 1,669, and showed a decrease of 8,609 tons. Of the merchant vessels 684 were British, 207 British Indian, 159 German, 105 Austrian, 96 French, and 92 Italian.

8. Public Works.

CIVIL WORKS.

The following major works were either in progress or completed during the year :—

1. Civil Buildings.

Imperial Services : Customs.

The work of adding a storey to a part of the Town Custom House for accommodating the Boiler Inspector and the construction of a fire-proof shed for mineral naptha, etc., in the Victoria Dock, Bombay, were completed at a cost of Rs. 15,642 and Rs. 2,911, respectively. The Branch Custom House at the Prince's Dock, Bombay, was completed at a total cost of Rs. 2,28,854, and the construction of quarters for a Customs Preventive Officer at Máhim, Bombay, estimated at Rs. 6,565, was commenced. The construction of two additional rooms to the Light-keeper's quarters at the Rocks Light-house at Vengurla, estimated to cost Rs. 3,384, was commenced and Rs. 2,943 were expended.

Salt.

Quarters for the Panwel Sirkárkún and his establishment at Belápur were practically completed at a cost of Rs. 17,198. Further progress was made with the construction of a line of rooms for the office peons and kárkúns of the Salt Inspector, N. F., at Dhandhuka, the total expenditure incurred being Rs. 6,659. A kacheri for the Sirkárkún and quarters for his kárkúns, both at Shewa in the Kolába District, estimated to cost Rs. 7,828 and Rs. 17,800, were commenced and Rs. 7,052 and Rs. 16,470, respectively, were expended.

Observatories.

On the new Observatory Buildings at Alibág, commenced in 1902, Rs. 456 were spent during the year against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 1,37,854, the total expenditure from the beginning being Rs. 1,31,339.

Mint.

In connection with His Majesty's Mint, Bombay, certain additions and alterations to the Annealing Room, estimated at Rs. 8,695, were in progress, while a new Premelting Room stronghold was constructed at a cost of Rs. 6,804. A sum of Rs. 10,013 was spent in collecting materials for re-roofing the Rolling Room.

Post Offices.

A temporary zinc shed in the compound of the General Post Office, Bombay, was completed at a cost of Rs. 9,436, while further progress was made with the construction of the new General Post Office, Bombay, the total expenditure being Rs. 1,62,434. The work of enlarging the Branch Post Office at Sholápur Bázár, Poona, estimated at Rs. 2,796, was in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 2,457. A combined Post and Telegraph Office at Tatta was completed at a total cost of Rs. 4,854. The work of constructing a Post Office with auxiliary buildings at the Crater was nearly completed, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 14,024.

Telegraph.

The work of extending the Central Telegraph Office to meet the Postal Buildings, Bombay, estimated at Rs. 1,14,608, was in progress, while the construction of a corrugated iron-shed in the compound of the same Telegraph Office was completed at a cost of Rs. 8,458. Additions to the Indo-European Telegraph Buildings at Karáchi were completed at a total cost of Rs. 4,938.

Treasury and Currency Buildings.

The extension of the Paper Currency Buildings, Bombay, was completed at a cost of Rs. 2,18,288.

Ecclesiastical.

The extension of the Church of the Holy Name, Panch Howds, Poona, estimated at Rs. 15,582, was nearly completed, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 15,175. The work of constructing the Church of St. Crispin at Yerandavna, estimated at Rs. 35,414, was

commenced, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 240. The work of constructing quarters for a Chaplain at Steamer Point, Aden, was completed at a cost of Rs. 8,151.

Miscellaneous.

The Imperial Public Buildings in Bombay were decorated on the 9th and illuminated on the 14th November 1905 in honour of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales at a cost of Rs. 8,363.

Provincial Services: Forest.

The work of constructing a bungalow with outhouses for the Forest Officer for the new district of East Khándesh, Jalgaon, estimated to cost Rs. 13,920, was commenced, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 830.

Land Revenue Buildings.

The Mámlatdárs' Kacheries at Bhiwandi and Karjat were completed at a cost of Rs. 35,220 and Rs. 39,865, respectively, while the Mámlatdár's Kacheri at Jalálpore, estimated at Rs. 20,156, was almost completed. The work of constructing a Mámlatdár's Kacheri at Khed in the Poona District, estimated to cost Rs. 19,543, was in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 5,809. The work of constructing the Revenue Buildings with outhouses at Násik was in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 60,383, and from the commencement Rs. 1,59,839, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 1,50,017. A Local Fund Office and Stable for Stallion at Dhulia, estimated at Rs. 2,848, were in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 2,346. Bungalows for the Collector and the Assistant Collector for the new district of East Khándesh, Jalgaon, estimated to cost Rs. 28,192 and Rs. 16,850, were in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 4,835 and 3,095, respectively. A bungalow for the District Deputy Collector for the new district was also commenced. The buildings on site No. 1, Queen's Gardens, Poona, were purchased for Rs. 20,000 for the official residence of the Collector of Poona. Mámlatdárs' Kacheries at Ron and Hangal in the Dhárwár District and at Bádámi in the Bijápur District were completed at a cost of Rs. 45,573, Rs. 47,307 and Rs. 35,023, respectively. The new Mámlatdár's Kacheri and Police Lines at Bail Hongal in the Belgaum District were completed at a total cost of Rs. 49,702. The construction of the Mahálkari's Kacheri at Mundgod in the Kánara District, estimated to cost Rs. 24,207, was commenced and Rs. 15,009 were spent. The construction of a District Survey Office at Kárwár was commenced, the outlay being Rs. 2,812 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 3,711. The work of additional accommodation for the Collector's records at Alibág was completed (total cost Rs. 8,982). The Kardarate at Nawábshah for the new Nasrat Táluka, estimated to cost Rs. 35,382, was begun, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 13,046. The quarters for the munshis employed in the Nasrat Kardarate at Nawábshah were completed at a total cost of Rs. 3,359. The Kardarate at Sinjhoro, described in the last year's report, was nearly completed and Rs. 23,543 were spent on it during the year. The Kardarate at Samráo, commenced last year, was completed at a total cost of Rs. 29,703. The construction of a bungalow for the Huzúr Deputy Collector at Lárkána, estimated to cost Rs. 6,485, was in progress. The construction of quarters for the Mukhtiárkar and munshis at Ghorábari, estimated to cost Rs. 9,753, was put in hand, the expenditure during the year amounting to Rs. 5,866 only.

Excise Buildings.

Bungalows for the District Abkári Inspectors at Nandurbár, Shirpur and Navepur, estimated to cost Rs 4,783, Rs. 4,980 and Rs. 4,783, respectively, were in progress, Rs. 2,571 Rs. 1,172 and Rs. 3,733 being expended on them.

Residences for Local Governments, Government Officers and Secretariat Offices.

Married Savárs' quarters in the compound of the Body Guard Lines at Chaupáti, Bombay, were constructed at a cost of Rs. 6,240. An electric light and fan installation was fitted in the Secretariat Building, Bombay, at a cost of Rs. 13,247. The work of constructing a bungalow for the Adjutant of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard at Government House, Ganesh Khind, Poona, estimated at Rs. 8,209, was in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 5,000. The construction of a recreation room for the men of His Excellency the Governor's Band at Government House, Ganesh Khind, Poona, estimated at Rs. 2,606, was in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 1,228. The work of constructing stables at the Staff bungalow near Clock Tower at Government House, Ganesh Khind, Poona, was completed at a cost of Rs. 2,914. The work of increasing the water-supply at the Government House, Mahábleshvar, was taken in hand, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 336 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 5,538. An installation of electric lights and fans in Government House, Karáchi, was nearly completed, the year's expenditure being Rs. 24,651.

Political Agencies.

The construction of Head Offices for the Káthiáwár Political Agency at Rájkot, estimated to cost Rs. 15,641, was in progress, while the quarters for the Huzúr Deputy Assistant Political Agent at Godhra in the Rewa Kántha Agency, estimated at Rs. 4,974, were nearly completed.

Museums.

The terrace roof of the Victoria and Albert Museum, Bombay, was renewed at a cost of Rs. 8,171. A sum of Rs. 12,000 (Deposit Contribution) was spent in connection with the laying of the foundation-stone of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India on the Crescent site in Bombay by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the 11th November 1905.

Monuments Antiquities.

A sum of Rs. 2,142 was spent in maintaining the Elephanta Caves at Gharápuri, which are the only archæological remains in the Presidency District, and these were inspected by the Executive Engineer. Out of the 8 archæological remains in the Thána District only 2 were inspected by the Executive Engineer, while 6 were repaired and conserved at a cost of Rs. 404. Of the antiquarian remains in the Surat and Broach District, 3 were inspected by the Executive

Engineer and conserved and maintained at a cost of Rs. 266. In the Kaira and Panch Maháls District 6 out of the 10 archæological buildings were conserved and one repaired at a cost of Rs. 579, all these buildings being inspected by the Executive Engineer. Of the 47 archæological buildings in the Ahmedabad District 20 were conserved and 3 repaired at a total cost of Rs. 9,229, 15 being inspected by the Executive Engineer. Special repairs to the Balol Khan Qazi's Mosque at Dholka were completed at a cost of Rs. 3,188, while similar repairs to the Mahomedan ruins at Sarkhej, estimated at Rs. 5,996, were in progress. The monument at Koregaon and the Dilawar Khan's tomb at Khed in the Poona District were inspected by the Executive Engineer, Poona District. No repairs to archæological buildings were made during the year by the Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar District; Damdi Musjid was, however, inspected by him. The Fort at Sholápur was inspected by the Executive Engineer, Sholápur District. The archæological buildings inspected by the Executive Engineer, Násik District, were the Pandav Lena caves, the Gondeshwar's temple at Sinnar, the Æshwar's temple at Sinnar, the Ankai Tankai caves, and Rs. 132 were spent on current repairs to the Pandav Lena caves. Conservation and repairs of archæological buildings and remains in the Khándesh District were carried out at an expenditure of Rs. 418 during the year. The temples at Maheshwar and the caves at Pátna in Chálisgaon Táluka were inspected by the Executive Engineer, Khándesh District. The Asad Khan's Darga and the Jain Temple in the Fort at Belgaum were repaired and maintained at a cost of Rs. 55. The archæological remains in the Dhárwár District were in a fair state of preservation. Rs. 15 were spent on repairs to the Nagareshwar Temple at Bankápur. Rs. 88 were spent in repairing the archæological remains in the Kánara District. Special repairs to the Buddhist caves at Kuda (cost of Rs. 59) and Pal (cost Rs. 140) and the Mahomedan Bridge at Nágothna (cost Rs. 44), all in the Kolába District, and the temple of Karneshwar near Sangameshwar in the Ratnágiri District (cost Rs. 17) were carried out. The only two archæological remains in the Sátára District were kept in good order. At Bijápur the restoration of the God Gumbaz and the Ibrahim Roza was in progress and Rs. 5,149 and Rs. 2,670 were spent against the estimated costs of Rs. 18,380 and Rs. 13,459, the total expenditure being Rs. 12,595 and Rs. 5,189, respectively. Special repairs to the Jami Masjid were carried out at a cost of Rs. 2,345, the total expenditure being Rs. 3,745 against the full estimate of Rs. 6,772. Current repairs to the old Mahomedan buildings were carried out (cost Rs. 2,014) and the caves at Bádámi were properly maintained. The number of remains inspected by the Executive Engineers were—Belgaum 9, Dhárwár 6, Kánara 8, Ratnágiri and Kolába 3, Sátára 2 and Bijápur 48. The 4 archæological remains of interest in the Indus Left Bank Division, *viz.*—(1) the Buddhist Stupa at Thul Rukan, (2) the Tomb of Nur Mahomed Kalhora at Moro, (3) the Tomb of Gulamshah Kalhora at Hyderabad, and (4) the Tomb of Gulam Nabi Kalhora at Hyderabad were kept in good order. Special repairs to the Buddhist Stupa (No. 1) were completed at a total cost of Rs. 4,734. Ordinary repairs to Nos. (2) and (4) amounted to Rs. 77 only. Nothing was spent on repairs to the tomb of Gulamshah Kalhora (No. 3). Nos. (1) and (2) were inspected once by the Sub-divisional Officer. Nos. (3) and (4) were regularly inspected by the Sub-divisional Officer, and were also visited by the Superintending and the Executive Engineers. The Mir Masumis' Minar and the Masumi Syeds' tomb at Sukkur, preserved under class II (*b*), were inspected by the Executive Engineer and were found in good order. Ordinary repairs to the Jami Masjid and the Yarmahomed's tomb at Khudabad in the Western Nára District were carried out at a cost of Rs. 70 and Rs. 30, respectively. These were also inspected by the Executive Engineer. Of the archæological remains in the Karáchi Canals District, 7 of which are preserved under class I (*a*) and (7) under class II (*a*) and shown at pages 377—379 of the revised lists of antiquarian remains in the Bombay Presidency, all were inspected by the Executive Engineer. Three of the remains under class II (*a*), all situated at Tatta, are, as stated in the last year's report, in too dilapidated a state for preservation.

Educational Colleges.

A sum of Rs. 1,20,601 was spent in acquiring a site and collecting materials for the new Veterinary College at Parel, Bombay. Additions and extensions to the Male Training College, Ahmedabad, estimated at Rs. 76,005, and the construction of a practising school for the Mahálakshmi Female Training College, Ahmedabad, estimated at Rs. 19,153, were in progress. The work of constructing the Male Training College, Poona, estimated at Rs. 2,16,961, was completed. A sum of Rs. 106 was spent during the year on providing furniture for the Male Training College and the Boarding House, Poona, against Rs. 10,000 sanctioned for the purpose. Additional furniture for the Male Training College was purchased at a cost of Rs. 1,998. Certain additional works in connection with the Male Training College, Poona, were in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 2,970 against an estimate of Rs. 7,072. Additions to the Male Training College, Poona, were also in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 1,919 against an estimate of Rs. 3,962. Land required in connection with the Male and Female Training Colleges, Poona, was acquired, the compensation paid during the year being Rs. 19,174 and 12,358, respectively. The work of constructing quarters and subsidiary buildings for students in the College of Science, Poona, estimated at Rs. 54,454, was in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 29,255. A sum of Rs. 72,885, including Rs. 56,237 for land compensation, was spent on the Agricultural College and Research Institute Buildings at Poona. Additional students' quarters and subsidiary buildings at the Deccan College, Poona, estimated at Rs. 78,163, were in progress. Additions and alterations to the Male Training College at Dhárwár, estimated to cost Rs. 55,685, were taken in hand, the outlay being Rs. 28,000. Additions to the Training College at Hyderabad, estimated to cost Rs. 37,077, were in progress, Rs. 15,000 being spent during the year.

The extension of the verandah of the Elphinstone Middle School Building, Bombay, was carried out at a cost of Rs. 4,671. The construction of a block of three servants' rooms and a kitchen in the compound of the Frere Fletcher School at Bombay (Deposit Contribution), estimated at Rs. 2,757, was in progress. Improvements and special repairs to the buildings of the Education Society's School at Byculla, Bombay (Deposit Contribution), estimated at Rs. 45,256, were also in progress. A school-house for 200 boys at Vánkáner, táluka Bárdoli (Local), estimated at Rs. 5,423, was commenced. The construction of the Tálukdári School and subsidiary buildings at Godhra for the sons of Tálukdárs (Deposit Contribution), estimated at Rs. 28,953, was in progress. Further progress was made with the construction of the new High School, Ahmedabad, the total expenditure incurred being Rs. 1,13,397. The work of providing additional accommodation for the establishment at the Reformatory School, Yerávda, was in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 3,807. The school-house at Pimpalwandi (Local), táluka Junnar, district Poona, was completed at an expenditure of Rs. 5,024. The compound of the High School at Sholápur was levelled, to form a larger recreation ground for the students, at a cost of Rs. 2,313. The new school-house for 150 boys at Tembhurni (Local) in Sholápur District, commenced last year, was completed at a cost of Rs. 4,500. The school-house at Mádha for 100 boys (Local) was completed at a total cost of Rs. 3,333. The new Primary School-house at Sángola in the Sholápur District was completed at a total cost of Rs. 8,976. Additions and alterations to the Training School at Dhulia, estimated at Rs. 39,699, were in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 15,515. The work of constructing a gymnasium for the Garud High School, Dhulia, was completed at a cost of Rs. 4,432. The school-houses at Khedgaon, Kusumba, Umberkheda, Mamurabad, Khirode, Rezoda, Bamnod, Changdeo and Kurkurmunda in the Khándesh District were completed at a cost of Rs. 3,297, Rs. 4,496, Rs. 3,738, Rs. 3,588, Rs. 3,737, Rs. 3,584, Rs. 4,154, Rs. 3,619 and Rs. 3,473, respectively. School-houses at Warengaon and Sangvi in the same district were in progress. The erection of a hostel for the High School at Ratnágiri was completed at a cost of Rs. 38,027. Additions and alterations to the High Schools at Kárwár and Ratnágiri, estimated to cost Rs. 14,445 and Rs. 5,064, were commenced and Rs. 10,499 and Rs. 3,650, respectively, were spent. The Female Normal School inside the town of Dhárwár was completed (cost Rs. 10,345). Rs. 10,000 were spent on the collection of materials for the construction of another Female Normal School outside the town of Dhárwár. In the Dhárwár District, three schools were under construction, one at Hubli, which was completed (cost Rs. 4,813), and the other two at Halkeri and Arlikatti, which were in progress, the expenditure on them being Rs. 2,687 and Rs. 1,327, respectively. The school-house at Wáshi in the Kolába District and the drawing hall for the School of Industry at Ratnágiri were completed (cost Rs. 4,470 and Rs. 5,081, respectively). The construction of the Victoria Memorial Girls' School at Bijápur, estimated to cost Rs. 10,160, was commenced and Rs. 9,548 were expended. An office for the Educational Inspector, Southern Division, was constructed at Dhárwár at a cost of Rs. 4,130. Additional buildings in connection with the Agricultural School at Hyderabad, estimated to cost Rs. 36,265, were in progress and the expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 26,506. A school-house at Bukera, estimated to cost Rs. 3,408, was commenced and Rs. 2,706 were spent on it. Additions and alterations to the Narayan Jagannath High School at Karáchi, estimated to cost Rs. 7,775, were commenced, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 7,551. Schools.

An additional record-room in the District Court and a record-room in the Sub-Judge's Court at Thána were completed at a cost of Rs. 5,722 and Rs. 2,962, respectively. A combined Court-house at Surat and a bungalow for the District Judge, Broach, estimated at Rs. 58,533 and Rs. 28,033, respectively, were in progress. The work of constructing a Court-house for the Subordinate Judge at Bárámati, district Poona, estimated at Rs. 14,531, was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 14,050. Additions and alterations to the Judge's residence at Poona, estimated to cost Rs. 3,305, were in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 2,914. The work of constructing a new record-room and office in the District Judge's Court at Sholápur was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 7,874. Additions and alterations to the Mámlatdárs' Kacheries at Párner and Shevgaon to convert them into Court-houses for the Sub-Judges at those places were in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 5,116 and Rs. 2,575, respectively. Additions and alterations to the Sub-Judge's Court at Sinnar were carried out at a total cost of Rs. 5,448. Additions and alterations to the existing Military Hospital at Dhulia to suit the requirements of the Judicial Department were completed at a cost of Rs. 21,122. The work of constructing a Court-house at Chálisgaon for the Sub-Judge of Bhadgaon was in progress, Rs. 12,125 being expended during the year against the estimate of Rs. 23,076. The construction of Sub-Judge's Court at Bail Hongal and additions and alterations to the Sub-Judge's Court at Chikodi, both in the Belgaum District, estimated to cost Rs. 22,261 and Rs. 3,324, were commenced and Rs. 21,074 and Rs. 2,999, respectively, were expended. The work of adapting the Crystal Company's bungalow on the hill-side for the Judge's residence at Kárwár was begun, the outlay incurred being Rs. 12,464 against the estimated cost of Rs. 25,321. Law and Justice.

The quarters for the armed warder guards at the Special Prison, Thána, were completed at a cost of Rs. 14,999. The construction of quarters for the warder guards and the draining of waste water from the Jail to the Jail Garden at the Sábarmati Central Prison, Ahmedabad, estimated at Rs. 11,448 and Rs. 4,277, respectively, were in progress. In connection with the Deccan Central Jail, Yerávda, the works of (1) constructing the Printing Press buildings and quarters for the Press establishment, (2) additions and alterations to the entrance, (3) provision Jails.

of additional latrines and making additions and alterations to existing ones, (4) provision of bath and sullage drainage, estimated at Rs. 2,07,514, Rs. 3,838, Rs. 10,582 and Rs. 14,204, respectively, were in progress. The quarters for the armed warder guard at the Jail were also completed at a cost of Rs. 19,600. Quarters for two clerks and fifteen warders at the Criminal Jails at Kárwár and Ratnágiri were commenced, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 5,448 and Rs. 6,183, respectively. The construction of new jailor's quarters and the conversion of old jailor's quarters into an Hospital ward at Bijápur were carried out at a cost of Rs. 5,040 and Rs. 2,581, respectively. Rs. 7,892 were paid for compensation for the land required for the new Sub-Jail at Belgaum. Additions and alterations to the Civil Jail at Belgaum were commenced and Rs. 3,000 were expended. The new Jail at Karáchi and the conversion of the Sub-Jail at Sukkur into a District Prison were practically completed during the year, only the work of providing a water-supply in each case remaining unfinished. The expenditure during the year on the Karáchi Jail was Rs. 45,314, while that on the Sukkur Prison was Rs. 15,354. The work of increasing the accommodation in the Sub-Jail at Lárkhána, estimated to cost Rs. 3,229, was in progress.

Police.

The construction of a new Police Hospital at Byculla, Bombay, was completed at a cost of Rs. 1,09,011. The work of providing stabling accommodation for 32 horses of the Bombay Mounted Police in the compound of the Byculla Police Office and Lines, estimated at Rs. 9,693, was in progress. Police Lines at Bándra, estimated at Rs. 27,393 were in progress. Police Lines at Jalálpor and a guard and store-room for the Head-quarter Police Lines, Surat, estimated at Rs. 16,217 and Rs. 8,635, respectively, were also in progress. Additions to the Head-quarter Police Lines at Kaira and the construction of Police Lines at Vejalpur in the Halol Táluka, estimated at Rs. 30,376 and Rs. 3,723, respectively, were in progress. Additions and alterations to the Mounted Police Lines at Sádra, estimated at Rs. 13,087, were commenced, and a new ventilating roof to the Foot Police Lines at Ahmedabad was provided at a cost of Rs. 2,560. Police buildings at Songadh, Talsana, Anandpur and Chotila and Head-quarter Police Lines at Rájkot were commenced and completed at a cost of Rs. 15,723, Rs. 4,596, Rs. 3,545, Rs. 7,922 and Rs. 31,457, respectively. The expenditure on constructing the Head-quarter Police Lines at Poona was Rs. 1,02,801 during the year. The work of erecting temporary building for a Police Training School at Poona was completed at an expenditure of Rs. 13,623. The work of new Police Lines at Mandrup and Tembhurni in the Sholápur District was in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 2,513 and 2,178, respectively, against the estimated amounts of Rs. 5,749 and 6,472, respectively. Chief Constable's office, record and store-rooms and lock-up at Kopargaon in the Ahmednagar District were in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 1,258 against an estimate of Rs. 3,707. The work of constructing permanent quarters for 65 students and temporary quarters for 110 students of the Police Training School at Násik was in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 40,144. A sum of Rs. 3,114 was spent during the year on constructing lines for the Unarmed Police at Yeola against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 11,096. Police buildings for the new District of East Khándesh at Jalgaon, estimated to cost Rs. 1,51,388, were commenced, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 22,170. Bungalow with outhouses for the District Superintendent of Police for the new District of East Khándesh at Jalgaon, estimated at Rs. 13,920, was also commenced, Rs. 502 being expended during the year. The work of constructing Police Lines for the Unarmed men at Dhulia, estimated at Rs. 32,168, was in progress, Rs. 4,799 being expended during the year. The work of constructing Police Lines for the Unarmed men at Faizpur in Khándesh District, estimated to cost Rs. 9,614, was in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 2,109. The Chief Constable's office at Bhusáwal in Khándesh District was completed at a cost of Rs. 2,716. The construction of a store-room attached to the Head-quarter Police Lines at Belgaum and of Police Lines of twelve rooms at Chikodi in the Belgaum District was in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 990 and Rs. 2,978, respectively. Head-quarter Police Lines and a new bungalow for the District Superintendent of Police at Kárwár and additional rooms for the Police Lines at Mundgode in the Kánara District were commenced and Rs. 38,347, Rs. 4,562 and Rs. 2,006 were expended against the estimated costs of Rs. 1,31,881, Rs. 12,835 and Rs. 4,804, respectively. Two blocks of twenty-one rooms for the Town Police Lines at Ratnágiri, additional Police Lines at Khed in the Ratnágiri District and additional Head-quarter Police Lines at Alibág were under construction, the expenditure being Rs. 4,571, Rs. 5,921 and Rs. 19,982 against the estimated cost of Rs. 9,826, Rs. 8,077 and Rs. 77,407, respectively. Work was continued on the bungalow with outhouses for the District Superintendent of the Police, Kolába, the total expenditure amounting to Rs. 16,229. New Head-quarter Police Lines at Sátára and additional accommodation for the Police at Muddebihál in the Bijápur District were taken in hand and Rs. 15,974 and Rs. 2,000, respectively, were expended. Police Lines at Nawábshah, Kázi-Ahmed, Sinjhoro, Samráo and Hursi were in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 3,000, Rs. 1,500, Rs. 3,699, Rs. 2,989 and Rs. 3,000, respectively. The Police Lines at Mirpurkhás were completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 37,695, but the Police Superintendent's bugalow was not completed owing to the delay in receiving the iron-work ordered from England. The amount of expenditure on the latter work was, however, Rs. 15,458. A cook-room for single men in the Armed Police Lines at Hyderabad was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,494. A barrack room to accommodate 17 men of the Police Lines at Tando Adam, estimated to cost Rs. 7,629, was commenced and Rs. 2,700 were spent on materials. The Mounted Police Lines at Jamesabad, estimated to cost Rs. 9,585, were in progress during the year and would have been completed had the iron-work been received in time from England. The expenditure, excluding the cost

of iron-work, amounted to Rs. 5,586 during the year. The construction of Police Lines at Páno Akil, additions and alterations to the Town Police Lines at Shikárpur and the conversion of Jail buildings into Lines for Unarmed Police at Jacobabad, estimated to cost Rs. 12,509, Rs. 17,138 and Rs. 3,767, respectively, were in progress.

Medical.

In connection with the St. George's Hospital, Bombay, the construction of the (1) Steward and Warrant Officers' Quarters, (2) Menial Servants' Quarters, (3) Small-pox Pavilion, and (4) Mortuary, in progress in the previous year, was completed at a cost of Rs. 72,310, Rs. 53,303, Rs. 26,494 and Rs. 10,960, respectively, while that of the (5) Female Hospital, (6) Compound Wall, (7) Store-room, pantry and lamp-room in connection with the new Small-pox Ward, (8) Additional accommodation for 7 nurses in connection with the Women's and Children's Ward, and (9) Temporary accommodation for 20 measle patients, and the provision of (10) fire fittings to the buildings in the compound was in progress, the total expenditure being Rs. 2,93,679, Rs. 1,185, Rs. 5,026, Rs. 4,376, Rs. 2,753 and Rs. 9,991, respectively. The construction of the Wadia Home for Nurses in the compound of the Sir J. J. Hospital, Bombay (Deposit Contribution), estimated at Rs. 87,526, was in progress. The work of certain additions and alterations to the old stables standing on the land lately acquired by Government for the extension of the Sir J. J. Hospital, Bombay, for adapting them (as a temporary measure) as an Out-patient Department, estimated at Rs. 11,763, was in progress. The extension of the three floors of the Gokuldas Tejpal Native General Hospital, Bombay, and the construction of a stable and a coach-house, etc., in connection with the same hospital, were completed at a cost of Rs. 14,924 and Rs. 3,072, respectively. Certain additions and alterations to the Nurses' quarters in the compound of the Kama Hospital, Bombay, estimated at Rs. 21,749, were in progress. A Quarantine Camp at Pir Páo in connection with the annual pilgrimage to Hedjaz was erected of a cost of Rs. 8,474. The construction of the Pratt Free Veterinary Dispensary at Godhra, estimated to cost Rs. 13,654, was commenced. The construction of the Kahandas Kalidas Parekh Dispensary at Umreth (Deposit Contribution), estimated at Rs. 10,345, was also commenced. Additions and alterations to the Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad, estimated at Rs, 31,178, were in progress, and an Operation Room in the Civil Hospital, Sádra, estimated at Rs. 2,586, was nearly completed. The work of sanitary improvements to the Sassoon Hospital, Poona, was in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 1,05,911. A sum of Rs. 18,105 was paid during the year for land and buildings acquired for the extension of the Sassoon Hospital, Poona. The work of constructing a Dispensary at Talegaon Dhumdhera (Local) in the Poona District was completed at a cost of Rs. 4,252. The work of constructing the Pratt Free Veterinary Dispensary at Sholápur, estimated at Rs. 15,828, was in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 4,412. Dispensaries at Nandurbár, Edlabad, Sákri and Chálisgaon (Local) in the Khándesh District, estimated to cost Rs. 10,766, Rs. 10,948, Rs. 9,706 and Rs. 10,648, respectively, were in progress, Rs. 2,383, Rs. 6,169, Rs. 3,790 and 8,732 being spent during the year. The construction of a new Civil Hospital at Belgaum was begun, the outlay during the year being Rs. 52,060. Additions and alterations to the Civil Hospitals at Ratnágiri and Alibág were commenced and Rs. 1,704 and Rs. 4,919 were spent on them. The Dispensary at Hirekerur in the Dhárwár District was completed (cost Rs. 9,279). A Veterinary Dispensary at Dhárwár and a Veterinary Hospital at Bijápur were commenced, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 5,384 and Rs. 10,510, respectively. The Civil Surgeon's bungalow at Hyderabad, estimated to cost Rs. 15,832, was in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 9,741. A sum of Rs. 2,169 was spent during the year on extending the compound wall of the Civil Hospital at Hyderabad. A new Medical School at Hyderabad, estimated to cost Rs. 15,614, was commenced and Rs. 12,139 were spent on it. The residential quarters for the students of the Medical School at Hyderabad, estimated to cost Rs. 26,855, were commenced during the year and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 9,424. The construction of a Dispensary (Local) at Johi and Mirpur Máthelo and the Civil Hospital at Lárkhána, estimated to cost Rs. 8,279, Rs. 11,226 and Rs. 55,377, was in progress. In connection with the new Civil Hospital at Karáchi, the Dispensary and Septic Diseases Ward were practically completed, the expenditure thereon during the year being Rs. 5,231 and Rs. 4,670, respectively, while the construction of the Mortuary and the Police and Medical Blocks, estimated to cost Rs. 10,416, Rs. 79,895, Rs. 1,07,460, was in progress. The work of diverting the road on the northern side of the Hospital was completed at a cost of Rs. 3,230. Quarters for the Hospital Assistant at Mangho Pir were completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 2,581. The Dispensary at Kandhkot (Local) and the Infectious Diseases Ward for the Civil Hospital at Sukkur were completed at a cost of Rs. 8,508 and Rs. 7,134, respectively. The work of constructing a store-room for the European General Hospital at Steamer Point, Aden, was completed at a cost of Rs. 4,486. The alterations to the operating-room, European General Hospital, Steamer Point, Aden, were nearly completed, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 2,869.

Miscellaneous.

To help to give a fitting reception to Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales on their arrival in India in November 1905, a *shamiana* with a triumphal arch was erected at the Apollo Bandar, Bombay, at a cost of Rs. 10,569. The public Provincial Buildings in Bombay were also decorated on the 9th and illuminated on the 14th November 1905 at a cost of Rs. 3,943 and Rs. 33,160, respectively, in honour of the event. Additional huts and bathing platforms were provided for the peons of the Customs Department at Tank Bandar, Bombay, at a cost of Rs. 2,873. The construction of the Farm Buildings at Muvalia, Dohad, estimated at Rs. 22,525, was commenced. The work of constructing the Agricultural

Buildings at the Manjri Farm, estimated at Rs. 26,611, was completed. The work of constructing the Queen Victoria Memorial Fountain at Poona and a residence and office for the Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar District, estimated at Rs. 5,859 and Rs. 27,314, respectively, was in progress. Additions and alterations to the Executive Engineer's office, Dhulia, were completed at a cost of Rs. 2,765. Quarters for the Sub-divisional officers, at Sákri and the Experimental Farm Buildings at Dhulia, estimated at Rs. 3,709 and 8,808, respectively, were in progress. The construction of an office and residence for the Executive Engineer at Bijápur was commenced and Rs. 26,414 were expended. The work of re-roofing the Executive Engineer's office at Belgaum was carried out at a cost of Rs. 5,596. The buildings in connection with the Experimental Farm at Dhárwár were completed (cost Rs. 20,646). A Public Works Department Rest and Store-house at Castle Rock, estimated to cost Rs. 6,457, was started. In connection with the Farm Buildings at Mirpurkhas, the Superintendent's quarters and the cotton and seed stores were completed. Additions and alterations to the office of the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, in the Fort at Hyderabad, estimated to cost Rs. 13,625, were commenced and Rs. 10,405 were spent during the year.

2.—Communications.

During the year Rs. 6,22,932 were expended on original works connected with roads. Out of this Rs. 2,83,436 were provided by Provincial and Rs. 3,39,506 by Local Funds. The principal works, either in progress or completed, were the following:—

Metalled Roads—Bridged and drained throughout.

Northern Division	... Mehmadabad-Dákor Road, 1st section (Provincial).
	Road from Champaner Road Station to Jambughoda within British limits (Provincial).
	Road from Mátar towards Cambay, 1st section (Local).
	Metalling the remaining 4½ miles of the Ahmedabad-Bareja Road (Local).
Central Division	... Kotumbighát deviations on the Násik-Balsád Road (Provincial).

Metalled Roads—Partially bridged and drained.

Northern Division	... Road from Morkhadák to the Wág River (Provincial).
	Mehmadabad-Dákor Road, 2nd section (Provincial).
	Dohad-Limdi Road (Provincial).
	Dohad-Alirájpur Road (Provincial),
Central Division	... Ghorda-Kondaibari Road (Provincial).
	Ghorda-Chinchpáda Road, 2nd section, from 52 mile of the Dhulia-Surat Road to Visarwádi (Provincial).
Southern Division	.. Completing the Halki-Murgod-Bail Hongal Road (Provincial).
	Constructing the Ghát portion and the Markandeya Causeway on the road from Dhupdal Railway Station to Gokák Town (Local).

Unmetalled Roads—Bridged and drained throughout.

Northern Division	... Road from Bháindar to Káshmira (Local).
	Metalling miles 12 to 15 of the Broach-Jambusar Road (Local).
Central Division	... Ghoti-Shirghát Road (Provincial).

Unmetalled Roads—Partially bridged and drained.

Northern Division	... Road from Bándra to Dánda, 2nd section (Provincial).
	Road from Sanjan to Talasari, 2nd section (Provincial).
	Road from Khárdi to Párali, 1st section (Provincial).
	Road from Atgaon to Váda, 1st section (Provincial).
	Road from Kalyán to Karjat (Local).
	Road from Gokhirwa to Vajreshwari (Local).
	Motlibai Wadia Road from Ichhapur to Suvali in the Olpád Táluka (Local).
Central Division	... Metalling the Kurduwádi-Pandharpur Road (Provincial).
	Completing the road from Dimbha Khurd to Bhimáshankar (Provincial).
	Chinchpáda Feeder Road (Local).
	Shirpur-Chopda Road, 1st section, from Dahiwad in mile No. 88 of the Bombay-Agra Road to the Aner River (Local).
	Shirpur-Chopda Road, 2nd section, from the Aner River to Chopda (Local).
	Parola-Dharangaon Road (Local).
	Sindkheda-Gorana Road (Local).
	Feeder Road from Ranala Railway Station to Ranala Town, Nandurbár Táluka (Local).
	Nandurbár-Nizámpur Road, 1st section, from Nandurbár to Thánápáda (Local).
Southern Division	... Bijápur-Shedbal Road, section from Athni to Kagwad *vid* Shedbal Railway Station (Provincial).
	Bijápur-Shedbal Road, section from Honwad to Athni (Provincial).
	Improving the road from Guhagar to Chiplun, section from Chikhli to Chiplun (Provincial).
	Uran-Jassai Road (Local).
	Road from Nágotna to Roha over Bhisekhind (Local).

Roads—Banked and surfaced with murum or similar material but not drained.

Southern Division	... Completing the Indi-Shirdhon Road, 2nd section (Local).

Roads—Cleared, partially bridged and drained.

Southern Division	... Completing the Indi-Shindgi Road *vid* Almel, 1st section (Local).

Roads cleared only.

Southern Division	... Road from Bilgi to Konnur *vid* Galgali (Local).
I. L. B. D.	... Roads in the squared portion of the Sákrand Táluka commanded by the Dad System (Local).

Accommodation for travellers.

The work of constructing a Dharmshála at Manchar on the Poona-Násik Road, estimated at Rs. 2,681, was in progress. The Inspection Bungalow with out-houses at Jámner (Local) in the Khándesh District was completed at a cost of Rs. 4,504. The construction of an Inspection Bungalow at Madangiri in the Kánara District was completed (cost Rs. 3,080). The Inspection Bungalow at Lonard in the Sátára District was nearly completed at a total cost of

Rs. 3,152. An Inspection Bungalow at Agsur, a Public Works Rest-house at Kumbhárwáda, both in the Kánara District, and an Inspection Bungalow at Khandála in the Sátára District, estimated to cost Rs. 3,109, Rs. 4,562 and Rs. 4,910, were commenced, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 2,800, Rs. 1,520 and Rs. 3,000, respectively. A Dharmshála at Beldhadi in the Dhárwár District, estimated to cost Rs. 2,789, was commenced and Rs. 2,279 were expended. A new Musáfarkhána Daro (Incorporated Local), estimated to cost Rs. 3,335, was almost completed.

Arboriculture.

Nurseries were maintained in the Broach, Kaira, Panch Maháls, Ahmedabad, Bijápur, Kánara, Belgaum and Sátára Districts. A number of new trees were planted along the various roads in the Poona, Sholápur, Ahmednagar, Násik and Khándesh Districts. A sum of Rs. 718 was realised from fruits from road-side trees and the sale of dead trees on Provincial roads in the Central Division. Planting, watering and fencing of road-side trees continued to receive careful attention throughout the Presidency.

3.—Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Improvements to towns.

The construction of a culvert over the Kankanpur Nala at Godhra, estimated at Rs. 6,538 (Deposit Contribution), was in progress.

Water-supply.

Improvements to the Charlotte Lake at Mátherán, estimated at Rs. 3,576, were undertaken. The work of making well borings, undertaken during the latter part of the previous year to increase the depleted sub-soil supplies by tapping subterranean water stores, was continued in connection with 16 wells in the Kaira District. Borings were also made in 7 wells in the Kaira and Panch Maháls District and water was obtained in all but was not plentiful. The total expenditure incurred on this work was Rs. 5,216 in the Kaira and Rs. 2,258 in Panch Maháls District. The work of improving the village (Gam) tank at Uttarsanda, Nadiád Táluka (Local), estimated at Rs. 5,014, was in progress. Improvements to the tank at Gutal in the Nadiád Táluka and at Khatnal in the Borsad Táluka (Local) were carried out at a cost of Rs. 2,209 and at Rs. 4,068, respectively. Improvement to the old well at Bail Hongal and the construction of a well at Budikop, both in the Belgaum District, were in progress.

Sewerage and Drainage.

Further progress was made with the drainage of the City of Ahmedabad, a Municipal work, the total expenditure being Rs. 3,62,573. The work of filling in the Arkilla Moat at Bijápur was commenced, the outlay being Rs. 1,004 against the estimated cost of Rs. 5,952.

Light-houses.

The construction of a Light-house on the Dholera Bandar (Excluded Local Fund), estimated at Rs. 8,461, was commenced. The construction of two blocks of quarters for ten light-house keepers at Perim was completed at a cost of Rs. 6,593.

Miscellaneous.

Improvements to the Carnegy Road in the Marine Lines, Bombay, estimated at Rs. 7,338, were in progress.

MILITARY WORKS.

The following stations were under the control of the Public Works Department during the year:—

Baroda, Bhuj, Ahmedabad and Rájkot in the 5th (Mhow) Division, Sirur and Purandhar in the Poona Division, and Sátára in the Ahmednagar Brigade.

Defence Works.

A sum of Rs. 3,845 was paid for acquiring land for making an esplanade round the Fortified Post, Camp Ahmedabad.

Water-supply.

The expenditure on original works in connection with the water-supply to Kirkee amounted to Rs. 2,994. The headworks of the Pashan Tank and the distribution mains in Kirkee including the service pipes of the Military Buildings, were maintained in an efficient state at a total cost of Rs. 3,448.

Officers' quarters and mess-houses.

A cook-house for the Officers' Mess in connection with the Musketry School at Sátára was erected at a cost of Rs. 2,499.

Minor Works and Repairs.

No other new works of importance were carried out during the year, operations being confined to minor works and maintenance and repairs of existing buildings, water-supply works and cantonment roads.

FAMINE RELIEF WORKS IN CHARGE OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Owing to the failure of rains in 1905 it was found necessary to open some Famine Relief Works in the Central and Southern Divisions. In the Northern Division the works of improvements to the tanks at Chanor, the Narda Tank of Limbasi and the Gam Tank at Viroja, which were opened during 1904-1905, were continued and some others were also opened, but they were all closed with the breaking of the monsoon of 1905. In the Central Division persons seeking relief were employed on the works of special repairs to the road from Sirur to Pabal, the road from Ghodegaon to Vámbori and on the Visápur Tank, the former in the Poona District and the latter two in the Ahmednagar District. In the Southern Division relief was necessary in the Bijápur, Sátára and Belgaum Districts. In the Bijápur District the works of constructing roads from Bilgi to Konur and from Gulegud to Kamatgi and of improvements to the tank at Amingad, the Janmatti Tank and the Begum Tank were opened. In this district some wells and tanks were also improved from funds provided by the Local Boards. In the Sátára District the work undertaken was that of improving the Pussesavli-Shingnápur Road. In the Belgaum District the works opened were those of constructing the tanks at Budikop and Murgod and of improving the Rainpur Tank.

9. Irrigation.

In the year 1905-1906 the expenditure on Irrigation Works throughout the Presidency amounted to Rs. 48⅓ lákhs as compared with 48½ lákhs in the previous year. This outlay was divided between Sind and Presidency proper in the proportion of 2¼ to 1.

2. The expenditure was distributed under different heads as under:—

Heads.		Amount.	Remarks.
Capital—	Rs.	Rs.	
Major Works—			
Protective Works	... (*a*) 2,77,245		
Productive Works	... (*b*) 1,15,304		
		3,92,549	Imperial.
Minor Works and Navigation—			
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept ...	...	3,80,480	½ Imperial and ½ Provincial.
Revenue—			
Major Works—			
Protective Works	... 81,114		
Productive Works	... 9,82,858		
		10,63,972	Do.
Minor Works and Navigation—			
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept ...	4,09,491		
Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept ...	11,46,813		
		15,56,304	Do.
Agricultural Works—			
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept...	11,61,650		
Contribution Works	21,904		
		11,83,554	Do.
Construction of Protective Works—			
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept ...		(*c*) 2,10,801	Imperial.
Famine Relief outlay on Irrigation Works		45,094	Provincial.
	Grand Total ...	48,32,754	

3. The total is classified as under:—

	Deccan and Gujarát.	Sind.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works	5,39,398	5,87,775	11,27,173
Repairs	4,40,044	17,30,047	21,70,091
Establishment	4,90,690	7,55,454	12,46,144
Tools and Plant	42,834	2,27,568	2,70,402
Refunds of Revenue	2,979	50	3,029
Gratuitous Relief	788	.....	788
Suspense Account	1,584	14,786	16,370
Receipts on Capital Account	—1,243	.....	—1,243
Total ...	15,17,074	33,15,680	48,32,754

(*a*) Inclusive of Rs. 52,534 on account of expenditure in England.
(*b*) Do. Rs. 3,496 do. do.
(*c*) Do. Rs. 2,322 do. do.

Deccan and Gujarát.

Northern Division.

Hathmati and Khari Cut Canals.

The rainfall during the year exceeded the average by 10·54 inches but most of it fell in four days in July 1905. Very little rain fell after that. The discharge in the Hathmati river, which was 30 cusecs in August, fell to 6 cusecs in October, and the river practically ceased to flow in November. The flow in this river previous to 1899 was perennial.

Abnormally heavy rain fell from 22nd to 25th July, the total fall on these four days as registered at Ahmedabad being 32·82 inches, and the Khari Cut Canal was breached in several places. The Chandola and Vasai Reservoirs, which are the principal storage tanks under the Khari Cut system, also breached, and but for the Bokh Reservoir near Paránti, which stood satisfactorily, there would have been little or no irrigation under this system.

The areas irrigated and the assessed revenue on the two systems compared with the average of the previous ten years are given in the following statement:—

	1905-1906.		Average of past 10 years.	
	Area irrigated.	Gross assessed Revenue.	Area irrigated.	Gross assessed Revenue.
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Hathmati Canal	575	1,609	2,067	5,485
Khari Cut Canal	1,495	4,734	1,755	7,446

The decrease is due to the flow of the river having dried up.

The Goblaj Tank, which has been recently constructed to protect a part of the Khari Sluices District, was breached by the heavy rain in July, and though the breaches were immediately repaired, the tank did not fill again as there was no subsequent flood in the Khari river. Good progress was made with the Bherai Reservoir—another storage tank connected with this system. The twelve villages served by the Khari Sluices possess more than 7,000 acres of the best rice land in Gujarát, but there has been more or less a failure of the crop during each of the last seven years. The irrigation is entirely dependent on the precarious discharge of the Khari river, which has also ceased to be perennial since 1899. There would have been no rice crop in this area if the natural flow of the river had not been supplemented by the Bokh Reservoir, constructed in recent years. Khari Sluices.

The removal of the 'gha bajaria' weed from the central portion of the Khari river has increased the river discharge; the channel excavated last year has widened considerably.

Good progress was made with the completion of the five large tanks in the Kaira and Panch Mahals Districts begun in the famine. The tanks and canals at Tranza, Muvalia and Wangroli were practically finished and the Nagrama Tank almost so. The Savli Tank will be in operation in June 1907. The combined protective capacity of these tanks is 7,000 acres, and a sum of Rs. 96,660 was spent on them during the year. Water was issued from the Wangroli and Tranza tanks, the areas protected being 903 and 223 acres respectively, bringing in a revenue of Rs. 2,500. The waste weir channel of the Muvalia Tank in the Panch Mahals was badly scoured by the abnormal flood of July, the damage was temporarily repaired and irrigation was not interrupted. A new waste weir has been sanctioned and is approaching completion. New tanks in Kaira and Panch Mahals Districts.

Many old tanks and bunds in Gujarát also breached or were damaged. All breaches have been closed and a sum of Rs. 60,000 was expended on repairs to these and other small tanks. Old Tanks.

The Chekhla drainage channel in the Ahmedabad Collectorate was the only original work of this nature in progress. The old drains worked most satisfactorily and it is worthy of record that if the drainage channels in the Viramgám Táluka had not existed, the town of Viramgám and many villages would have been flooded in July 1905. A sum of Rs. 21,850 was spent on the construction and repair of drainage channels in the Ahmedabad, Kaira and Panch Mahals and Surat and Broach Districts. Drainage Channels.

The survey of the proposed Mahi Canal was continued and the project is now under preparation. The Sábarmati Canal project, for irrigating 30,000 acres in the Dholka and Sanand Talukas, was also prepared and has since been submitted to Government. The survey of more small tanks in the Surat, Broach and Panch Mahals Districts was carried on with a view to their gradual repair. Survey and Projects.

Unusually heavy rain fell in Gujarát in the month of July. The fall recorded at Ahmedabad on 23rd and 24th of that month was 9·28 and 18·68 inches respectively, that is, a total fall of 27·96 inches in 48 hours. Floods and discharges of catchment areas.

The following results are also noteworthy :—

On the Khárághoda Tank in Ahmedabad District, which has a catchment of 43 square miles, the flood water rose to a level of 21 inches over the waste weir, giving a maximum run-off of a little over ½ inch per hour.

On the Wangroli Tank in Kaira District, catchment area 13 square miles, the calculated máximum run-off was ⅔rd inch per hour.

The same tank received a replenishment of nearly 194 million cubic feet representing a run-off of 6·4 inches in 13 hours from the whole catchment.

Central Division.

(a) Nature and purpose of any large works which have been undertaken or were in progress during the year.

NÁSIK AND AHMEDNAGAR IRRIGATION DISTRICT.

The masonry dam at Chankapur in the Kalwan Táluka of the Násik District intended to store water for a small new canal—the Girna Left Bank Canal—and to extend irrigation on existing bandháras or weirs was in progress during the year. The masonry of dam was brought up to undersluice level and the masonry of both the north and south waste weirs was in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 1,75,920.

The Girna Left Bank Canal alluded to above was in progress, the weir at the head works and the first four miles of canal being practically completed.

The masonry waste weir for the Waghad Tank was in progress. This reservoir, which will contain 617 million cubic feet when the weir is completed and automatic gates are fixed, provides storage for the Palkhed Canal in the Násik District. Certain improvements in the shape of new masonry works were also in progress on this canal.

Ahmednagar District.

The Visapur Tank on the Hunga River in the Shrigonda Táluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate, which will consist of an earthen dam 80′ high, was originally started to give work during the late famines and has latterly been kept open to give employment to the Deccan Convict Gang. Famine Relief Work was opened towards the end of the year under review, the relief workers being employed at a different part of the dam so as not to interfere with the Convict Gang.

Sholapur District.

The Budhihal Tank in the Sángola Táluka, for which the earthen dam will be 8,675′ long and 61′ high, impounding 1,062 million cubic feet, was in progress during the year. This work was originally started to give work to people requiring relief during the late famines.

Work was commenced on the Left Bank Canal of the Wadshivane Tank, a small tank in the Karmála Táluka, which was commenced and completed as a famine work. The tank stores 203·23 million cubic feet above the outlet.

Famine Relief Works.

The following canal and tank works were also opened during the year to give work for relief :—

Poona District—
Nira Right Bank Canal.
Victoria Tank at Warwand.

Násik and Ahmednagar Irrigation District—
Godaveri Right Bank Canal.

Ahmednagar District—
Musalwadi Tank.

Sholápur District—
Bhamburdi Tank.
Mangi Tank.

The number of people employed on these works was never great and the amount of work done was not large. The two canals, the Nira and Godaveri, were opened at first as ordinary works on a particular system calculated to give a certain amount of relief, but were afterwards turned into regular relief works on the Code system. These two important works were surveyed and the projects prepared by the Superintending Engineer on Special Duty. The Victoria Tank at Warwand in the Poona District is a small tank ; the earthen dam will be 47′ high and be able to store 398 million cubic feet for irrigation purposes at the tail of the Mutha Right Bank Canal.

The Musalwadi Tank is a tail tank on the Ojhar Right Bank Canal, one of the canals of the Pravara system. The tanks at Bhamburdi in the Málshiras Táluka and Mangi in the Karmála Táluka of the Sholápur District will be capable of impounding 463·6 and 1,241·4 million cubic feet respectively.

The following statement shows area irrigated and assessed revenue on the Irrigation Works in operation during 1905-06, as compared with the average of the last 10 years :—

Names of Works.	1905-06.		Average of past 10 years.	
	Area irrigated.	Gross assessed Revenue.	Area irrigated.	Gross assessed Revenue.
Major Works—Protective Works.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Nira Canal	36,912	2,23,058	39,248	1,68,986
Shetphal Tank	2,960	16,822	1,171*	3,960*
Mhaswad Tank	5,873	18,283	6,813	21,805
Total	45,745	2,58,163	47,232	1,94,751
Productive Works.				
Lower Panjhra River Works	2,312	14,454	2,849	17,218
Kadwa River Works. Waghad Tank	.....	37	.....	131
Kadwa River Works. Palkhed Canal	1,933	14,336	2,099	10,327
Kadwa River Works. Ojhar Tambat	419	3,043	582	2 624
Kadwa River Works. Wadáli Canal	334	2,141	467	1.634
Lákh Canal	748	1,190	848	1,944
Mutha Canals	9,575	3,64,814	8,858	2,86,055
Ekruk Tank	5,633	45,170	3,538	27,137
Total	20,954	4,45,235	19,241	3,47,070
Total, Major Works	66,699	7,03,398	66,473	5,41,821
Carried over	66,699	7,03,398	66,473	5,41,821

* Average of 4 years.

Names of works.	1905-06.		Average of past 10 years.	
	Area irrigated.	Gross assessed Revenue.	Area irrigated.	Gross assessed Revenue.
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Brought forward ...	66,699	7,03,398	66,473	5,41,821
Minor Works and Navigation.				
Hartala Tank	2	491	47	675
Mhaswa Tank	280	1,084	397	1,263
Jámda Canals	1,799	6,810	2,874	8,488
Parsul Tank	135	561	522	2,075
Ojhar Canal	4,605	6,508	5,930	10,934
Bhátodi Tank	811	4,645	924	4,855
Matoba Tank	1,114	10,614	2,007	11,310
Kasurdi Tank	11	206	89	505
Shirsuphal Tank	521	906	993	2,359
Bhádalwádi Tank	1,047	3,213	1,308	2,997
Koregaon Tank	25	117	235	552
Ashti Tank	1,167	4,429	2,031	5,845
Total ...	11,517	39,584	17,357	51,858
2nd Class Irrigation Works.				
Poona Irrigation	696	3,480	727	3,520
Násik and Ahmednagar Irrigation	18,235	28,824*	17,490	81,123
Khándesh Irrigation	19,548	86,436	20,257	1,41,849
Total ...	38,479	1,18,740	38,474	2,26,492
Grand Total ...	116,695	8,61,722	122,304	8,20,171

*The decrease as compared with the average is due to heavy remissions during the year as per Canal Return No. VIII.

There was a slight decrease of 1,487 acres in the area irrigated on Major Protective Works during the year, as compared with the average of the last 10 years, but there was on the other hand an increase of Rs. 63,412 on the gross assessed revenue. The decrease in area on the principal work, the Nira Canal, was due to the scanty rabi supply caused by the partial failure of the rains and to the area of sugarcane being larger than the average of the last 10 years. The increased revenue is due to the increase of sugarcane. The Shetphal Tank, a regulating tank at the tail of the Nira Canal, came into operation about 4 years ago and the area irrigated during the year was much larger than the average of the last 4 years, though less than in 1904-05. The increase of revenue is due to rise in area of sugarcane. The decrease in area and revenue on the Mhaswad Tank was due to insufficient supply.

In the case of Productive Works there was a slight rise in the area amounting to 1,713 acres and a considerable rise in the gross assessed revenue of Rs. 98,165. The principal rises are on the Mutha Canals, where there was an increase of 717 acres in the area and of Rs. 78,759 in the revenue, and on the Ekruk Tank where the area is 2,095 acres more than the average and the revenue Rs. 18,033 more. In the case of the Mutha Canals, a part of the increase in revenue, which was greater than that of 1904-05 by Rs. 29,500, was due to the extra area of sugarcane for which the additional supply due to the automatic gates was utilized; the increase due to this is estimated at Rs. 18,000. The rise in revenue on the Ekruk Tank was due to more highly assessed crops being grown on the Ekruk Canal.

For the other Productive Works there is a fall in area but, except in the case of Lower Panjhra River Works and the Lakh Canal, a rise in revenue. The decrease in area is due both to deficient storage and to the same reason which causes the rise in revenue, namely, the gradual introduction of more highly assessed crops.

For works under Minor Works and Navigation there was a decrease of 5,840 acres in the area and Rs. 12,274 on the gross assessed revenue, the decrease being due principally to deficient storage caused by the poor rainfall.

(b) Important events which have occurred concerning works.

There were no events of much importance to record during the year. The swarms of locusts, which did so much damage in the previous year, fortunately did not make their appearance again. The rainfall was not satisfactory and the late rains failed entirely. Many tanks did not fill and the rivers ceased to flow early and the general results of irrigation operations during the year do not compare favourably with those of 1904-05. In spite of a decrease in areas, however, the gross assessed revenue on the two largest works in the Central Division, the Nira and Mutha Canals, showed in each case increases over that of 1904-05. This was mainly due to the increase in the area of such high-rated crops as sugarcane, etc.

(c) Engineering questions that have arisen.

The automatic gates erected at Lake Fife have proved very satisfactory. Provision is being made for automatic gates in the case of the reservoirs at Chankapur and Waghad. Undersluices for the Chankapur reservoir on the Stoney pattern have been received from England and will be erected during the ensuing working season. Owing to the tanks not having filled, the experiments made in finding the line of saturation in dams by driving pipes into the rear slopes have not been satisfactory. They will be continued, however, and it is hoped valuable information may be obtained.

Surveys, etc.

A survey for the enlargement and extension of the Ojhar Left Bank Canal was completed and a complete project for supplementing the supply to the Ojhar Right and Left Bank Canals has been submitted to Government. For the storage reservoir a masonry reservoir at Bandardarra 250′ high is proposed, capable of impounding 8,000 million cubic feet. The earthwork of the Ojhar Right Bank Canal was partially carried out during the famine of 1900, and the project provides for its completion as well as the enlargement and extension of the Ojhar Left Bank Canal. The area that it is proposed to irrigate by the two canals is 49,440 acres. Surveys for an earthen dam across the Kara river near Jejuri in the Poona District, and for improvements to the water-supply for Poona and Kirkee Cantonments and the Poona City, were also in progress during the year.

In the Khándesh Irrigation District surveys were made of a scheme for drainage of certain land reclaimable in the Sháháda Táluka, and preliminary surveys of a large irrigation tank at Karwand in the Satpura hills were carried out. A project for a storage tank at Khandbara on the Kan river in Pimpalner Táluka was also under consideration. There is a regular bandhára system on the Kan which at present suffers for failure of water-supply and for which a storage reservoir is highly desirable. The Manad and Panjhan rivers, tributaries of the Girna, were also prospected with a view to finding out, if possible, a suitable site for a storage reservoir for the Jamda Canals. Surveys for improvements to a large number of bandháras in the Khándesh Irrigation and Násik and Ahmednagar Irrigation Districts were undertaken during the year and a considerable number of these works were also improved.

(d) Results of new administrative measures affecting the department which have been tried.

The introduction of the Block system of irrigation into 30 villages under the Nira Canal and 2 under the Shetphal Tank, which was commenced in 1904-05, was completed during the year under report and is working satisfactorily. The object of the system is to locate the irrigation in each village for a term of years in selected areas, so that, instead of being scattered and shifting as at present, it may be concentrated in blocks. The system will enable the canal water to be used economically and the benefits of irrigation to be distributed over a larger number of villages than at present. With the experience gained in the kharif and rabi seasons of 1905-06 the cultivators have fully realized the value of the system and have applied for a much larger area than could be safely sanctioned under the two works. The total area sanctioned under block up to date is about 18,000 acres under the Nira Canal and 2,070 acres under the Shetphal Tank. The system was also introduced on the Bhadalwadi Tank during the year.

The self-acting module designed by Mr. M. Visvesvaraya for the delivery of water through an outlet at a uniform rate, irrespective of the variation of level in the canal, which was erected on one of the distributaries of the Mutha Right Bank Canal in 1904-05, was worked during the year. It worked satisfactorily, but the canvas hose, which forms part of the module, requires to be renewed at about intervals of four months. A new self-acting module designed by Mr. A. T. Mirza, mechanical engineer, was erected for experimental purposes at the Poona Pumping Station. There is no canvas hose or anything which can apparently get out of order. Orders were received to remove the module from its present position and give it a thorough trial for six months on one of the distributaries of the Mutha Right Bank Canal.

Two new stations were opened during the year on the telegraph line on the Nira Canal. The telegraph line is proving of great assistance in the efficient regulation of the supply of the canal.

Five rain gauges were specially maintained in the catchment area of the Ekruk Tank to compare the rainfall on the catchment with the quantity of water received by the tank. These gauges were self-registering and worked fairly satisfactorily but do not read small falls accurately.

Southern Division.

No large works were undertaken during the year. In addition to the maintenance and improvements to 1st and 2nd class works it was found necessary to provide for famine relief labour, and irrigation works were commenced in two districts as described at the end of this report.

The area under irrigation and gross assessed revenue on all the 1st class irrigation works of the Southern Division are shown below in two statements, detailed in one by works, and in the other by districts. The figures for the past year are compared with the average of the previous 10 years :—

Name of Work.	1905-1906.		Average of previous 10 years.	
	Area irrigated.	Assessed Revenue.	Area irrigated.	Assessed Revenue.
Major Works.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Krishna Canal	10,107	52,707	5,338	47,363
Minor Works.				
Rewari Canal	166	1,356	965	5,180
Upper Man River Works	226	1,418	1,295	4,590
Yerla River Irrigation Works	1,520	10,109	3,164	11,558
Chikhli	192	1,392	372	1,715
Maini	792	3,125	1,498	5,265
Muchkundi	2	302	46	397
Gaddikeri	(*a*) 337	1,987	337	1,987
Dambal	(*b*) 266	1,498	362	1,921
Medleri	141	721	95	616
Madag	741	2,655	900	2,305
Asundi	(*b*) 292	1,191	319	1,376
Mavinkop	(*a*) 573	2,164	547	1,986
Gokák Canal	11,084	62,122	8,726	37,947
	16,332	90,040	18,626	76,843
Total ...	26,439	1,42,747	23,964	1,24,206
Name of District.				
Belgaum	11,421	64,109	9,063	39,934
Dhárwár Irrigation	2,013	8,229	2,223	8,204
Sátára	13,003	70,107	12,632	75,671
Bijápur	2	302	46	397
Total ...	26,439	1,42,747	23,964	1,24,206

(*a*) Area under consolidated assessment.
(*b*) Includes area under consolidated assessment.

On the whole the irrigated area and revenue were about 1/7 above the average, but the difference was considerable on individual works. The rabi rain failed everywhere, so the small tanks and streams dependent on this rain were unable to supply water for rabi irrigation. Omitting the Krishna and Gokák Canals, the area of irrigation was 5,248 acres against 9,900 acres of the previous 10 years. On the Krishna the area was nearly double the average, but the crops were low-rated ones, and on the Gokák where the water-rates have recently been raised, an increased irrigated area was obtained.

Gokák Canal.

The water flowed over the weir on the 7th July 1905, and the greatest flood occurred on the 26th July ; its depth was only 1·94 feet over weir crest representing a run-off of 28,000 cubic feet per second, or 0·04 inch per hour from the catchment area of 1,080 square miles. An increased storage of 192 million cubic feet, equivalent to nearly a month's supply for Mills and irrigation, was obtained by raising a wall 1·7 feet high on the weir crest after the monsoon. In spite of this, however, the water did not last beyond the 1st June 1906 and the Mills were without their regular supply until 20th June. The only previous occasion on which a failure of this kind took place was in 1900, when the tank was dry for 7 weeks. The storage was first drawn upon on the 5th December 1905. The observations for evaporation were continued. The water level is measured in an iron tank placed in the reservoir. The loss due to evaporation alone (omitting the period from 1st June to 30th November) amounted to 4·42 feet in vertical depth, the same as the previous year's record.

Muchkundi Tank.

Only 2½ feet depth of water was stored above the canal sill level.

Maini Tank.

The weir is being raised by 6 feet; this will store 112 million cubic feet above the present full supply level. The dam was raised in recent years by famine labour. The loss in the tank capacity due to silt is about 32 million cubic feet, which is 1/5 of the original volume stored.

Silt in Tanks.

Observations are being made to ascertain the extent of the annual silt deposit in the various tanks, which will yield useful information.

Saturation of Earthen Dams.

The line of saturation in earthen dams is also being observed by recording periodically the water level in vertical pipes laid in the dam section. The results of the past year have been of no particular value, because the replenishment to the tanks was so deficient.

Projects.

The surveys in connection with the Madag Tank Canal in Dhárwár have been completed and the project is under preparation.

The Hullur Tank project, Bijápur, has been submitted to Government. It is a small scheme; the average area of irrigation may amount to 1,100 acres.

Block System of irrigation.

The block system of irrigation has not yet been introduced on any of the works in the Southern Division. The Gokák Canal cultivators already make free use of the water available and see no use in binding themselves down for a term of years. The question of introducing the block system on the Dhárwár and other tanks with an intermittent or non-perennial water-supply is under consideration.

2nd class works.

The expenditure on repairs to second class tanks was as follows:—

District.	1905-1906.		Average of previous 10 years.	
	Number of tanks repaired.	Cost.	Number of tanks repaired.	Cost.
		Rs.		Rs.
Belgaum	49	32,540	26	17,220
Dhárwár (with Kánara)	169	96,496	60	50,460
Ratnágiri	4	133	2	691
Kolába	1	32	1	28
Bijápur	*Nil.*	.....	3	1,410

Famine Relief Works.

In Bijápur the Sangogi Tank was finally abandoned, as it was not a useful project, and the re-filling of the puddle trench was commenced by famine labour. The Kalaskop Tank was also begun as a famine work. It is a small project to the south of Kaládgi, the estimates of which are still under preparation. In Sátára, work re-commenced on the Goregaon Tank dam. These works were begun in February and March 1906.

Work done by the Superintending Engineer on Special Duty.

The Gokák Canal Project, submitted to Government in March 1905, has recently been returned, so that the information obtained from the further surveys and investigations during the past year may be embodied in the report, and the project modified as required.

The following projects were submitted to Government during the year :—

Godáveri Project.

(1) The Godáveri Project. This comprised one large tank on the Darna River 14 miles to the north-east of Igatpuri, a pick-up weir forming a small basin, on the Godáveri, 8 miles south-east of Niphád, and two canals starting from this point. The left bank or northern canal, 48 miles long, is to extend up to the boundary of the Nizam's State, to the east of Kopargaon, and the Right Bank Canal, 72 miles long, will end after crossing the Dhond-Manmád Railway near Chikli Station; the canal terminates at this point, because the land beyond will be commanded by the new Pravara Project. The total area of land under the two Godáveri Canals will be 240,000 acres. The cost of the project (direct and indirect) is estimated at Rs. 88,24,100, and the net revenue, neglecting interest, at Rs. 2,28,439, but these figures have been amended by the Government of India.

The project was submitted in July 1905 and has since been forwarded to the Government of India.

Ghod Project.

(2) The Ghod Project. This is a comparatively small scheme. It includes a tank at Nirgudsar on the Ghod River, about 8 miles east of the Poona-Násik Road, and a canal, 59 miles long, on the right bank running eastwards to Sirur and then southwards. The command is 122,000 acres in a region, which is constantly famine-stricken. The estimated cost is Rs. 83,03,627 and the net revenue Rs. 88,129. The canal passes through difficult country; the cost is therefore very high.

This scheme remains in abeyance pending further investigations in connection with the supply of water to the proposed large Kukari Left Bank Canal.

Nira Right Bank and Mula Projects.

The Nira Right Bank Canal Project was under preparation at the end of the year, but it was not submitted to Government till the end of May 1906. A second preliminary report was sent in on the Mula Project (Ahmednagar) in December 1905. The difficulty in this case lies in the position and design of the canal head-works. Further information is being collected.

Mina Project.

The papers in connection with the small Mina Project (Poona District) were under preparation, but the report cannot be written until the larger and more important projects, *viz.*, the Nira and Gokák Canals are finally disposed of.

Surveys.

The surveys carried out during the year were mostly in connection with new tanks and canal alignments, but preparation had also to be made for famine relief labour. Therefore certain suitable places were selected on the Gokák, Nira, Godáveri and Ghod Canals, and the curves were ranged and the land widths marked out. Subsequently on receipt of definite orders to start the excavation of the first three canals, the careful measurement and pegging out of the sidewidths had to be done also, but work was confined to the first few miles of each canal.

Gokák Survey.

The surveys on the Gokák Project included the completion of work on the Ajra and Daddi tank schemes. The Daddi tank will, it is hoped, replace the projected tanks at Rajgoli and Hadlag, drowning the same area in the former valley, but much less above Hadlag. The information regarding the trial pits is not yet complete. The first 40 miles of the Gokák Canal alignment have been revised, as proposed, and has resulted in a considerable saving in length and the avoidance of a long tunnel.

Nira Right Bank Canal Survey.

The Nira Right Bank Canal alignment was re-surveyed from 160 to 320 miles, and a considerable increase of command has been obtained. It appears probable that the water-supply will not suffice for a high proportion of irrigation on the 1,200,000 acres that can be commanded, so a shorter canal may be constructed in the first instance. Surveys were commenced to ascertain the height to which the water level would be raised at Lake Whiting to store the river discharge of an ordinary year. The Nira Project includes a raised tank at Vir (canal headworks) and a raised tank at Bhatghar, with depths of water of 100 feet and 165 feet respectively.

Kukari Left Bank Canal.

The Kukari Left Bank Canal alignment was completed for a length of 140 miles. This gave the command necessary for the water-supply available, and took the canal through the Visápur tank and the Shrigonda táluka into the Sholápur District near Karmála. Some small tributary nálas were examined, with a view to utilize their flood discharges by means of the canal, but the results were not very favourable. Another tank site above the Visápur dam was also examined. The present proposal in connection with the Kukari Project is to abandon part of the high level canal, and fall back upon the original low level alignment, in order to make use of the surplus water in the Ghod River in addition to that of the Kukari.

Mula Survey.

The Mula Survey in Ahmednagar has proved that the right bank canal will pass through easy country after it leaves the river, some 8 miles above Ráhuri, but the foundations for the dam or weir at this point are very unfavourable. Another site about 16 miles further upstream has good foundations, but the intermediate length of canal line presents extraordinary difficulties. This portion is now under examination by Mr. Benson, Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar.

Násik Project and the Darna Right Bank Canal Surveys.

The preliminary surveys for the small Násik Project were completed. The command of this scheme would not exceed 30,000 acres. The investigations in connection with the Darna Right Bank Canal Project were completed.

Rain and River Gauges.

Rain and River Gauges.—No new rain gauges were put up during the year, but a number of new river gauges were sanctioned by Government and observations were made on them, *viz.*:—

District.	River.	Site.	In charge of
Ahmedabad ...	Meshwa ...	Harsol	Executive Engineer, Gujarát Irrigation.
Broach ...	Narbada ...	Gardeshwar	Do. Surat and Broach.
Surat ...	Tápti ...	Dholan-Párdi	Do. do.
Khándesh ...	Mánad ...	Dam site	Do. Khándesh Irrigation.
Do. ...	Panjhra ...	Pankheda	Do. do.
Do. ...	Aner ...	Ganpur	Do. do.
Násik ...	Odal ...	Dam site	Do. Násik and Nagar Irrigation.
Khándesh ...	Tápti ...	Bhusáwal Railway Bridge ...	Do. Khándesh Irrigation.
Do. ...	Panjhra ...	Dhulia-Agra Road Bridge ...	Do. do.
Poona ...	Bhima ...	Dhond Railway Bridge ...	Do. Poona Irrigation.
Sátára ...	Yerla ...	Yerlwádi Dam site ...	Do. Sátára Irrigation.
Belgaum ...	Krishna above Kudchi	Kusnal	Superintending Engineer, Special Duty.
Do. ...	Markandeya ...	Shirur	Do. do.

The discharges of the rivers have been worked out from the observations. In some cases the standard discharge tables have been worked out. Occasionally the sections of the gauge site change during the monsoon; then the standard table requires alteration.

This was the fourth year of work on Special Duty Surveys, and the expenditure was

	Rs.
Establishment	1,49,188
Works	49,420
Tools and Plant	9,836
Total ...	2,08,444

The Ghod, Mina and Kukari Projects are a group of canals on the tributary streams of the Left or North Bank of the Bhima. The Kukari Canal has a much larger command than the one tributary the Kukari can supply, and surveys are in progress to ascertain whether the whole of the water of the Ghod, Mina and Kukari cannot be collected and delivered on to the famine lands of Ahmednagar and Sholápur on the Left Bank of the Bhima. Should this be practicable, the Kukari Canal will rival the Nira Right Bank Canal in importance and far-reaching protection to the worst famine districts.

SIND.

Character of the Inundation.

The inundation of 1905 was exceptionally favourable.

The river commenced to rise early in the season and by the 22nd May it had reached the fair irrigating level of 13 feet on the Bukkur gauge. This level was maintained for the following periods during the inundation :— 22nd to 23rd May, 2nd to 14th June, 20th June to 23rd August, and 17th to 22nd September, in all 86 days—the largest number on record since 1878, and 52 in excess of the average number for the previous ten years.

On the Kotri gauge the fair irrigating level of 17 feet was registered from 11th to 17th June, 28th June to 27th August, and 24th to 25th September, in all 70 days—the largest number on record since 1897, and 29 in excess of the average number for the previous ten years.

The highest readings for the year were 16·7′ and 19·1′, respectively, on the Bukkur and Kotri gauges, being 0·4′ and 0·6′ below the maximum readings in 1903.

The rainfall was considerably in excess of that of the previous year, being 3 inches 74 cents as compared with 1 inch 49 cents in the previous year. The average of the last ten years was 4 inches 15 cents.

Indus Right Bank Division.

Mahi Wah.

The Mahi Wah project, as originally sanctioned, has been completed. The project has, however, been revised on account of the inadequate provision made in the original sanctioned project for road bridges, karia sluices, and improvements of certain existing canals. Two new additional branches are also now considered necessary in the Ubauro Táluka to bring the water-supply within easy reach of the cultivators. The new feeder to the Tulsi Dhand, commenced during the previous year, was completed at a total cost of Rs. 25,663.

Satta Canal.

Very little work was done on the Satta Canal improvement project during the year. Expenditure to the extent of Rs. 1,531 was incurred on Rajbuhas and karia sluices, etc.

NOTE.—The Mahi Wah and the Satta Canal are on the left bank of the Indus, but are in charge of the Superintending Engineer, Indus Right Bank Division. The Satta Canal is in the lower delta.

Desert Canal.

The Desert Canal was opened on 1st June. The head remains as favourable as ever, and practically the whole of the main canal received an excellent supply down to the tail, and there was a great increase of rice cultivation. From 11th September rotations were introduced between the Uch, Manuti and Desert Canal tail, which worked very satisfactorily until the canal was closed at the end of January 1906.

On the Uch Rajwah very large areas of rabi were again cultivated, particularly in Khelat lands.

The Escape channel above the head regulator had to be almost entirely rebuilt, owing to erosion, and the pavements of both the 27th and 45th mile falls had to be considerably extended and repaired.

The Adiowah, which was completed in 1903-1904, worked exceedingly well and brought a large area of kharif crop to maturity without any remissions due to want of water.

Unhár Wah.

The Unhár Wah was opened on 31st May and the whole system received an exceedingly good supply, nearly all "lift" lands getting "flow" water throughout the season. The feeder channel, which was silted last year, is now quite clear, and gave an excellent supply of water comparatively free from silt, right up to 17th November when the canal was closed. All other crops did splendidly, and rabi crops showed a great increase.

Begari Canal.

The Begari Canal was opened on the 20th May; the average discharge was 4,800 cusecs, but a maximum of 8,815 cusecs was reached on one day, and for eight days the discharge exceeded 8,000 cusecs. This is a larger maximum than has been reached hitherto, but the lands on the tail of the canal did not benefit; the excess was taken off from mile 40 to 70, for rice, through masonry sluices, very much too large for the areas fairly dependent on them, and in spite of temporary obstructions on the canal sides of these sluices. This take-off is no new thing; in the Abkalani report of 1904-1905 it was mentioned that a rise of 2 feet at the head of the Begari gave a rise of ·1 foot only at the tail. There is no regulator on the canal between its 38th mile and its tail at Khaira Garhi. The tail lands were to some extent compensated by a fair rabi supply. The figures of actual cultivation are not yet available, but it is understood that whilst the area under rice on the upper reaches was much increased, the total area under irrigation is not larger than previously recorded.

The construction of the Choi branch *ex* mile 6 of the Begari has been sanctioned by Government and will be begun in 1906-1907.

Sind Canal.

The Sind Canal was opened on May 25th and closed on October 23rd. It worked satisfactorily. The work done during the year was (*a*) improvements to Chota Begari, (*b*) extension of channel No. 1, (*c*) cutting off a bend in mile 2nd Sind Canal, and (*d*) improvements to the tail of the Mangirwah. The expenditure was Rs. 14,879.

Sukkur Canal.

The Rahuja head of the Sukkur Canal began to flow on the 9th June. There is an approach channel 2½ miles long between the river and the head regulator and the band used to close the head of this approach channel was washed away, owing to active erosion of the right bank of the river. The supply was excellent and it worked without the aid of the old head until 2nd September, when the latter was opened to supplement the supply. The deficiency below mile 60th was met by a system of rotation. The newly constructed Rajwahs were valuable in this direction. The Rahuja head ceased flowing on 1st November. The rabi supply from the old head was fair.

Ghar Canal.

The Ghar Canal was opened on 15th May and closed on 1st November. It worked satisfactorily throughout the season. The canal supply was, as usual, supplemented by the discharge from the Fordwah mouth in the 25th mile, which was opened on 14th June and regulated to meet the requirements in the lower reaches of the Ghar. The Fordwah was closed on 7th December.

Western Nara.

The widening of the Akil mouth of the Western Nara from 80 feet to 125 feet and the head regulator, commenced in the previous year, were sufficiently advanced on the 4th June to enable the canal to be opened.

The feeder to the Akil Dhand was completed during the year, but was eroded soon after it began to flow.

The Nara, owing to the improvements effected and to the excellent inundation, gave very successful results, but the high level of water caused sixteen breaches and several leaks, necessitating constant control of the supply at the head.

Works for which only revenue accounts are kept.

The canals under this head were opened on the usual dates and worked satisfactorily. Rs. 51,020 were spent on extensions and improvements and Rs. 2,54,739 on maintenance and ordinary and special repairs including charges for Abkalani and work establishment.

Kashmor Bund.

The river touched the Kashmor bund on 18th May and the 1896 loop gave a good deal of trouble until after the final rise in July, when a maximum height of 9·45′ of water was registered.

These bunds are rendered much more secure and water-tight by wetting them. The "trench" system greatly facilitated the soaking of the bund and doubtless reduced the number of leaks; such as did occur were stopped, and this system should be continued.

Other bunds.

The bunds in the Shikárpur Canals, Ghar Canals, Western Nara, and Karáchi Canals Districts were severely tried during the year but stood well. There were no breaches and the leaks were promptly closed.

Surveys.

Contour surveys for improving existing canals in this Division were in progress.

The contour survey of the Karáchi Canals District on the right bank of the river was completed; that of the left bank was commenced and the field work was practically completed.

Plantations.

Nurseries have been established and tree-planting along canal banks is being carried on. Owing to the previous severe winter many of the young trees died; all these have been replaced and many more seeds and cuttings planted, and they are all thriving.

Indus Left Bank Division.

The Eastern Nara system.

The Eastern Nara system comprises the Nara, the Mithrao Canal, the Heran, the Khipra, the Thar and the Hiral Canals. All of these are perennial, excepting the Khipra and the Heran.

Mithrao Canal.

The works commenced in connection with the Mithrao Canal in 1903-04, and referred to in that year and the last year's reports, were completed; the expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 20,431. A further capital outlay of Rs. 14,436 was incurred, Rs. 11,843 of which were spent on constructing a combined regulator and bridge in the 23rd mile of the canal, and the balance on additions and alterations to the 30th mile regulator. Both the works are in progress. The former work is carried out with the object of regulating the supply during the rabi season, and the latter for increasing the waterway.

The canal was maintained in good order and there were no breaches.

The supply was steady, and the crops both kharíf and rabi are likely to be above the average, notwithstanding the fact that locusts have done some damage in some parts of the canal.

Hiral Canal.

The Hiral Canal was opened for irrigation on the 15th May and the full supply was reached on the 27th July. The canal worked exceedingly well, and far beyond expectations. The area under cultivation in this 3rd year of the working of the canal is expected to be about 35,000 acres as compared with the estimated annual cultivation of 14,000 acres.

The cultivation in 1903-04 was 23,667 acres, and in the last year, 31,438 acres. The outturn of cotton and oil-seeds is not however upto the average, owing to strong winds in the beginning of the season. Locusts also did some damage in the first four villages on the canal.

The cultivation on other branches of the Eastern Nara is expected to be above the average. The Khipra Canal especially worked well; the cultivation is likely to be about double that of the past year, and much above the average.

Jamrao Canal.

The conditions at the Head Works of the Jamrao Canal are quite satisfactory and the groynes in the first ten miles have acted well. Groynes constructed in March 1905 on both sides of the Main Canal at mile 60, and below mile 71, and also in miles 9 and 10 of the West Branch, owing to heavy erosion, also stood well. All these groynes have silted upto berm level. Owing to sowing of Egyptian cotton, the canal was not closed for clearance during the months of April and May, as usual, but some of the minors which were heavily silted up were closed for a period of two to four weeks for necessary clearance.

The canal and its minors were maintained in good order at a cost of Rs. 1,24,664.

The cultivation is likely to be some 98,000 acres above the average of the past six years, and some 50,000 acres more than was expected to be irrigated according to the forecast statement.

No new colonists were imported from the Punjáb, but an area of 16,815 acres was given to relatives of Punjábis, already settled on the canal, who had come to Sind in the hope of receiving grants.

Dad Canal.

Changes in the River course at the mouth of the Dad continue. The 85 feet cut made last year to feed the Dad at a cost of Rs. 32,345 was completely silted up, and would have caused severe loss but for the high and steady inundation. A new feeder at a cost of Rs. 74,000 was undertaken after the inundation. It is hoped that this new cut, which is from a "Dhand" or natural channel, which was last year's course of the River, but has now been abandoned by it, will give a better supply in the next season. The improved Dad Canal came into operation in 1901-02, and since then half a lákh of rupees is annually spent on the head of this canal and even then with no certainty of an assured supply. The frequent changes in, and the severe erosion of, the River in front of the head will cause this state of affairs to continue until a constant supply from a permanent head from Rohri is secured.

An area of 1,781 acres was given to local men in extension of their holdings.

Nasrat Canal.

The capital outlay of the year on the Nasrat was Rs. 1,47,344, and was incurred on masonry works and in excavating distributaries, regulators, karia heads, drainage and protective works.

The canal had a plentiful supply and the cultivation has gone up. The mouth of Lundi Dhand (feeder to this canal) was affected by erosion of the River and caused the canal to cease flowing early in November. This raised a cry for drinking water; and to provide for this, the Bagwah, a branch of Naulakhi, then flowing, was cut to supply water to the Nasrat, till a small channel at a cost of Rs. 5,000 was dug in the bed of the Dhand to bring a supply for drinking purposes. This supply from the Dhand cannot be always depended on, as it may disappear in any year by severe erosion of the River and then the consequent injury to the mouth of Nasrat would be very disastrous, as there is not as yet drinking water available in the desert, where much of the increase in cultivation has taken place. The sub-soil water is below 60′, and very scanty, and except in a few places it is undrinkable. An assured supply from Rohri can only be relied upon to avert any such disaster. Land is being rapidly taken up on the canal and an area of 23,006 acres was given out during the year, of which 7,754 acres were given to junior Talpurs, 979 acres to Military pensioners, 1,874 acres to local men, and 6,704 acres to persons specially recommended for grants of land.

Fuleli Canal.

The capital expenditure on the Fuleli during the year amounted to Rs. 21,442, and was spent on completing the contour survey of the district, on completing the distributaries of the Nasirwah diversion which have been described in former reports, and on constructing a Head Regulator over the Imamwah Jagir. The last work was undertaken with the object of preventing the Imamwah Jagir, a Jagirdar's canal ex: Fuleli, taking the increased supply in the Fuleli when the Alipur Regulator is closed, and when the supply in the Fuleli is increased by constructing a new regulator at its head at Jamshora, and which will be completed, it is hoped, before the next inundation.

The Fuleli and its branches worked well and cultivation is likely to be above the average of the last ten years.

The Gaja Extension Project, described in the previous year's report, was nearly completed during the year under report, the capital outlay amounting to Rs. 1,07,924. The extended portion of the Gaja, now fed direct from the River by the Hasanali Canal, came into operation during the year, and some 8 to 10 thousand acres of land were brought under cultivation.

Hasanali Canal.

The capital expenditure on the Hasanali Canal during the year amounted to Rs. 15,178, and was mostly incurred on paying compensation for private land taken up for the canal.

The canal worked well but the zemindars did not take advantage of the increased supply in the canal.

Canals in the Central Hyderabad Canals District.

The Great Marak, as usual, worked well. The Sarfraz and Alibhar which were given new mouths during the year under report also worked well. Cultivation is likely to be about the average.

Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.

The principal canals under this head are the Naulakhi, Mehrab, Dambro, Ren, Gharo Mahmudo and Nasir, all of which worked satisfactorily. To avoid the annual flooding at the tail of the Ren, the excavation of a diversion and the construction of a regulator at the 8th mile of the canal, estimated to cost Rs. 12,544, were commenced and the year's expenditure was Rs. 2,000 only.

Surveys.

The contour surveys in the Fuleli Canals District and the Eastern Nara District, described in former reports, were completed. A preliminary survey with a view to find a permanent mouth near Rohri, for the Dad and other inundation canals, having their mouths from "Kacha" banks along the Indus, and dependent on the vagaries of the River, was undertaken. From the estimated amount of Rs. 9,702 sanctioned for this survey, Rs. 3,000 were expended in the year.

River Bunds.

The only river embankment in danger owing to erosion of the river was the Naulakhi Bhorti Bund. Two loops, one behind mile 1, and the other in miles $\frac{4}{5}$ to $\frac{6}{5}$, were constructed, as the river threatened the bund at those points, and actually cut into them during the inundation. The Hajipur Bund in the Fuleli District, had a depth of 3 to 4′ water against it, and stood well.

Plantations.

Tree-planting and establishing nurseries along canals is being carried on. The Jamrao Canal, its branches and minors now have avenues of young trees along their banks, which are growing well, except in places where the soil is "Kalar." Endeavours are being made to plant babul and other trees in front of bunds to protect them against wave wash. Hedges of babul trees and the goat foot creeper are being made to prevent sand from drifting into and choking canals.

Indus River Commission.

The principal works carried out during the year were "43-Minor Works and Navigation—Agricultural Works—Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept".

Works.

All surveys carried out under the supervision of the Engineer are classed under this head. During the year further topographic surveys were made for a length of about 329 miles. In addition, a combined hydrographic and topographic survey was made of a length of about 35 miles below Kotri.

The total length surveyed was thus 364 miles. The surveys this year show an interesting case of the river returning from a shorter to a longer course. In this case a cut-off occurred during the Abkalani of 1904; the length of the old river-course was about 7¼ miles while the cut-off was only 3 miles in length when first surveyed, the cold weather surface gradient showing a fall of 3·57 feet in 3¼ miles or over 1 foot per mile by the new cut, being more than double the normal fall per mile. The river was flowing through the cut-off all the latter part of 1904 and up to the commencement of the Abkalani of 1905, heavy erosion taking place in the cut-off and below it. Owing to heavy erosion also taking place above the mouth of the cut-off and to the diversion of the main river current to the opposite bank, a great deposit of silt took place across the mouth of the cut-off which was silted nearly to the level of the river bank at this point and the river returned to its old course, the length of the curve, when surveyed in April 1906, being 4¾ miles approximately. This reversal of the usual order of things is extraordinary. The current velocity at the mouth of the cut-off was not very high and the depth of channel was small, being 6 feet maximum on a Bukkur gauge of 6 feet. It is possible, though the existence of such a bank is not known, that there may be a bank of clay across the mouth of the new cut which prevented its deepening. There is a similar instance below Kotri.

Special observations of depths of scour showed the ordinary maximum of about 45·50 feet with one remarkable instance of a scour hole reported to be about 100 feet deep in the Karáchi Canals District at the mouth of the Sattah Canal. This scour was caused by a whirlpool, but the current was too strong for the depth to be established with certainty with the lead and the observation must therefore unfortunately be classed as doubtful.

The borings for survey of the site for the Sukkur weir were continued and the existence of a narrow gorge gradually working out up-stream was established. At the upper line of borings rock was met with right across the river; the gorge had a width of about 240 feet, with a maximum depth below Bukkur zero of 70·8 feet. As, however, the general rock level falls rapidly from the line originally selected by the late Mr. Dawson, that line is being adopted for a preliminary estimate for the weir and the final investigation will be made next cold weather.

Gauges have been established in the two branches of the river below the bifurcation and self-registering tide gauges are to be erected shortly.

The section line across the Delta laid out in 1899 has been retraced and re-levelled and properly marked with masonry pillars and bench marks. The result of this re-levelling shows that during the 7 years that have elapsed since the section was originally laid out, there has been no sensible accretion.

A section line further South, stretching from Shahbunder on the East and passing to the coast about 9 miles North of Keti Bunder, a distance of 32 miles in all, has been marked with masonry pillars and levelled. Two further section lines will be similarly laid out next year, so that the progress of accretion in the Delta can be watched.

The hydrographic sections at Kotri, laid out in 1899, have been re-levelled with the object of ascertaining the reason of the local rise in river bed at Kotri.

Similar section lines have been laid out at Sukkur and marked.

Discharges of the Indus.

The discharges were measured regularly at Sukkur and Kotri throughout the Abkalani season and at intervals during the cold weather, the velocities being taken by Haskell current meters.

The maximum discharge measured at Sukkur for this year was 530,842 cubic feet per second on the 21st July 1905 when the mean velocity was 6·94 feet per second and the Bukkur gauge read 16·7 feet. The maximum gauge reading for the season at Bukkur was 16·7 on that date.

The minimum discharge measured at Sukkur for the year was 22,539 cubic feet per second on the 17th January 1906 and the mean velocity was 1·25 feet per second and the Bukkur gauge read 1·2 feet. The lowest gauge reading for the year was 0·5 on the 8th February 1906.

A comparison of the discharges of the river at Sukkur during the Abkalani months, June to September, in the years 1902-03 to 1905-06 is given below :—

Months.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.
	Cusecs.	Cusecs.	Cusecs.	Cusecs.
June	6,383,000	5,473,000	8,465,430	11,845,000
July	7,452,000	8,318,000	10,735,958	13,227,000
August	6,466,000	18,386,000	13,710,915	10,567,000
September	5,009,000	9,319,000	5,044,924	8,143,000
Total ...	*25,310,000	41,496,000	37,957,227	43,782,000
Average discharge	207,459	340,131	311,125	358,869
Maximum do.	475,225	592,147	542,739	530,842
Minimum do.	86,000	148,831	96,198	160,000
Minimum measured discharge for that year.	18,947	31,360	27,751	22,539

Note.—* These figures represent the sum of the daily discharges per second of the river. To arrive at the total discharge, the total should be multiplied by 86,400.

Silt Experiments.

The minimum quantity of silt in suspension observed at Sukkur was 149·92 grains per cubic foot of water at 4′ below surface on 17th January 1906, the minimum observed in the previous year being 199·76 grains.

The maximum quantity observed was 1697·5 grains per cubic foot of water on the 19th July 1905 at 19 feet below surface, the maximum observed in the previous year being 2397·12 grains.

Scientific Work Generally.

The work of construction of velocity curves at varying depths was continued and curves have been established for both Kotri and Sukkur. It is hoped during the current year to publish the results of all observations recorded.

Extensions and Improvements and Special Repairs.

Cost of the works sanctioned in each District under these classifications is given below :—

	Extensions and Improvements.	Special Repairs.
	Rs.	Rs.
Right Bank Division.		
Begári Canals District	5,635	3,73,139
Shikárpur ditto	9,665	1,15,279
Ghar ditto.	986	13,230
Western Nára District	2,992	5,483
Karáchi Canals District	25,860	81,483
Left Bank Division.		
Fuleli Canals District	... ..	5,563
Indus River Commission.		
Works under the direct control of the Indus River Commission.	1,397	.....
Total ...	46,535	5,94,177

Maintenance and Repairs.

The total expenditure under this head on the several works under the direct control of the Indus River Commission was Rs. 6,624, of which Rs. 1,281 were expended on River Gauge Establishment at Sukkur, Kotri and Jerruck.

Deposits—Excluded Local Fund Repairs.

The annual snagging tour was undertaken by Mr. J. Bayliss, Deputy Conservator and Registrar, River Indus, from 19th November 1905 to 16th January 1906 in the S. S. "Fatteh Mubarak". The conservancy was carried out from Keti Bunder to Kashmor and back and in all 41 snags were removed, a larger number than usual, mostly by capstan and engine power; dynamite had to be used in some cases and 74 lbs. were used.

The following is the summary of the expenditure of the year:—

	Rs.
Works	28,476
Repairs	6,624
Establishment	38,268
Tools and Plant	1,94,074

Deposit contribution-Excluded Local Fund.

Repairs	1,940
Establishment	9,600

General.

The inundation was an excellent one. Erosion was active at some of the canals, particularly the Dád and the Western Nára. The Dád Feeder, constructed in the previous year, was blocked with silt, while the Western Nára Feeder was itself eroded. The Dád was, however, saved by obtaining back-water from a Dhund, while the Western Nára had an excellent supply. During the year a new mouth to the Dád, taking off last year's river, course, which is now a flowing Dhund, was excavated.

Erosion was again active in the Shikárpur Canals District, but as the river showed signs of change, no loops were constructed. Owing to erosion in the Karáchi Canals District, two new loops were required.

Very heavy erosion has taken place in the Ghar and Western Nára Districts, but as no bunds have been seriously threatened, it has not been necessary to construct any loops.

A start was made with the new Gaunspur Loop, constructed in view of the necessity of placing the new regulator of the Begári Canal further from the river.

The new dredge was received from England during the year and was partly put together.

List of the Surveys made by the Indus River Commission Staff during the Season 1905-06.

No.	Situation.	Length in miles.
	Begári Canals District.	
1	River opposite Kashmor Bund, miles 36 to 42	7½
2	Do. do. 0 to 7	11¼
	Sukkur-Begári Bund District.	
1	River opposite Sukkur-Begári Bund, miles 29 to 33	5¼
2	Do. do. 9 to 20	10½
3	Do. do. 0 to 9	12
4	Do. Sukkur	4
	Ghár Canals District.	
1	River from Madeji to Akil	40
2	Survey of Baghar Dhand	18
	Western Nara District.	
1	River opposite Fatehpur Bund, miles 40½ to 68½	28
	Northern Hyderabad and Western Nara Districts.	
1	Survey from Nurpur to mouth of Naulakhiwah	18
2	Do. mouth of Naulakhiwah to Purano Dero	69
3	Do. Naulakhiwah to Mabhat Belo Dhund	26
4	Do. Naulakhi Bhorti Bund	13
5	Do. Dád Dhund	14
	Central Hyderabad Canals District.	
1	Survey from Nurpur to Rajri	18
2	Do. Thati to Belo Mad	11
	Karáchi Canals District.	
1	River opposite Bhiman Bund	2½
	Do. Ochito and Mulchand Shahbunder Bund	9
	Do. Gulal and Munarki Bund	10
	Do. Khanto Bund	2
	Total ...	329
	Hydrographic Survey at Kotri	35
	Total length of Survey ..	364

10. Railways.

Length of lines open.

1. The total length of railway open to traffic under the administrative control of the Government of Bombay was 8,118·40 miles. Of this, 189·90 miles were opened during the year, the new lines being the Kosi-Sanket Section of the Agra-Delhi Chord Railway (5′—6″ gauge, 6·06 miles); the Narnaul-Phulera Section of the Rewari-Phulera Chord Railway (Rájputána-Málwa Railway, 3′—3⅜″ gauge, 100·53 miles); the Sanganer-Nawai Section of the Jaipur State Railway (3′—3⅜″ gauge, 32·18 miles) which is being worked by the same administration as the Rájputána-Málwa Railway; the Bellary-Rayadrug (3′—3⅜″ gauge, 33·35 miles) branch of the Southern Mahratta Railway in the Madras Presidency; the Tuna-Anjar Section (2′—6″ gauge, 11·67 miles) of the Cutch State Railway; the extension of the Tarapur-Cambay Railway from Cambay to Cambay Bunder (5′—6″ gauge, 1·39 miles) which is to be used for goods traffic only; a siding on the Narrow Gauge Section of the Morvi Railway between miles 57 and 58 (2′—6″ gauge, 4·72 miles) to be used for stone traffic only.

Lines under construction.

2. Of the lines previously sanctioned for construction, work was in progress on the Warora-Bellarpur Extension (G. I. P. Railway), 5′—6″ gauge, 37·59 miles; the remaining section (Nawai to Sewai-Madhopur) of the Jaipur State Railway (3′—3⅜″ gauge, 40·65 miles); the Mátheran Light Railway (2′—0″ gauge, 12·79 miles) which when opened is to be worked by the G. I. P. Railway Company; the extension of the Indian Midland Railway in Agra City from Raja-ki-Mandi to Bellinganj (5′—6″ gauge, 2·24 miles); and the Bársi Town-Tadwalla Extension of the Bársi Light Railway (2′—6″ gauge, 26·70 miles) which was completed and opened for traffic on 1st May 1906. The Gwalior Durbár also had in hand the construction of the Sabalgarh-Sheopur Extension of their 2′—0″ gauge system, 68·60 miles.

During the year construction work was also commenced on the Bombay Harbour Branch of the G. I. P. Railway, 5′—6″ gauge (Kurla to Mazagaon with a link to Mahim), 8·19 miles; also on a branch line to be owned by the Kistna District Board in the Madras Presidency from Bezwada Station (Southern Mahratta Railway) to Masulipatam, 3′—3⅜″ gauge, 49½ miles, and on the Sangli State branch from Miraj (the Junction Station of the Southern Mahratta and Kolhápur State Railways) to Sangli Town, 3′—3⅜ gauge, 5·58 miles, both of which metre gauge branches, when completed, will be worked by the Southern Mahratta Railway Administration. Extensions were also commenced of His Highness the Gáekwár's Mehsana Railway from Manand Road *vid* Chansama to Bechraji with a branch from Chansama to Harij (a total distance of 38·11 miles) on the 3′—3⅜″ gauge; of the Bársi Light Railway from Bársi Road to Pandharpur (2′—6″ gauge, 30·67 miles), and of the Cutch State Railway from Anjar to Bhuj (2′—6″ gauge, 25·38 miles).

Surveys.

3. The survey of about 543 miles of railway was completed during the year.

Chief events.

4. Notice was given to the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company of the termination, with effect from 1st January 1906, of the Company's original contract with the Secretary of State for India. The Railway after purchase by the State is being worked by the Company provisionally, pending the execution of a new contract between them and the Secretary of State for India, providing for the continued working of the Railway by the Company under terms similar to those on which the G. I. P. Railway is now being worked by the G. I. P. Railway Company.

With effect from 1st July 1905, Standard Time was adopted on the Railways in this Circle.

In November 1905 the Administrative Offices of the B. B. & C. I. Railway at Bombay were seriously damaged by fire: their restoration is well in progress.

The work of quadrupling the line between Byculla and Currey Road stations (about 1·25 miles) of the G. I. P. Railway was completed and the new lines opened for traffic. A new suburban station "Vila Parle" was opened between Santa Cruz and Andheri on the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

The Administrations of the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar and Morvi Railways introduced a through service between Wadhwan and Jamnagar.

5. The following table shows the Capital and Revenue transactions of the open lines of Railways in the Bombay Circle for the calendar year 1905:—

Railways.	Capital Transactions.			Revenue Transactions.			
	Total Capital outlay to end of December 1905, including Suspense.	Open Mileage.	Cost per Mile.	Gross Earnings.	Earnings per mile per week.	Working Expenses.	Percentage of Expenses to Earnings.
G. I. P. Railway Undertaking and Bársi and *Gwálior Light* Railways—	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Broad Gauge—							
G. I. P. Railway	32,52,86,809	1,561·63	2,08,209	5,32,33,877	648	2,56,77,425	49·16
Indian Midland Railway	11,23,74,416	807·90	1,39,094	79,91,323	190	39,06,795	48·89
Bhopál	81,16,364	57·39	1,41,425	8,47,256	284	4,11,991	48·63
Bhopál-Ujjain	78,35,713	113·27	69,177	6,08,310	103	3,11,600	51·33
Bina-Baran	99,90,394	145·63	68,601	3,68,068	49	1,87,390	50·88
Agra-Delhi Chord	1,22,46,927	119·75	1,02,271	8,01,655	129	3,85,030	47·85
2′ 6″ Gauge—							
Bársi Light	13,02,591	21·59	60,333	2,18,203	194	79,675	36·51
2′ 0″ Gauge—							
Gwálior Light	54,72,847	183·53	29,819	1,89,736	20	1,36,980	72·20
B. B. & C. I. Railway and Rájputána-Málwa Railway Systems and worked lines—							
Broad Gauge—							
B. B. & C. I. Railway (including Baroda-Godhra Chord)	(*a*) 12,60,51,802	504·35	2,49,929	1,03,82,985	730·04	84,91,930	43·81
Nagda-Ujjain	22,46,441	34·32	65,281	1,71,435	96·06	71,528	41·72
Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda	1,78,14,308	141·14	1,26,217	Included in	Rájputána-Málwa Railway.		
Anand-Petlad-Tarapur	11,31,273	21·50	52,617	1,40,463	125·63	58,497	41·64
Tarapur-Cambay	7,73,786	10·92	70,859	33,038	59·24	14,035	41·72
Tápti Valley	1,30,83,629	165·48	84,150	10,11,222	124·17	4,24,301	41·96
Metre Gauge—							
Rájputána-Málwa	14,50,35,320	1,777·47	81,596	2,84,44,243	285·10	1,22,14,347	42·91
Mehsana	33,31,488	92·63	35,957	4,52,184	93·88	1,59,280	41·86
Pálanpur-Deesa	4,22,069	17·28	24,425	35,178	39·15	14,861	42·25
Ahmedabad-Parántij	19,91,753	54·70	36,412	1,98,713	69·86	83,344	41·89
Ahmedabad-Dholka	10,44,995	33·50	31,194	98,214	56·38	41,011	41·76
Vijapur-Kálol-Kadi	13,19,586	41·37	31,897	87,131	40·50	36,695	42·05
Jaipur State	9,33,220	32·18	29,000	12,299	7·35	5,520	44·88
2′ 6″ Gauge—							
Dabhoi	24,72,909	94·18	26,174	3,72,467	75·81	1,68,463	45·22
Rájpipla State	13,04,522	37·37	34,908	62,017	31·91	33,823	54·53
Southern Mahratta Railway System—							
Metre Gauge—							
Southern Mahratta Railway	10,15,29,322	1,012·04	97,241	76,67,700	(*e*) 141·10	46,51,237	60·66
Mysore State Railway	1,61,78,981	296·32	55,631	17,99,901	116·37	10,92,850	61·02
Guntakal-Mysore Frontier Railway ...	59,21,093	119·50	49,556	8,07,874	130·01	4,73,045	58·55
Nanjangad Railway	6,56,462	15·80	41,548	44,174	53·77	20,159	50·22
Hindupur Railway	24,88,944	51·35	48,470	3,73,903	140·06	2,19,121	58·59
Bitur-Shimoga Railway	23,98,543	37·92	63,253	80,672	40·91	49,570	61·45
Kolhápur State Railway	23,36,251	29·27	79,476	1,70,404	111·96	1,00,572	59·25
West of India Portuguese Railway ...	(*b*)1, 37,76,494	51·10	2,69,599	(*f*) 4,44,519	167·29	2,66,566	59·97
Hospet-Kottur Railway (*c*)	13,81,630	43·06	32,086	29,220	17·33	36,205	123·86
Bellary-Rayadrug Railway (*d*)	7,70,179	33·35	23,094	17,040	19·99	19,904	116·81
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar Railway (including Jetalsar-Rájkot, Jamnagar and Dhrangadra Railways), Metre Gauge ...	2,25,03,436	455·45	* 50,423	22,39,862	94·58	10,98,616	49·05
Morvi Railway (2′ 6″ and 3′ 3½″ Gauges) ...	† 43,90,817	89·64	49,745	3,33,640	69·43	1,49,164	46·06
Cutch State Railway (2′ 6″ Gauge)—							
Tuna-Anjar Section (Open)	4,25,781	11·67	36,491	22,367	63	6,703	29·07

(*a*) Includes expenditure (Rs. 8,08,495) on Patri Branch.

(*b*) Excludes Rs. 26,00,137 outlay on Mormugao Harbour works and Rs. 13,285 outlay on the Railway incurred by the Southern Mahratta Railway out of deposited funds.

(*c*) Opened for traffic on 1st April 1905.

(*d*) Opened for traffic on 1st July 1905.

(*e*) For calculating the earnings per mile per week of the Southern Mahratta Railway, the mileage taken is 1,045·03; this is inclusive of 2·99 miles of the East Coast Section of the Madras Railway which are worked over.

(*f*) Excludes receipts and charges on account of the Harbour, which are as under:—

Receipts	Rs.	1,77,605-8-11
Charges	,,	87,444-6-0.
Percentage of charges to Receipts ...	,,	49·23.

* *Note.*—9·16 miles representing Dock estates and quarry lines not included.

† This represents the Capital of both the Metre and Narrow Gauge Sections.

11. Tramways.

At present Bombay City, Karáchi and Násik are the only places with tramway services. The Bombay Tramway Company carried 25,119,426 passengers during the year compared with 24,747,490 in the previous year. The length of track was 17 miles. The Karáchi Tramway Company, with a track of 7 miles, carried 2,649,518 passengers compared with 2,643,332 in the previous year. An extension to the Cantonment Station is under consideration. The number of passengers carried by the Násik Tramway declined by 27,000 to 102,266.

During the year the Neral-Máthorán Steam Tramway was almost completed. The proposal to construct a steam tramway or light railway on the Nadiád-Kapadvanj Road remained under contemplation pending the collection of statistics of the traffic. A proposal to connect Dhanduka with the Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar Railway at Ránpur by means of a steam tramway is under consideration. The prospects of a tramway service in Broach are under investigation.

CHAPTER V.—FINANCIAL REVIEW.

1.—Financial Review, 1905-1906.

I.—General Remarks.

In this review the receipts and expenditure of the Civil Department in the Bombay Presidency are compared with those of the preceding year. The figures for 1904-1905 do not entirely agree with those shewn in the financial review for that year owing to certain corrective entries having been made after the submission of the review. The figures for 1905-1906 are similarly subject to alteration.

II.—Gross Revenue.

The gross Imperial, Provincial and Local receipts for the year 1905-1906 amounted to Rs. 14,11,81,325, a decrease of Rs. 3,82,305 on last year's figures. In Imperial receipts there was a decrease of Rs. 30,59,443, but in Provincial and Local receipts there were rises of Rs. 13,72,795 and Rs. 13,04,343 respectively. The chief variations in the Imperial and Provincial Departments are explained below.

(1) *Imperial Civil Revenue.*

Land Revenue. 1. There was an increase of Rs. 31,43,722 in land revenue receipts, due in part to smaller assignments from Imperial to Provincial and in part to a more favourable season in Gujarát, where arrears of revenue were recovered.

Opium. 2. There was a fall of Rs. 27,11,790 in receipts from opium owing to a rise in the prices of Málwa opium and a falling off in the demand from China.

Salt. 3. There was a fall of Rs. 36,49,091 in receipts from salt owing to the reduction of the duty in March 1905 and expectation of a further decrease at the close of the year 1905-1906.

Stamps. 4. There was a rise of Rs. 16,37,579 in receipts from stamps, due to the new distribution whereby "Imperial" was allowed half instead of quarter of the revenue, and to the increase under "Sale of general stamps", due to the development of business transactions involving purchase and sale of immoveable property.

Excise. 5. There was a fall of Rs. 33,38,620 in receipts from excise due to the new distribution whereby half instead of three-quarters of the revenue is assigned to "Imperial."

Customs. 6. There was rise of Rs. 13,22,139 in receipts from Customs, the increase being chiefly in sea-customs imports.

Assessed Taxes. 7. There was a rise of Rs. 51,595 in receipts from assessed taxes, due to the increased number of employées of Government, Local Authorities and Companies, to increases in their salaries, and to better earnings of some of the cotton mills and other joint stock companies.

Forests. 8. There was a rise of Rs. 2,30,528 in receipts from forests due to receipts on account of famine fodder, better prices for timber and firewood coupes, and a larger supply of sleepers to Railways.

Registration. 9. There was a fall of Rs. 2,98,201 in receipts from Registration as, under the new Provincial Settlement, the revenue from registration is treated as entirely Provincial.

Tribute from Native States 10. There was a fall of Rs. 3,03,245 in receipts of tribute from Native States chiefly due to the large recovery of Nazarána from Sángli State in the previous year.

Interest. 11. There was a rise of Rs. 45,730 in receipts from "Interest" due to enhanced recoveries from Native States, which largely took advantage in the previous year of the concession announced at the Delhi Durbár for the remission of arrears of interest.

Mint. 12. There was a rise of Rs. 6,42,697 in receipts from the Mint due to the enhanced rupee coinage during the year.

Miscellaneous. 13. Under miscellaneous receipts there was an increase of Rs. 1,72,245, due chiefly to higher recoveries on account of expenditure on famine labour, and to the adjustment of the value of unclaimed bills of exchange and of currency notes assumed to be no longer in circulation.

(2) *Provincial Civil Revenue.*

Land Revenue. 1. There was a fall of Rs. 17,83,122 in receipts from land revenue, the result partly of smaller Imperial contributions which were to some extent counterbalanced by the increase of the Provincial share from one-fourth to one-half under the new Settlement, and partly of the granting of suspensions and remissions.

2. Falls of Rs. 1,28,162 in receipts from Salt, of Rs. 15,67,553 in receipts from Stamps, of Rs. 94,138 in receipts from Customs, and an increase of Rs. 3,75,533 in receipts from Registration, are due to the redistributions of revenue introduced under the new Provincial Settlement. A portion of the increase under Registration was due to the amendment of the Transfer of Property Act, which took effect in 1905-1906, and to a larger number of sales and mortgages. Salt, Stamps, Customs, Registration.

3. There was a rise of Rs. 36,43,016 in receipts from excise, chiefly due to the increase of the Provincial share from one-fourth to one-half under the new Settlement, to the raising of the still-head duty and to larger amounts having been offered as minimum guarantees of still-head duty for the year 1905-1906, and also to the improved condition of local industries, the growth of population, and keener competition among local and outside bidders for toddy-shop licenses. Excise.

4. Rises of Rs. 65,513 and of Rs. 2,30,528 in receipts from assessed taxes and forests respectively were due to the causes mentioned under the corresponding heads of Imperial Revenue. Assessed Taxes, Forests.

5. There was a fall of Rs. 82,817 in receipts from interest due partly to repayments of certain loans by Municipalities in advance of due dates, and partly to the reduction in the recoveries of advances from cultivators in consequence of an unfavourable season. Interest.

6. There was a rise of Rs. 42,212 in receipts from law and justice, due to recoveries of fees in the Insolvent Debtors' Court in cash instead of in stamps, and to the receipts from magisterial fines being larger than usual. Law and Justice.

7. There was a fall of Rs. 77,796 in receipts from Police owing to the discontinuance of the Cantonment Fund contributions, compensation being received from Imperial through the head Land Revenue to cover this loss, and to the inclusion of special receipts on account of ordnance stores, returned by the Police Department, in the figures of the previous year. Police.

8. There was a rise of Rs. 37,397 in receipts from education, due to better attendance in the schools. Education.

9. There was a rise of Rs. 23,164 in receipts from scientific and other minor departments, due to an improvement in the receipts in the sale of produce at the experimental farms. Scientific and other Minor Departments.

10. In miscellaneous receipts there was a rise of Rs. 30,825, due chiefly to the adjustment of certain allowances to village officers, which had long been held in deposit, and the write-back of certain tagai remissions allowed in 1903-1904 and adjusted in that year. Miscellaneous.

III.—Gross Expenditure.

The gross Imperial, Provincial and Local expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,91,60,990, an increase of Rs. 73,05,821, which was shared by all heads. The chief variations are explained below.

(1) *Imperial Civil Expenditure.*

1. Under "Refunds and Drawbacks" there was a fall in expenditure of Rs. 1,14,919 due to special refunds under "Land Revenue" in the previous year, and a decline under drawbacks in respect of silver bullion and coin. Refunds and drawbacks.

2. There was an increase of Rs. 7,69,429 under the head of "Assignments and Compensations", due to revised distribution under the new Provincial Settlement. Assignments and compensations.

3. A small increase of Rs. 34,053 under Salt was due to charges on account of clothing and bagging. Salt.

4. An increase of Rs. 60,671 under Stamps was due to the increase of the Imperial share from one-quarter to one-half under the new Settlement and to the expenditure on account of the new stamp depôt at Karáchi. Stamps.

5. A decrease of Rs. 92,140 under Excise was due to the revised distribution under the new Provincial Settlement. The decrease was partially counterbalanced by increase in establishment charges in districts where the Abkári single-shop system was introduced. Excise.

6. A small increase of Rs. 14,622 under Customs was due to payment for the full year of additional establishment. Customs.

7. An increase of Rs. 1,10,844 under Forests was due to famine grass operations and to payments to owners of 20 per cent. of the net sale-proceeds of malki trees in the Thána District. Forests.

8. A decrease of Rs. 1,42,341 under Registration was due to the transfer, under the new Provincial Settlement, of all expenditure to the Provincial Head. Registration.

9. An increase of Rs. 12,712 under Interest was due to an arrear payment of interest on the Grant Medical College Endowment Funds due in 1904-1905, and to the payment of interest on an increased balance of the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund. Interest.

10. An increase of Rs. 1,33,609 under Mint was due to payments of higher salaries and overtime allowances on account of an unusually large coinage. Mint.

11. A decrease of Rs. 19,395 under General Administration was due to changes in personnel, and to a decline in payments to officers of other provinces under the same head. General Administration.

12. An increase of Rs. 16,207 under Ecclesiastical was due to additional officers having been on duty, and to payments to officers of other Provinces. Ecclesiastical.

Political. 13. A decrease of Rs. 67,562 under Political was due to decreased telegram charges at Aden and the almost entire absence of charges on account of the Aden Boundary Commission.

Territorial and Political Pensions. 14. An increase of Rs. 48,142 under Territorial and Political Pensions was chiefly due to the payment of the arrears of Sátára pensions.

Stationery and Printing. 15. A decrease of Rs. 33,107 under Stationery and Printing was due to smaller supplies of printing paper to Government Presses.

Miscellaneous. 16. An increase of Rs. 1,82,586 under Miscellaneous was due to charges for the remittance of treasure and payment of interest on guaranteed loans to Native States.

Famine. 17. An increase of Rs. 96,436 under Famine was due to a portion of the payment to the Morvi State having been treated as Imperial.

(2) *Provincial Civil Expenditure.*

Refunds and drawbacks. 1. An increase of Rs. 99,736 under Refunds and Drawbacks was the net result of the redistribution under the new Settlement of Land Revenue, Excise and Stamp refunds, and included a large refund of probate duty on a will.

Assignments and compensations. 2. A decrease of Rs. 7,09,991 under Assignments and Compensations was due to the reclassification introduced by the new Provincial Settlement, and to the reduction in the adjustment of the assessment in alienated lands owing to revision surveys, relinquishment of land by holders and acquisition by Government.

Land Revenue. 3. An increase of Rs. 15,553 under Land Revenue was due chiefly to increased salaries of officers, to revision of establishments, and to extra allowances on account of famine to District and Village Officers, partly counterbalanced by considerable decrease of expenditure on the destruction of locusts.

Stamps. 4. A decrease of Rs. 56,459 under Stamps was due to the re-distribution under the new Provincial Settlement.

Excise. 5. An increase of Rs. 1,43,071 was due to the redistribution under the new Settlement and to the entertainment of additional establishments in districts where the single-shop system was introduced.

Forests. 6. An increase of Rs. 1,10,843 under Forests was due to the same cause as that described in the corresponding paragraph under Imperial Expenditure.

Registration. 7. An increase of Rs. 1,66,745 under Registration was due to the expenditure being now classified as wholly Provincial, and to the transfer of charges in connection with the offices of Inspectors of Registration from General Administration to this head.

Post Office. 8. A decrease of Rs. 1,02,755 under Post Office was due to the transfer of charges under this head to the Post Office estimates and accounts.

General Administration. 9. The greater part of the increase of Rs. 1,03,279 under General Administration was due to charges in connection with the Royal Visit.

Law and Justice. 10. An increase of Rs. 80,282 under Law and Justice was due to leave allowances, heavy law charges, higher salaries, and the appointment of a full time officer as Administrator General.

Jails. 11. An increase of Rs. 51,678 under Jails was due chiefly to higher prices of food-grains, and to an increase in Jail population in consequence of scarcity.

Police. 12. An increase of Rs. 1,54,402 under Police was due to an increase in the pay of the Inspector General, to the creation of two posts of Deputy Inspectors General of Police, to charges in connection with the purchase of horses, and to grain-compensation and higher allowances to village Police on account of famine.

Education. 13. An increase of Rs. 1,37,206 under Education was due to increased Inspection charges and to a special grant-in-aid for the purchase of a site for the David Sassoon Reformatory Institute.

Medical. 14. An increase of Rs. 1,26,916 under Medical was due to reduced recoveries of contributions on account of plague.

Political. 15. An increase of Rs. 19,831 under Political was due chiefly to (*a*) the entertainment of officers of higher grades, the addition to, and revision of, clerical and other establishments, and the consequent increase under supplies and services and contingencies and (*b*) Durbar presents.

Scientific and other Minor Departments. 16. An increase of Rs. 3,96,904 under Scientific and other Minor Departments was due to payment of the grant to the Prince of Wales' Museum of Western India, and to higher expenditure on experimental cultivation.

Superannuation. 17. An increase of Rs. 63,014 under Superannuation was due to larger payments on account of compassionate gratuities, and to the ordinary advance in pensionary charges.

Stationery and Printing. 18. A decrease of Rs. 60,007 under Stationery and Printing was chiefly due to smaller supplies of printing paper to Presses.

Miscellaneous. 19. An increase of Rs. 38,018 under Miscellaneous was due to deportation charges of Turkish and Syrian Vagrants from Aden.

Famine. 20. An increase of Rs. 1,43,368 under Famine was due to the greater severity of the famine in 1905-06, and to the adjustment of the value of grass supplied by the Forest Department to Revenue Officers.

21. An increase of about Rs. 9,41,000 under contributions was due to large grants to District Local Boards in aid of primary education, improvement of communications, water-supply, village sanitation and medical institutions. Contributions to Local.

IV.—Debt and Remittance Account.

Receipts and outgoings under this head amounted to Rs. 1,15,14,67,845 and Rs. 1,22,50,55,637 respectively.

Funded and Unfunded Debt Deposits of Service Funds.

1. The receipts and outgoings recorded under this head are in connection with the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, and loan-transactions with the Gwalior State to the amount of Rs. 70 lákhs. The receipts, which include interest allowed by Government on the balance of the Pension Fund, amounted to Rs. 72,18,041, and outgoings, which include charges on account of pensions paid to widows and surrender value to subscribers on the death of their wives, to Rs. 71,34,531. Deposits of Service Funds.

2. The transactions under this head are on account of the Forest and Police Provident Funds, the Life Assurance Branch of the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, and the Local Fund Pension Fund. Receipts amounted to Rs. 1,26,832 and outgoings to Rs. 1,08,894. Savings Banks Deposits.

(2) *Deposits and Advances.*

1. Receipts were Rs. 28,48,149 and outgoings Rs. 27,55,438. There was a noticeable increase in receipts over outgoings in the case of a few Cantonment and Police Funds, Port and Marine Funds, and certain local funds in Káthiáwár, Rewa Kántha and Mahi Kántha. Excluded Local Funds.

2. Receipts were Rs. 56,70,867 and outgoings Rs. 58,42,780, the large excess payment being due to extensive tagai advances in consequence of scarcity. Advances repayable.

3. Receipts were Rs. 10,01,957 and outgoings Rs. 5,77,684, the excess in receipts being due to larger recoveries from the Káthiáwár, Mahi Kántha, Rewa Kántha and Pálanpur Agencies. Imperial advances and loan account.

4. Receipts were Rs. 29,24,477 and outgoings Rs. 28,42,996. Outgoings increased owing to the necessity for increased assistance to Thakors in the Ahmedabad and Broach Districts on account of the prevalence of scarcity. Provincial advances and loan account.

(3) *Remittances.*

1. Receipts were Rs. 37,68,00,894 and outgoings Rs. 37,68,48,460. The increases in both receipts and outgoings were due chiefly to large cash remittances, and to an adjustment on acccount of Treasury Silver originally credited to Mint Remittances. Other local remittances.

2. A large increase in receipts under these various heads was mainly due to (*a*) receipts on account of the Imperial Loan of 1905-1906, (*b*) receipts of net earnings of the Bezwáda-Extension Railway, (*c*) repayment of a loan made to the Márwár Darbár and (*d*) an increase in exchange on Secretary of State's Bills, in receipts of renewal fees of Government promissory notes, and in the receipts of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department. The increase in the outgoings was mainly due to an increase in the payment of interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt and the payment of foreign supply-bills and remittance—transfer receipts drawn on Bombay. In the "Remittance account between England and India" the increase in receipts and outgoings was due to the adjustment of erroneous debits and credits of gold and silver shipped from and to India, and to increased Postal and Money Order Transactions. Other Departmental accounts.

2. Mint.

For details see tables under XV—Mint and Coinage, appended to the Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India.

1. The value of gold bullion and coin tendered in exchange for rupees amounted to Rs. 1,52,81,242 in value as compared with Rs. 5,08,87,991 in the previous year. Gold bullion.

2. The shipments of bar silver received from England and brought to account during the year were invoiced at Rs. 6,73,61,559. The amount of uncurrent Government silver coin received for recoinage was Rs. 1,32,54,868; East India Company's coins, known as Arcot rupees, of the value of Rs. 4,118, were also remitted to the Mint. The recoinage into Government rupees of the silver currency of the Karauli Darbár was carried out during the year. The exchange value in Government rupees of the amount converted was Rs. 6,39,202. Silver bullion.

3. Rupees 12,17,23,238 were struck during the year on Government account and for the Native State previously referred to. 497,630 fifty-cent pieces were coined for the Straits Settlements Government from silver received in the previons year. Silver coinage.

4. The total revenue, inclusive of *pro forma* charges, was Rs. 25,88,175, which includes Rs. 24,34,465, being a charge of two per cent. on the rupees coined during the year. The total expenditure, including *pro forma* charges, was Rs. 12,17,597 or more by Rs. 1,30,879 than that of the preceding year. Revenue and expenditure.

3. Currency.

For details see tables under XIV—Paper Currency, appended to the Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India.

I.—Presidency Circle.

Circulation.

1. The gross circulation on the 31st March 1906 was Rs. 10,82,55,335, which compared with the circulation on 31st March 1905 shows an increase of Rs. 5,55,735. The average monthly net circulation of notes of Rs. 100 and under exceeded by 21 lákhs, the circulation in the previous year. The average monthly net circulation of notes of Rs. 500 and over was less by 25 lákhs than that of the previous year. The marked increase in the use of the Rs. 5 note continued, and was due both to the enfranchisement of the note and to the prosperity of the Cotton trade, wages being largely paid in small notes. The daily average of Home Circle Notes received from and issued to the public showed a rise from 14,894 to 15,454 in issues, and a decrease from 14,902 to 14,445 in receipts. The value of foreign notes encashed rose to Rs. 2,92,40,115, the increase being in all circles except Calicut.

Coins withdrawn.

2. Defaced coins withdrawn from circulation numbered 7,938 as against 10,058 in the previous year.

Small silver coin.

3. Receipts and issues of small silver coin showed a small increase, the figures being Rs. 11,69,565 and Rs. 20,98,269 respectively.

Gold coin.

4. Receipts of sovereigns from the public, deducting Rs. 1,42,24,185 received direct from importers of gold, amounted to Rs. 1,19,27,257, and, deducting Rs. 1,54,07,685 taken for export, the issues amounted to Rs. 2,18,02,177. The net issues of sovereigns to the public amounted to Rs. 98,74,920, an increase of 29 lákhs on last year's figures.

Silver bullion.

5. For the Special Ingot Reserve silver received from England amounted to Rs. 24,62,078 in value, the previous balance being Rs. 1,07,83,674. The whole amount was coined into rupees. Silver purchased for coinage into rupees from England was valued at Rs. 5,86,85,580, of which rupees to the value of Rs. 4,99,33,107 were coined, the balance being in transit or in process of coinage. Rs. 1,12,07,969 were remitted to Calcutta.

Agencies.

6. At Nágpur, the only permanent agency in the Presidency, receipts of notes amounted to Rs. 6,37,500 and issues to Rs. 6,53,500. At the close of the year there were 17 temporary agencies holding balances amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 56,16,000 in coin and Rs. 4,84,000 in Home Notes.

Lost and mutilated notes.

7. Two hundred and twenty-four notes and half-notes of the aggregate value of Rs. 13,675 were lost in the Post, lost accidentally or mutilated. Notes numbering 141 pieces were credited to Government. Orders for payment and investment in the case of notes wholly lost or destroyed involved 7 notes of a total value of Rs. 5,200.

Forged notes.

8. No new forgeries appeared. Examples of forgeries already identified continued to appear. One conviction was obtained at the Bombay Criminal Sessions.

II.—Karachi Circle.

Circulation.

1. The value of notes in circulation increased largely from Rs. 96,25,935 to Rs. 1,42,98,145. The increase was chiefly due to the use made by Banks and European Firms of the new facilities for telegraphic transfers between Currency Offices. Foreign notes to the value of Rs. 99,74,150 were cashed, a large decrease of 59 lákhs from last year's figures, due to the slackness of the export trade during the year.

Defaced coins.

2. Twenty-seven coins were cut and returned to the presenters.

Small silver coin.

3. Receipts of small silver coin rose from Rs. 1,873 to Rs. 6,190, while issues fell by Rs. 11,000 to Rs. 2,15,111.

Lost and mutilated notes.

4. Thirty-three notes and half-notes of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,500 were lost in the Post, lost accidentally, or mutilated. Notes numbering 13 pieces of the value of Rs. 195 were credited to Government.

Frauds.

5. A prosecution under I. P. C., Sections 420 and 180, was not successful. In the event of the second half of a note re-appearing, the prosecution will be resumed.

4. Land Revenue.

The total demand on account of "Land Revenue", including the demand on account of former years, amounted to Rs. 4,90,21,461. Collections during the year amounted to Rs. 3,41,85,820. As compared with the figures of the previous year there was an increase of Rs. 79·96 lákhs in the demand, and of Rs. 31·81 lákhs in the collections. The increase in the collections was due to a rise of Rs. 45·85 lákhs in the collections of the Northern Division and of Rs. 23·76 lákhs in those of Sind. In the collections of the Central Division there was a fall of Rs. 14·93 lákhs and in those of the Southern Division of Rs. 22·85 lákhs. The percentage of total collections to the total demands fell from 75·3 to 69·12.

5. Irrigation Revenue.

The revenue credited to this head falls under two categories, *viz.*—(1) the direct receipts of the Irrigation Department, and (2) the irrigation share of the land revenue assessed with reference to the supply of water from canals, tanks, dams, and other sources created or maintained by the Public Works Department. The works are also divided into three classes; the first includes entirely new works and works restored or extensively improved for which capital and revenue accounts are kept; the second includes old works which are maintained by the Department and for which only revenue accounts are kept; and the third includes agricultural works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept. The direct receipts on account of works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept were as follows:—

Half Imperial and half Provincial.

	Rs.
(1) Productive Public Works—	
(*a*) Sind	3,24,000
(*b*) Deccan and Gujarát	5,04,790
(2) Protective Public Works—	
(*a*) Deccan and Gujarát	1,92,757
(3) Minor Irrigation Works—	
(*a*) Sind	83,707
(*b*) Deccan and Gujarát	1,43,963
Total	12,49,217

The corresponding receipts for 1904-1905 were Rs. 11,35,276. The irrigation share of land revenue on account of works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept was as follows:—

Imperial.

	Rs.
(1) Productive Public Works—	
(*a*) Sind	26,42,753
(*b*) Deccan and Gujarát	4,031
(2) Minor Irrigation Works—	
(*a*) Sind	15,60,648
(*b*) Deccan and Gujarát	5,249
Total	42,12,681

The following table shows the financial position at the close of the year of irrigation works of all classes for which capital and revenue accounts are kept:—

	Capital outlay in the year.	Capital outlay up to the end of the year.	Working expenses during the year.	Net revenue during the year, direct and indirect.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Productive Works	1,95,447	3,69,23,335	11,86,199	22,89,375
Protective Works	2,85,494	1,03,45,645	96,375	96,382
Minor Works and Navigation	4,25,639	1,38,62,403	5,33,118	12,60,449
Total	9,06,580	6,11,31,383	18,15,692	36,46,206

The revenue and expenditure on account of works for which only revenue accounts are kept were as follows:—

	Works in Sind.	Works in the Deccan and Gujarát.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Revenue ... Direct	65,552	10,445	75,997
Gross Revenue ... Indirect	26,91,066	3,60,566	30,51,632
Total	27,56,618	3,71,011	31,27,629
Working Expenses	8,99,203	4,46,116	13,45,319
Net Revenue	18,57,415	—75,105	17,82,310

The revenue and expenditure in respect of the works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept were as follows:—

	Works in Sind.	Works in the Deccan and Gujarát.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Revenue ... Direct	7,787	3,423	11,210
Gross Revenue ... Indirect	9,81,186	.....	9,81,186
Total	9,88,973	3,423	9,92,396
Working Expenses	11,53,423	97,398	12,50,826
Net Revenue	—1,64,455	—93,975	—2,58,430

6. Public Works Revenue.

The Public Works Revenue falls under three heads—'Imperial Military' 'Imperial Civil' and 'Provincial Civil.' The revenue under the first head derived mainly from miscellaneous sources rose from Rs. 10,369 to Rs. 11,988. The revenue under the head "Imperial Civil" derived mainly from rents of buildings and miscellaneous sources, amounted to Rs. 71,786 during the year. The Provincial Civil revenue, consisting chiefly of tolls on roads and rents of buildings, rose from Rs. 6,45,594 to Rs. 6,61,094. The small increase of Rs. 15,500 was due to a rise in the receipts from tolls on roads by Rs. 40,966, the greater portion of which was, however, counterbalanced by reduced receipts from the other sources.

2. Till the year 1904-1905 the receipts from buildings required for the use of the Imperial Civil Departments were included in the receipts under the head "Provincial Civil". Under the new Provincial Settlement, however, such receipts are required to be shown separately and hence the third head of revenue "Imperial Civil".

7. Customs.

For details see the Annual Report on Sea-borne Trade and Customs Administration for 1905-1906.

1.—Sea Customs.

Port of Bombay.

Revenue.

1. The total net receipts of the Bombay Customs House amounted to Rs. 1,89,89,079, a rise of 4½ lákhs on last year's figures. Import duties, constituting more than 98 per cent. of the whole net revenue, amounted to Rs. 1,86,31,404, a rise of 5 lákhs on last year's figures. The export duties on rice and rice flour fell from Rs. 2,32,534 to Rs. 1,88,348.

Expenditure.

2. The total expenditure was Rs. 8,79,953, a rise of Rs. 10,000. The increase was in establishment, which was maintained on the new scale for a complete year for the first time. The percentage of total expenditure to net collection was 3·85 as against 3·91 in the previous year.

Refunds and drawbacks.

3. Refunds amounted to Rs. 1,17,688 as against Rs. 1,00,796 in the previous year. Refunds of duty to Kashmir showed an increase of Rs. 7,000. Drawbacks showed a decline from Rs. 3,19,573 to Rs. 2,23,781, the decrease being chiefly under "Silver bullion and coin."

Bonding transactions.

4. The value of goods bonded at the Public Warehouse increased from Rs. 5,08,260 to Rs. 15,66,957, the increase being in transactions of sugar bonded for exportation to foreign markets.

Customs offences.

5. 1,205 cases were disposed of as against 946 in the previous year. Of these 428 were under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, and 777 under the Customs Act. Under the first Act there were 243 fines, and under the second there were 582 fines, and 12 confiscations followed by destruction.

Continental Ports.

The direct foreign trade of these ports was, as usual, insignificant. Customs receipts fell by Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 92,741.

Ports in Sind.

Revenue.

1. The net receipts amounted to Rs. 47,05,308 as against Rs. 40,74,569 of the previous year, being an increase of 15½ per cent. Brandy, Gin, Whisky, Sugar, Apparel, and Cotton Manufactures were the chief articles which accounted for the increase.

Refunds and drawbacks.

2. Refunds rose from Rs. 4,411 to Rs. 9,288, the two chief items in the increase being a refund of bounty duty on Sugar, and a refund on machinery for the Karáchi Municipality. Drawbacks rose from Rs. 23,354 to Rs. 50,837, the increase being chiefly in sugar and petroleum.

Expenditure.

3. There was a decrease of Rs. 2,500 in expenditure which fell to Rs. 1,65,442. The percentage of the cost of the establishment to the dues collected was 2·97 as against 3·37 in the previous year.

Customs offences.

4. Under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act 34 fines were inflicted and there were 2 confiscations. Under the Customs Act, there were 226 cases, and fines amounted to Rs. 2,018.

2.—Land Customs.

The number of duty-collecting stations on the frontiers of the Portuguese Possessions of Goa and Damán remained unchanged. On the Káthiáwár frontier one new Náka was opened to remove the inconvenience caused to the traffic between the Limri State and Cambay and Kaira. Receipts on the Portuguese frontiers fell from Rs. 1,27,740 to Rs. 87,783, and those on the Káthiáwár frontiers from Rs. 79,671 to Rs. 77,916. Owing to an unfavourable fishing season, and ravages of locusts, imports from Goa of salted fish, cocoanuts, copra and betel-nuts were much reduced. There was a great reduction in the import of petroleum at Castle Rock owing to the increasing use of Burmah oil supplied by sea from Madras.

8. Opium.

For details see the Annual Report on Opium for 1905-1906 and tables under IV—Opium—appended to the Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India.

General. 1. The summary is confined to the consideration of opium as an item of Imperial Revenue. Information regarding opium as an item of excise will be found under that head.

Changes. 2. The principal change was the transfer of the work of weighing Baroda and Dungarpur opium, imported into Ahmedabad, from the Deputy Collector in charge Opium to the Superintendent, Salt Depôt, Ahmedabad. The arrangement produced a saving of Rs. 2,246 in the combined annual expenditure under Opium and Salt.

Exports from scales to Bombay. 3. The duty-paid exports from the several scales to Bombay both for exportation and for home consumption fell from 20,420½ chests to 16,002. The chief decreases were in Chitor, Ujjain and Mandesar.

Exports to China. 4. The exports to China fell to 14,088 chests, the lowest figure of the decade. The decrease was partly due to high prices paid by Chinese merchants early in the season to Bombay merchants as the result of a rumour, which proved false, that the Chinese crop had failed. It was further due to the persistently high prices demanded by the merchants of Bombay and Málwa in spite of the competition of Chinese opium at lower prices. The average prices of opium in the Bombay market were Rs. 1,556 for one-year-old chests, and Rs. 1,688 for two-year-old chests, as against Rs. 1,480 and Rs. 1,647 respectively in the previous year.

Bombay Opium Warehouse accounts. 5. The year opened with a balance of 1,287 chests and during the year 16,194½ chests were imported. The balance at the close of the year was 1,579 chests.

Opium transactions of the Baroda State. 6. The area under poppy cultivation increased largely from 12,272 acres to 20,446 acres. The alleged reason was the failure of the kharif grain crop, the subsequent planting of poppy seed being unpremeditated, but the high prices ruling in the China market were probably the main cause. Imports for re-export into the Bombay Presidency rose from 1,124½ chests to 1,399½ chests. The stocks at the end of the year were 273,298 lbs. compared with 96,449 lbs. at the end of the previous year.

Total Imperial Revenue and Expenditure. 7. The total Imperial Revenue from opium was Rs. 85,63,999 as against Rs. 1,12,73,283 in the preceding year, a decrease of Rs. 27,09,284, mainly due to the diminished exports to China. The only expenditure which is debited to opium (Imperial) is on account of a portion of the opium establishment employed in the Bombay City and at the Ahmedabad Agency. Under this head the expenditure amounted to Rs. 32,223 as against Rs. 25,281 in the previous year. The increase was due to the raising from Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,800 of the rent *per mensem* of the Bombay Opium Warehouse.

9. Salt.

For details see the Report of the Salt Department of the Bombay Presidency for 1905-1906 and tables under III—Salt—appended to the Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India.

General sources of supply. 1. The salt with which the Bombay Presidency Salt Department has to deal is derived from three sources—(i) Barágra salt manufactured at the Pritchard Salt Works at Khárághoda and Udu on the Runn; (ii) sea salt produced at works on the coast; (iii) salt imported mainly from Portuguese India.

Barágra salt. 2. The quantity in stock at the beginning of the year was 3,770,129 maunds, and the produce of the year was 2,547,736 maunds. Removals amounted to 2,557,917 maunds, an increase of nearly two and a half lákhs of maunds, which can only be attributed to the reduction at the close of the previous year of the duty by 8 annas. The increased demand was almost general, but was most noticeable from the Central Provinces, the United Provinces, and Málwa. In removals for local consumption there was a general increase except in Rewa Kántha, Káthiáwár and Khándesh. Baroda again showed an increased demand for Barágra salt which more than compensated the decreased demand for Dharasna salt. The increased consumption of licit salt in Baroda shows that the preventive system has been satisfactory. The stock at Khárághoda was 3,570,186 maunds as against 3,770,128 in the previous year. The cost price including all charges was raised by order of the Government of India from Re. 0-1-3 to Re. 0-2-3 per Indian maund. The number of pans worked was the same, but the production was less by 191,022 maunds than that of the previous year. The decrease was due to heavy and unseasonable rainfall in February. Agrias were paid at the rate of 1 anna 3 pies, the total payments being Rs. 1,74,748, an average of Rs. 146 per man.

Sea salt. 3. Manufactures increased from 9,138,030 maunds to 9,523,284. Removals rose by 340,815 maunds to 9,995,356. At the Government Salt Works at Dharásna the opening balance was 95,277 maunds and the production 300,289, a decrease of 38,000 maunds owing to the unfavourable nature of the season. Removals fell from 311,475 maunds to 295,116 maunds, the decrease being due partly to scarcity in Gujárat and partly to the idea that in commemoration of the Royal visit a further reduction would be given. In the other salt works, private and leased, there was an increase in production of 428,578 maunds, due to the lateness of the rains. Removals also showed an increase of almost 4 lákhs of maunds. In

removals from salt works near Bombay for consumption within and without the Presidency there was an increase of 280,099 maunds, in removals to the Central Provinces there was an increase of 230,134 maunds. There were also large increases in removals to Calcutta, Foreign Malabár and Mysore. Loss and wastage at Dharásna showed a percentage of 1·11 against 8·5 last year. At the other sea salt works the percentage was 5·6 as against 5·3 in the previous year.

Imported salt.

4. The quantity of Goa salt imported during the year was 283,082 maunds as against 280,358 maunds in the preceding year. It was mostly consigned to Dhárwár, Belgaum, Madras and Mysore. No duty-paid through salt was imported at Castle Rock during the year under report.

Consumption.

5. The average consumption per head in the Bombay Presidency was 11·05 lbs. as against 11·68 lbs. in the previous year. In Gujarát the average consumption rose from 10·60 lbs. to 10·65 lbs., while in the remainder of the Presidency it declined from 12·11 lbs. to 11·21 lbs. In twelve districts of the Presidency the reduction of the price was equal to or larger than the reduction in duty; in five districts the reduction varied from 10 to 12½ annas, and in Dhárwár alone was there the small reduction of 4 annas 3 pies.

Revenue and expenditure.

6. Total receipts fell by Rs. 36,76,168 to Rs. 1,54,97,085. As the result of the reduction of the duty there was a fall of Rs. 35,70,920 in excise duty. Under expenditure there was a rise of Rs. 34,924 to Rs. 17,73,327, the chief item in the rise being "Peons' Clothing".

Fish-curing yards.

7. The number of fish-curing yards remained at 29. Owing to unusually small hauls of fish there was a large decrease of activity, but transactions showed a small net profit.

Offences.

8. The number of offences detected fell from 1,259 to 804, the decrease being due to the fact that owing to the reduction in the duty smuggling is no longer profitable. The percentage of convictions was 96·2.

Compensation.

9. No payments were made on account of awards of the mixed commission.

Farms.

10. The Government salt works at Mátunga and Bassein were again leased for one year, the sums received being Rs. 24,001 and Rs. 25,171 respectively.

Chief events.

11. The full effect of the reduction of the salt duty from Rs. 2 to Rs. 1-8-0 was felt as has been described above. The throwing open of the Barágra trade to private traders has not prevented Messrs. Nowroji Vakil & Co. from enjoying a practical monopoly. The scheme for a new set of salt works at Bhándup was sanctioned after the close of the year under report.

SIND.

Sources of supply.

1. The sources of supply were—(1) the Maurypur salt works; (2) the Saran; (3) the Dilyar salt deposits.

Production, etc.

2. The opening balance was 163,142 maunds; production amounted to 384,836 maunds; removals totalled 337,329 maunds; 13,776 maunds were issued to His Highness the Mir of Khairpur. Loss and wastage showed 12,962 maunds, and the stock in hand at the close of the year was 183,402. The figures show all through a slight increase on those of last year.

Imports and consumption.

3. Including imports of 1,933 and 8,173 Indian maunds of table and Punjab rock salt by private agency, consumption amounted to 346,439 Indian maunds, the average rate per head of consumption being 8·87 lbs. against 8·25 lbs. last year.

Fish-curing.

4. At the Shamspir yard 389 Indian maunds of salt were issued at Re. 1 per maund for curing 2,173 Indian maunds of fish. At the Khada yard 2,121 maunds were issued for curing 16,762 maunds of fish. The fish, when cured, was exported to Bombay, Rangoon, Colombo, Mombassa and Zanzibar.

Revenue and expenditure.

5. Gross receipts amounted to Rs. 5,83,148 as against Rs. 6,96,431 in the previous year, while expenditure fell from Rs. 1,37,256 to Rs. 1,35,031.

Offences.

6. 123 offences, a fall of 24, against the salt laws were detected; against the opium and ábkári laws 16 offences, a fall of 8, were detected by the Salt Preventive Establishment.

ADEN.

Salt in Aden.

1. In the total issues of excise salt from the salt works at Shaikh Othman there was an increase from 80,454 maunds to 85,827 maunds. Of this amount 24,121 maunds were issued for consumption within British limits, and 61,706 maunds were exported into the interior of Arabia. The gross revenue rose from Rs. 16,117 to Rs. 17,166, while expenditure fell from Rs. 2,070 to Rs. 1,941.

Italian Salt Works.

2. Owing to the increased demand for Aden Salt in the Calcutta Market the quantity of salt exported by the Italian Salt Works Company rose from 63,580 tons to 101,606½ tons.

10. Excise.

For details *see* the Annual Report of the Excise Department for 1905-1906 and tables under V—Excise—appended to the Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India.

Changes during the year.

1. The material changes during the year were (i) the raising of the still-head duty in the Eastern and Central belts of Khándesh by 4 annas per gallon 25° U. P. and 2 annas per gallon 60° U. P.; (ii) the introduction of the contract supply system in Ahmednagar and

Násik; (iii) the re-introduction of maximum selling prices in respect of country spirit in Khándesh, and in respect of opium in all the districts in which the separate shop system is in force; (iv) the closing of the country spirit depôt at Gokák; (v) the placing under the out-still system of the Akrani tract of Khándesh; (vi) the introduction in connection with the supply and sale of toddy of the district monopoly and minimum guarantee system in the Mulshi Petha of the Poona District; (vii) an improvement in the method of assessing the fees for certain foreign liquor licenses; (viii) the raising of the tariff rates of duty on liqueurs from Rs. 6 to Rs. 10, on spirits from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7, and on perfumed spirit from Rs. 8 to Rs. 11 per imperial gallon; and (ix) the lowering of the different rates for opium issued from Government Depôts. An increase of still-head duty was ordered in six cities (including Bombay) and two districts from April 1, 1906.

Country spirit.

2. Receipts from still-head duty increased from Rs. 76,07,467 to Rs. 83,72,491. The increase was general except in Surat, Broach and Dhárwár. Deficiency payments under the minimum guarantee system declined from Rs. 1,19,813 to Rs. 78,428. License fees from the auction districts of Poona, Sátára, Belgaum and Ahmednagar amounted to Rs. 2,09,576. License fees in Bombay for sale of country spirits were Rs. 6,29,894. Revenue from the out-still system and from other miscellaneous items increased from Rs. 12,277 to Rs. 16,718 owing to the inclusion of the Akrani. The amount of toddy spirit distilled in Bombay, Ratnágiri and Kánara exceeded that of the previous year by 60,358 gallons. The number of shops licensed for the sale of country spirits declined from 2,521 to 2,514. In Surat there was a decrease of 20 shops owing to lack of custom, and in Khándesh an increase of 16 shops, re-opened since the return of better seasons. The total sales of country spirit were larger by 150,484 gallons than those of the previous year, the chief increases being in Khándesh, Bombay, Násik and Poona. There were notable decreases in Surat, Thána and Broach. The average rate of consumption per head was highest in Bombay (36·1 drams) and lowest in Kaira (0·5 dram).

Toddy.

3. The revenue from toddy increased by Rs. 26,237 to Rs. 16,77,041. Receipts from tree-tax decreased by Rs. 9,022 to Rs. 9,90,455. License fees for sale of toddy increased by Rs. 33,954 to Rs. 6,75,279. The increase was chiefly in Dhárwár, Bijápur and Sholápur. The number of trees tapped in the districts for raw toddy increased by 6,008 to 241,238. Licenses granted for domestic consumption numbered 8,330, a rise of one only, but licenses for the sale of toddy at tree-foot booths and at shops decreased by 70 and 8 respectively. The total sales of toddy decreased by 153,396 gallons to 5,529,963 gallons. Large falls in Surat and Thána were due to bad crops and a temperance movement. In Dhárwár and Bijápur there were large increases.

Revenue from Foreign liquors and Indian manufactured liquors excised at tariff rates.

4. Mainly owing to the diminished demand in British Regiments for Indian-made beer the duty on liquors manufactured in India and excised at tariff rates diminished by Rs. 6,242. The revenue from license fees decreased by Rs. 46,410 to Rs. 1,97,822. The decrease was mainly due to payments in advance in the previous year of fees due in the current year. Imports of Foreign fermented liquors by sea into Bombay increased from 1,673,856 gallons to 1,981,856 gallons. Other notable increases were from 273,119 gallons to 311,170 gallons in potable spirits and from 127,610 gallons to 139,483 gallons in spirits of wine and other non-potable spirits. The number of hotels, refreshment-rooms and shops licensed for the sale of imported Foreign liquors and Indian manufactured liquors excised at tariff rates decreased from 426 to 415.

Intoxicating drugs other than opium.

5. The warehoused stock of gánja increased from 4,479 maunds to 8,310 maunds. The revenue from intoxicating drugs amounted to Rs. 5,78,554 as against Rs. 4,96,167 in the previous year. There was a large increase in duty collections owing to increased issues to foreign countries in anticipation of the enhancement of the duty on gánja. Owing to the enhanced duty imposed on charas, all of which is imported from the Punjab, there was a further fall in the consumption of that drug. The number of shops licensed for the sale of intoxicating drugs rose from 569 to 581. The number of licenses for the sale of cocaine for bonâ fide medical purposes rose from 231 to 264. Imports rose from 408 lbs. to 1,659 lbs. but issues to the Presidency declined from 54 lbs. to 17 lbs.

Opium.

6. Total purchases of opium for home consumption declined from 1,193½ chests to 1,058½ chests, and the duty realized fell from Rs. 7,93,800 to Rs. 6,88,450. Issues from the Government depôts in the Presidency proper declined by 72 lbs. to 39,464 lbs. of which 25,911 lbs. were supplied to British licensed retailers, and 13,543 lbs. to Native Chiefs. The net profit to Government was Rs. 83,934 as against Rs. 47,310 in the previous year. The increase was due to the higher rate of issue. The total licit sales of opium in the British Districts fell from 74,373 lbs. to 70,666 lbs. Decreases were shown by all the nine monopoly districts, and are attributable to various causes, including a rise in the selling price of opium. In four of the districts worked under the single shop system there was an increase in the figures of sales. The revenue from license fees for the right of retail vend of opium decreased by Rs. 73,445 to Rs. 1,13,895. The decrease was practically confined to Khándesh, in which district there was excessively high bidding in the previous year owing to ignorance of the true value of the shops. The total number of opium shops increased by 12 to 815, the increase being chiefly in the Khándesh District, in which 17 new shops were opened. The number of licenses granted to medical practitioners, druggists and chemists rose from 666 to 719. In the quantity of opium supplied to the several Native States there was a decrease from 58,325 lbs. to 50,558 lbs. The total licit sales of opium in these States declined from 57,497

lbs. to 50,888 lbs. The decrease was most noticeable in the States of Cutch and Káthiáwár, and is attributed to bad season, plague, the higher issue rate and less consumption on the occasions of marriages and funerals. The total licit sales of opium in the Baroda State fell from 23,654 lbs. to 21,321 lbs. The total excise opium receipts for the year declined from Rs. 9,30,833 to Rs. 8,07,142.

Financial results.

7. The total realizations under all heads amounted to Rs. 1,26,66,142 as against Rs. 1,23,84,833 in the previous year. To this increase of Rs. 2,81,309 the chief contributors were Country Spirit with a rise of Rs. 3,43,792, and Intoxicating Drugs with a rise of Rs. 82,387. The average incidence of Abkári Taxation per head of population was 12 annas 2 pies as compared with 9 annas 8 pies, the average for the preceding five years. The average incidence was highest in Bombay, where it rose from Rs. 4-1-10 to Rs. 4-13-6, and lowest in Kaira where it fell from 10 pies to 8 pies. The total expenditure (exclusive of refunds and drawbacks) rose from Rs. 5,04,040 to Rs. 5,44,631. The increase is due to increased establishment.

Offences against A'bkári and Opium Laws.

8. The number of cases detected under the Abkári Act rose from 2,260 to 2,566, and the percentage of convictions from 90·3 to 90·5. Of the cases detected 1,746 related to liquor and 820 to hemp drugs. There were marked decreases of illicit distillation in Kaira, Surat, Násik and Khándesh. During the year the section of the Bombay Abkári Act placing under regulation the possession, etc., of mhowra flowers was extended to Broach and to parts of Surat and Násik. In Thána owing to the good mhowra crop there was a considerable increase in the number of cases of illicit distillation. There was a noticeable increase in Sátára in cases connected with hemp, which may be attributed to the fact that the character of the season was favourable to hemp cultivation. The number of cases under the Opium Act fell from 174 to 169 in British Districts, and from 71 to 52 in Native States. Convictions were obtained in all except 23 cases.

SIND.

Changes.

1. The important changes made during the year were (1) the introduction of the single-shop system for the retail vend of opium in place of the old monopoly system and (2) the reduction at the close of the year of the issue rate of opium from Rs. 16 to Rs. 14-8-0 per pound and the consequent reduction of the maximum rate for sale to the public from Rs. 20 to Rs. 18-8-0 per pound.

Revenue.

2. The total realizations from all sources amounted to Rs. 14,69,360 as against Rs. 13,66,672 in the preceding year. The increase occurs chiefly under intoxicating drugs, country liquor and opium.

Country liquor.

3. Consumption increased from 201,992 gallons to 206,406 gallons, the increase being contributed by all districts of the province except Thar and Párkar. The issues of liquor from the Kotri distillery amounted to 156,039 gallons as against 151,096 gallons in the preceding year. The rate of consumption per head of population remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 3 drams as against 2·7 drams the average of the previous five years. The number of stills in the Kotri distillery increased from 21 to 23 and the total quantity of liquor produced therefrom amounted to 159,601 against 149,729 gallons in the preceding year. The maximum retail price of the Kotri liquor remained unchanged, being Rs. 2-8-0 per gallon. The average incidence of A'bkári revenue per head of population increased from Re. 0-6-3 in 1904-1905 to Re. 0-6-4.

Foreign liquor.

4. The total imports of foreign liquor amounted to 977,923 gallons against 810,236 gallons in the preceding year. The sales of foreign liquor increased under all heads, but the increase under "Fermented liquors" was to a great extent only nominal.

Intoxicating drugs.

5. Receipts from license fees for the sale of intoxicating drugs increased from Rs. 1,34,070 to Rs. 1,45,426 in the current year. As compared with the previous year there was a decrease in the sales of bháng and an increase in those of charas and gánja. The total revenue under this head increased from Rs. 2,69,218 to Rs. 2,86,317.

Opium.

6. The issues of opium from Government depôts were 18,574 lbs., which realised Rs. 2,95,250, the net profit to Government being Rs. 54,663. The total consumption was 17,767 lbs. as against 18,559 lbs. in the preceding year. The consumption per head was ·22 tolá against ·23 tolá. The total excise opium revenue increased from Rs. 1,08,272 in the preceding year to Rs. 1,48,558 in the current year.

Offences.

7. During the year 14 cases relating to liquor, 41 to intoxicating drugs and 3 to opium were sent up for trial, in which 14, 33 and 3 convictions respectively were secured.

Expenditure.

8. The total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 43,324 as against Rs. 35,202 in the preceding year.

ADEN.

Aden Abkári.

The total ábkári receipts at Aden and Perim declined from Rs. 1,14,374 to Rs. 1,07,358. This decline was almost entirely confined to the import duty on foreign liquor. Other variations were small. Fines and confiscations in five cases of illegal importation of liquor amounted to Rs. 354. The gross receipts on account of opium rose from Rs. 2,870 to Rs. 3,670.

11. Cotton Duties Act.

1. The number of mills increased by 3 to 140; one spinning and one weaving mill were started in Bombay, and one weaving mill at Ahmedabad. Number of mills.

2. Issues of cloth again rose by 900,210 lbs. to 131,898,452 lbs. Ahmedabad showed a decrease in output, which was more than counterbalanced by its additional fineness. The amount of yarn spun also showed a large increase, the total of 491,609,490 lbs. being the highest recorded since the introduction of the Act. Issues of cloth and yarn.

3. Receipts amounted to Rs. 22,78,424 and drawbacks to Rs. 31,893, the net revenue showing an increase of nearly 2½ lákhs on last year. Duty and drawback.

4. The largest exports were to China, Arabia and Aden, those to China being nearly double the previous year's figures. Exports.

5. Exemption was granted on 10,763,550 lbs., a slight increase on last year's figures. Exemptions.

12. Stamps.

For details *see* Annual Report of the Stamp Department and tables under VII—Stamps—appended to the Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India.

1.—Presidency Proper.

1. The gross receipts for the year were Rs. 56,33,148, a decrease of Rs. 69,000 on the previous year, which was a record year. Realizations under the "Indian Stamp Act" rose by 1½ lákhs, but under the "Court Fees Act" there was a decline of Rs. 2,20,231, chiefly due to the fact that no large amounts were paid in Probate duty as in the previous year. Revenue.

2. The number of licensed vendors was reduced by 2 to 1,053. As the result of this reduction and of the withdrawal of India Revenue Stamps, allowances on account of discount fell by Rs. 800 to Rs. 84,252. Licenses.

3. Instruments insufficiently stamped or unstamped were impounded to the number of 1,978 as against 2,024 in the year previous. Duty and penalty realised Rs. 25,831. Documents impounded.

4. Twelve prosecutions were instituted in which 13 persons were put on their trial, 8 being convicted, and 5 acquitted. Prosecutions.

5. During the year the Sind Treasuries were removed from the control of the Bombay Depôt on the establishment of an independent stamp depôt at Karáchi. Reorganisation of Department.

2.—Karáchi.

1. The gross receipts for the year were Rs. 7,05,910 as against Rs. 7,08,640 in the previous year, the decrease being chiefly due to the withdrawal of one-anna receipt stamps from circulation. Under Court-fee stamps there was an increase in receipts of Rs. 11,749 due to heavy probate on one large estate. Revenue.

2. There was a net decrease of 8 licensees, the total being 45. Discount fell from Rs. 14,810 to Rs. 14,144. Licensees.

3. Insufficiently stamped or unstamped instruments were impounded to the number of 165 as against 170 last year. Duty and penalty realised Rs. 931. Documents impounded.

4. In 3 prosecutions instituted there were 2 acquittals and 1 conviction. Prosecutions.

13. Income Tax.

For details *see* the Annual Report on Income Tax and tables under VIII—Income Tax—appended to the Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India.

The final demand, including penalties and arrears, amounted in all to Rs. 37,00,620 against Rs. 35,84,760 in the previous year. Collections, including realisations from the tax on salaries and pensions, rose to Rs. 38,14,132.

14. Forests.

The total income from forests for the financial year increased by Rs. 3,68,899 to Rs. 24,78,464 and the expenditure by Rs. 1,96,297 to Rs. 21,57,171.

15. Local Funds.

1.—Incorporated Local Funds.

1. Information as to District Local Funds and the Steam Boiler Inspection Fund will be found in Chapters III and IV respectively. General.

2. The receipts of the Sind Village Officers' Cess Fund increased during the year by Rs. 12,739 and expenditure further increased by Rs. 29,009. The balance of this fund was transferred to "Provincial" at the conclusion of the year under report. Sind Village Officers' Cess Fund

Government Central Book Depôt.

3. There was a decrease in receipts of the Government Central Book Depôt of Rs. 18,929 and a decrease in expenditure of Rs. 77,224. These extensive decreases are mainly due to the transfer to Messrs. MacMillan & Co. of the copyright of the Vernacular Reading Series. In the charges on account of the Vernacular Text Books Revision Committee there was a decrease of Rs. 47,281.

2.—Excluded Local Funds.

Cantonment funds.

1. Government having decided that grants-in-aid sanctioned for "non-self-supporting" funds should be credited in the same way as those to "self-supporting" funds, the distinction between them from an account point of view has disappeared. By Government orders in June 1905 the expenses of maintenance of the police establishment were remitted and charged to Provincial Revenues. Hence the cause of the increased balances shewn by the Ahmedabad, Kirkee, Poona and Aden Funds. Decreases were shewn by Hyderabad, Jacobabad and Karáchi. The Málegaon Cantonment Fund was closed and its balance made over to a Local Sanitary Committee. In cantonments where there was plague, there was special expenditure of Rs. 8,961 as against Rs. 10,217 in the previous year. In six of the cantonments there was no plague expenditure. In the ten separate Cantonment Hospital Funds five showed increased balances and five the reverse at the close of the year. The closing balance of all Cantonment Funds including Cantonment Hospital Funds was Rs. 1,19,455 an increase of Rs. 15,698 on the figures of the previous year.

Mounted police funds.

2. The closing balance of Rs. 77,159 in the Mounted Police Funds showed an increase of Rs. 14,504 on the figures of 1904-1905.

Port and marine funds.

3. Both the Northern and Southern Ports Funds increased their balances on account of larger receipts under "Port Dues" and smaller expenditure under "Light Houses" and "Public Works." The Sea Pilotage Fund repaid Rs. 1,000 to Government, being half the sum advanced to it in the years 1903—1905. The closing balances under Port and Marine Funds were Rs. 2,94,415 and exhibited an increase of Rs. 22,917. The Bombay Port Trust Funds and the Indus Conservancy Funds are dealt with in Chapter III.

Educational funds.

4. Educational Funds had a closing balance of Rs. 759 as against Rs. 1,948 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the transfer of all the funds, except the Todaswami Sanskrit Educational Fund, to Private Trustees or the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments.

Medical and charitable funds.

5. The closing balance of Medical and Charitable Funds was Rs. 8,658 a rise of Rs. 290 on last year's balance. The removal of these funds from the books of the Accountant General is under contemplation.

Other funds.

6. The Mátherán Station Fund was closed from January 1906 and its cash and invested balances made over to the Mátherán Municipality. Apart from the Mátherán Funds the closing balance under this head showed an increase of Rs. 2,541. The Suitor's Fee Fund increased its balance by Rs. 1,003 to Rs. 11,185.

16. Municipal Revenue.

Information as to the income and expenditure of Municipalities may be found in Chapter III.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

1. Births and Deaths.

For details *see* Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay for 1905 with appendices and tables under XIII—Vital Statistics—appended to Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India.

Europeans.

1. Births and deaths among the European civil population numbered 333 and 270 against 306 and 271, respectively, in 1904, giving rates *per mille* of 17·71 and 14·36 against 16·27 and 14·41.

Eurasians.

2. Among Eurasians births and deaths numbered 166 and 137 respectively as against 171 and 177 in 1904, the rates *per mille* being respectively 25·32 and 20·89 against 26·08 and 26·99.

Natives.

3. Among the Native population there were 611,173 births and 588,394 deaths against 648,594 and 764,914 in 1904. The ratio *per mille* of births was 33·07 against 35·09 in 1904. The proportion of male children was 52·02 and of female children 47·97 per cent. Among males the death-rate was 32·12 and among females 31·54 *per mille*. The highest death-rate was 62·33 *per mille* and was recorded in the city of Bombay; the lowest was 15·88 *per mille* in Hyderabad. The highest death-rate *per mille* was 334·85 among infants under one year of age, and the lowest was 11·65 among children between the ages of ten and fifteen. Among the Mahomedan population the death-rate was 23·98 and among the Hindus 34·00 *per mille*. In the small community of the Jains the death-rate *per mille* was 28·80. The Christian death-rate was 22·76 and that of the Pársis 24·26 *per mille*.

Causes of death.

4. Out of a total death-rate *per mille* of 31·84, fevers were responsible for 13·28 deaths *per mille*, plague for 3·86, dysentery and diarrhœa for 3·00, respiratory diseases for 2·95, cholera for ·29, small-pox for ·92, injuries for ·36 and "other causes" for 7·18. As compared with last year's total death-rate of 41·39 the most notable decrease was in plague which in the former year was responsible for 12·12 *per mille*. In small-pox there was a slight increase.

Influence of prices on birth and death-rates.

5. Owing to the failure of crops in parts of the Presidency there was a general rise in the price of food-grains throughout the Presidency, including Sind. The birth-rate of the Presidency declined from 35·09 to 33·07, the decline being in fact restricted to the districts where scarcity or famine prevailed, as the result of which there was extensive emigration. Consequently births were either not registered at all or were registered in other districts. The decline in the death-rate was shown in the previous paragraph to have resulted from the general diminution of plague and other epidemics. The fluctuations in the figures both of births and deaths do not seem to have been affected to any noticeable degree by the rise of prices.

2. Emigration and Immigration.

Movement by land.

1. In the districts of the Deccan and Karnátak, which suffered from scarcity, there were very extensive movements of able-bodied labourers in search of work to the more fortunate parts of the Presidency and also to the Berars and to the Moglai. These movements scarcely deserve the name of emigration, for they are of a very temporary nature, and the emigrants return to their homes with the first rains. In addition to these movements of persons, who in the ordinary course of events would not have left their homes, there was the usual seasonal migration to Bombay from Násik, Sátára, Kolába and Ratnágiri, but owing to the prevailing scarcity this migration also assumed very much larger proportions. Except in Sind there was very little immigration from foreign territories, but famine works in the Belgaum District attracted some labour from Ramdurg and other small States, and in Surat a temporary immigration of Márwáris and Káthiáwáris at harvest time was welcomed in view of the labour difficulty in the district. In Karáchi there was the usual influx of Cutchis, very few of whom came in search of labour. They mostly returned to their own country. Owing to shortage of rain in parts of Baluchistan there was a considerable influx of persons in search of labour in Lárkhána and in Thar and Párkar. These immigrants were useful in getting in the abundant harvests. The famine in Rájputána increased the number of Márwári wanderers in Sind. They maintained themselves by begging or by labour, and showed no signs of settling down.

Movement by sea.

2. During the year 256 emigrants left Bombay under agreements made under the Indian Emigration Act. Of these, 200 were recruited by the Agent General to the British Protectorates in East Africa for work in the Public Works Department. From Karáchi the number of emigrants under the Act was 252, of whom 238 left for service on the Uganda Railway. During the year 330 emigrants, who had served their time on the Uganda Railway, returned to

Bombay and Karáchi. The emigrants for Uganda were mostly drawn from the Panjáb. The number of independent emigrants from Surat to Burmah and South Africa is estimated at 1,636, and included traders, artizans and unskilled labourers. Home-remittances to Surat are estimated at Rs. 2,45,900. From Broach about 913 persons emigrated, chiefly to Africa, and 47 emigrants of previous years returned.

3. Medical Relief.

For details *see* Report on the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries under the Government of Bombay for 1905, also the tables under XIV—Hospitals—appended to the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India.

General. 1. Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries under the Government of Bombay are divided into six classes as follows :—

(i) State—Public, (ii) State—Special, (iii) Local Fund and Municipal, (iv) Private —Aided, (v) Private—Non-aided, (vi) Railways.

Total number of institutions. 2. The total number of institutions rose from 662 to 675, 29 new institutions having been opened while 16 existing institutions were closed. Of the total, 61 were State, 247 Local Fund and Municipal, 321 Private, and 46 Railway institutions.

Number of patients in institutions classed under (i), (iii) and (iv). 3. In institutions of classes (i), (iii) and (iv) the total number of patients was 2,176,392 as against 2,134,004 in 1904. Of these, 51,068 were in-door and 2,125,324 were out-door patients. In State—Public institutions the death-rate among in-patients rose from 9·9 to 10·2 per cent., while in Local and Municipal Fund institutions it fell from 19·0 to 15·9 per cent. The daily average strength was 2,042·2 males and 723·3 females. The number of beds available was 3,417 for males and 1,749 for females as against 3,344 for males and 1,669 for females in the previous year. The daily average attendance of out-patients was 12,586·9 males and 6,952·8 females.

Diseases. 4. In respect of all diseases except cholera, malarial fevers, scurvy and rheumatic affections an increased attendance was recorded. Admissions from small-pox rose from 911 to 2,362; those from malaria fell from 409,098 to 397,719. The decrease was in the Deccan and Konkan, while Sind and Gujarát showed increases.

Attendance by class. 5. Of the total number of patients, 64·5 per cent. were Hindus, 28·6 Mussalmáns, 0·7 Europeans and Eurasians, and 6·2 belonged to other castes. The figures closely resemble those of last year.

Surgical operations. 6. The total number of surgical operations was 32,113 as compared with 78,047 in the preceding year. Of the persons who underwent operations, 625 died and 56,807 were completely cured.

Receipts. 7. The total income was Rs. 14,95,593 as against Rs. 14,78,259 in 1904. Of this amount, Rs. 7,82,542 were received from Government, Rs. 1,52,645 from Local Funds, Rs. 3,93,895 from Municipalities as against Rs. 8,26,865, Rs. 1,61,293, Rs. 3,32,921 received from these three sources, respectively, in the previous year. Combined subscriptions amounted to Rs. 19,877, an increase of Rs. 8,296 on last year's figures. Fees realized Rs. 73,061, an increase of Rs. 5,223.

Expenditure. 8. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 13,97,043 to Rs. 15,00,392. The cost per patient decreased by one pie to Re. 0-10-1. Government paid 49·3 per cent. of the expenditure as compared with 54·1 per cent. in the previous year.

Number of patients in institutions classed under (ii), (v) and (vi). 9. The total number of patients treated in institutions of classes (ii), (v) and (vi) was 2,020,049 as compared with 1,964,278 in 1904. In-door admissions showed a decrease of 2,637, while out-door admissions showed an increase of 58,408. The general increase was due to more numerous admissions for small-pox, dysentery, malarial fevers, tubercular diseases, scurvy, rheumatic affections, eye-diseases, respiratory affections, bowel complaints, and skin affections.

4. Lunatic Asylums.

For details *see* Report on Lunatic Asylums under the Government of Bombay for the year 1905, and tables under XV—Lunatics—appended to the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India.

Numbers. 1. The total number of inmates of the seven Asylums was 1,203 as compared with 1,183 in 1904. Admissions consisted of 298 males and 69 females, a total of 367 as against 401 in the previous year. During the year 125 lunatics were discharged as cured, 124 were transferred to friends. There were 52 deaths as against 58 in 1904. The daily average strength was 867·9. The percentage of cures to the daily average strength was 15·5 males and 10·4 females. The health of the inmates was satisfactory. Of the total admissions 156 were Hindus, 85 Mahomedans, 69 Europeans and Eurasians, 24 Native Christians and 33 other castes. The large majority of persons admitted were between the age of 20 and 40. The soldier class furnished the largest number of admission.

Causes of lunacy. 2. Among new admissions the cause of insanity was known in 208 cases and unknown in 159. The use of intoxicating drugs and spirituous liquors, masturbation, hereditary disposition, epilepsy, sunstroke, fever and congenital diseases accounted for most of the admissions.

3. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,81,259 as against Rs. 1,83,712 in 1904. From the manufacturing department a net profit of Rs. 2,659 was received. Fees from paying patients amounted to Rs. 18,570, a slight decrease on last year's figures. Expenditure.

5. Sanitation.

1. During the year ending 31st March 1905 there were, excluding the Bombay Municipality, 162 Municipalities, which out of a total income of Rs. 68,49,972 spent the sum of Rs. 18,62,875 on improving water-supply, drainage and conservancy within their limits. Many urgent schemes could not be carried out owing to the financial inability of Municipalities, the resources of which are still crippled by plague expenditure. District Municipalities.

2. District and Táluka Local Boards spent Rs. 2,79,666 on water-supply and drainage out of a total income of Rs. 43,84,296. District Boards.

3. The Bombay Village Sanitation Act was in operation in 234 villages as against 261 in the previous year. Village Sanitary Inspection Books have been introduced in 3,410 villages, of which 88·86 per cent. were written up by officers of the Sanitary Department. Village sanitation.

4. During the year 14,197 vessels with crews and passengers numbering 838,953 were examined. In the previous year the number of vessels examined was 15,154, and the number of persons 751,039. The clothing and bedding of 99,376 persons were disinfected. Fifty-eight vessels on which cases of infectious diseases occurred, were disinfected, and 325 persons among whom cases of small-pox occurred, were vaccinated. At outward and inward inspections and at inspection on boardship 27 cases of plague, 1 case of cholera, 386 cases of small-pox, 8 cases of measles, 46 cases of chicken-pox, and 21 cases of jigger were detected. Inspection of vessels at Bombay.

5. The segregation camp for the pilgrim season of 1905-1906 opened at Pir Pao on October 10th, 1905. Between that date and December 31st, 1905, 19 vessels sailed with 15,118 pilgrims on board. The pilgrims were medically inspected and their clothing and bedding disinfected before entering and before leaving the camps. There were four deaths during segregation. On eleven ships returning to Bombay 35 cases of small-pox occurred. Three hundred and twenty-five crew and passengers were vaccinated. The clothing and bedding of 5,648 pilgrims among whom small-pox had appeared, were disinfected before they were sent home. Pilgrim traffic.

6. Vaccination.

For details *see* Report on Vaccination in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1905-1906, and tables under XVI—Vaccination—appended to the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1905-1906.

1. In British Districts and in the Native States under the supervision of the Sanitary Department, there were 610,130 persons primarily vaccinated and 45,340 re-vaccinated, the figures showing an increase under the first head of 4,072 and a decrease under the second head of 16,594. The decrease of 12,412 in primary vaccinations and of 1,146 in re-vaccinations in the Central Registration District is to be attributed to the dispersion of the people owing to the prevalence of famine conditions. In Sind and the Southern Registration District there was a noticeable improvement. General

2. Out of 610,130 primary vaccinations the percentage of successful cases, excluding those in which the result could not be ascertained, was 97·56. Primary vaccination.

3. Out of 45,340 re-vaccinations 57·16 per cent. were ascertained to have been successful. Re-vaccination.

4. In primary vaccinations the sex percentages were 51·63 males and 48·37 females; in re-vaccination the percentages were respectively 80·28 males and 19·72 females. Sex proportions.

5. During the year 98 Inspectors and Vaccinators were trained at the Belgaum Vaccine Depôt, at which also preserved lymph, lanolinated and glycerinated, was successfully manufactured. Belgaum Vaccine Depôt.

6. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 2,85,418 to Rs. 3,01,302. Expenditure.

7. Veterinary.

For details *see* Annual Report of the Civil Veterinary Department in the Bombay Presidency for 1905-1906.

1. In the Presidency proper the total number of deaths reported was 27 equines and 1,270 bovines. The figures are rather lower than those of last year. Amongst equine diseases there were 16 cases of glanders, 9 cases of surra and 1 of epizootic lymphangitis. Amongst bovine diseases there were 213 cases of anthrax, 341 cases of black quarter, 6,525 cases of foot and mouth disease, and 333 cases of hæmorrhagic septicæmia. Rinderpest, imported from Moglai, reappeared after an absence of three years. In Sholápur, Ahmednagar, Thána, and the City of Bombay there were 1,109 attacks and 527 deaths. There were 18 inoculations in the Sholápur District and 71 in the Thána District. Inoculation was very unwillingly permitted. In Sind only one case of glanders was detected. There were in Karáchi 106 cases of foot and mouth disease, and in Thar and Párkar 76 cases. There were 32 deaths from hæmorrhagic septicæmia in Larkána. There was no anthrax or rinderpest. Cattle diseases.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

Veterinary institutes.

2. In the Presidency proper the number of dispensaries increased from 18 to 19. Of these, 12 had accommodation for in-patients. New buildings were in progress at Bijápur, Sholápur, Godhra and Dhárwár. The total number of animals treated as in and out-patients rose from 25,614 to 30,075. In Sind the number of dispensaries rose from 5 to 6. The total number of animals treated was 9,570 as against 7,996 in the previous year.

Financial results.

3. The total expenditure of the Department was Rs 2,03,472 as against Rs. 1,92,531 in the previous year. The sum spent in prevention of disease was increased by Rs. 16,899.

Breeding.

4. The number of Government stallions actually employed at stud work during the year was 16·32 as against 12·94 in the previous year. The number of mares covered by them was 571.

Glanders and Farcy.

5. The number of horses admitted to the Lazaretto at Sewri was 33. Of these 17 were cases of glanders, 9 of surra, and one of lymphangitis epizootica.

Imports.

6. The number of horses, ponies, donkeys and mules fell from 9,429 to 5,788. There was a marked decline in Arab imports, and a small decline in Australian imports. The Austro-Hungarian import practically ceased.

CHAPTER VII—INSTRUCTION.

1. Education.

For details *see* the Report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1905-1906 and the Report of the Reformatory School at Yerávda for 1905, also Tables under X—Education—appended to the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India.'

Number of Institutions and pupils.

1. The total number of public educational institutions rose from 10,194 to 10,939, and the number of pupils from 593,431 to 660,323. In addition the number of private institutions rose from 2,782 to 2,926 and the number of pupils from 72,672 to 75,886. The main development was in primary schools opened by District Local Boards and Municipalities. In considering this increase it must be remembered that in the number of schools closed and pupils unrecorded owing to plague there was a decrease in the year under report of 204 and 12,242 respectively. The net increase of pupils in public institutions was therefore 54,650. The percentage of all pupils under instruction to the population rose from 2·6 to 2·9.

Distribution of schools.

2. In British Districts with an area of 123,070 square miles, 25,915 towns and inhabited villages, and estimated population of 18,573,767 there were 8,344 public institutions with 507,972 pupils and 2,228 private institutions with 51,254 pupils. The number of villages with schools was 7,154, and the average number of square miles to each village with a school was 17.

Distribution by race.

3. Except under the heads of Native Christians and others, under which there were small decreases, there was a general increase, especially under non-Brahmin Hindus, whose numbers rose by 50,232 to 406,140. Brahmins increased by 10,712 to 105,619, and Mahomedans by 5,713 to 108,107. Other increases were slight.

Expenditure.

4. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 93,43,281 to Rs. 1,02,81,654. Expenditure under Provincial Funds increased from Rs. 32,86,200 to Rs. 37,34,892, under Local Funds from Rs. 8,97,703 to Rs. 9,98,090, and under Municipal Funds from Rs. 4,98,169 to Rs. 5,53,183. Expenditure from receipts of fees rose from Rs. 18,50,361 to Rs. 20,00,799 and from all other sources from Rs. 28,10,848 to Rs. 29,94,690.

Arts Colleges.

5. The total attendance in the ten Arts Colleges rose from 2,592 to 2,655, and, but for the closing of the Kolhápur College owing to cholera, would have been higher. The increase was most marked in the Fergusson College. Two colleges were managed by Government, three were maintained by Native States, and five were under private management but received aid from Government. In the examinations for degrees the results were very similar to those of last year. Thirty-two students passed the M.A. Examination, five passed the B.Sc. Examination, and two hundred and seventy-three graduated as B.A. The total cost of the Arts Colleges was Rs. 4,42,885, of which Rs. 1,42,174 were contributed from Provincial Revenues, Rs. 60,619 from the Revenues of Native States, and Rs. 51,896 from endowments and other sources. Fees amounted to Rs. 1,70,097.

Professional Colleges.

6. The attendance in the Government Law School, Bombay, decreased from 447 to 416, but the receipts from fees increased from Rs. 24,792 to Rs. 25,156. In the 2nd LL.B. Examination 82 students were successful, and in the 1st LL.B. Examination 121 students were successful. The 6 Mofussil Law Classes obtained 76 successes in the 1st LL.B. Examination. The attendance at the Grant Medical College rose by 3 to 697 and receipts from Rs. 89,082 to Rs. 91,258. In all fifty students passed the L.M. & S. Examination. The attendance at the Poona College of Science rose from 387 to 420, of whom 148 were in the Engineering Branch, 89 in the Agricultural Branch, and 176 in the Mechanical and Electrical Branches. In the L.C.E. Examination there were 45 successes, in the S.C.E. Examination there were 52 successes, and in the F.C.E. Examination there were 48 successes. In the Final Agricultural Examination there were 7 successes. Fees rose from Rs. 21,505 to Rs. 23,885.

Secondary schools. Results of examinations.

7. Out of 4,251 candidates for Matriculation, 1,604 passed, giving a percentage of 37·7. Private tuition candidates numbered 1,663 and gained a percentage of passes of 12·7. The percentage of passes among candidates from schools was 53·8. For the School Final Examination there were 636 Candidates, of whom 160 were successful. The low percentage of success (25·2) was mainly due to failure in optional subjects and the test in this direction has been reduced for the next examination.

High Schools.

8. The number of High Schools increased from 133 to 135 and the attendance from 31,053 to 33,860. Receipts from fees increased from Rs. 7,24,359 to Rs. 7,71,227. Two Middle Schools were converted into High Schools and two new Aided High Schools were established. Of the total of 135 High Schools, 22 were for girls. With the exception of Thána and Surat most of the schools made satisfactory progress, but many were hampered by lack of equipment and of building accommodation, especially in the direction of hostels. Very few schools suffered seriously from plague. Among the Native States the schools in Káthiáwár are noted as particularly good. The Aided and Unaided Schools showed very varying results, but among the latter the Fort and Proprietary High School and the New High School were selected for special commendation. The Reports on Girls' Schools were satisfactory.

Middle Schools.

9. The number of Middle Schools increased from 371 to 379 and the number of pupils from 20,990 to 22,957. There was an increase of two among the schools of Native States, of eight in aided schools, and of one in unaided schools. Most of the schools are reported to be in a satisfactory condition. The receipts from fees increased from Rs. 2,38,332 to Rs. 2,51,695.

Schools for Europeans and Eurasians.

10. The number of schools for Europeans rose from 46 to 47 and the number of pupils from 3,737 to 3,749. In addition there were 38 English teaching schools, in which there was a small European element. Some of the schools received excellent reports, but there was a general need of money and better trained teachers.

Expenditure on Secondary Schools.

11. The total expenditure on Secondary Schools rose from Rs. 21,75,004 to Rs. 22,23,396.

Primary education.

12. The number of primary schools for boys rose from 8,691 to 9,353 and the number of pupils from 474,549 to 530,084. The increases are shared by all the Divisions and by Sind. In the number of Local Board Primary Schools for boys there was a rise from 4,247 to 4,840. The large increase in new schools was due to the use made of the special assignment of 5 lákhs of rupees by Government during the latter half of the year. In the number of schools teaching Rural Standards there was an increase of 736. The total number of Municipal Primary Schools increased from 661 to 667 and the number of pupils from 68,766 to 79,434. The increase was shared by all divisions. The number of Primary Schools for boys in Native States increased from 2,039 to 2,062, and the number of pupils from 110,853 to 117,561. The increase was specially marked in the States of the Southern Division and in Káthiáwár. In the number of Aided Primary Schools for boys there was an increase from 1,590 to 1,629 and in the number of pupils from 69,481 to 72,078. The increase was shared by all the Divisions, but not by Sind. In the number of Night Schools there was an increase from 115 to 123 and in attendance from 2,630 to 3,046. In the number of Private Schools there was an increase from 2,782 to 2,926 and in attendance from 72,672 to 75,886. Of the schools 92 are advanced and the rest Elementary. The number of Primary Schools for girls increased from 923 to 996 and the number of pupils from 58,733 to 64,904. There were also 26,543 girls in boys' schools.

Examination results.

13. The number of pupils presented and passed in Standards VII, VI and V were respectively 1,268 and 815, 5,229 and 2,753, and 12,347 and 6,729.

Expenditure on Primary Schools.

14. The total expenditure on Primary Schools rose from Rs. 39,27,920 to Rs. 41,29,266.

Training colleges.

15. A Government Training College for Teachers in Secondary Schools was opened in Bombay in January 1906. Its object is primarily to supply the Government High Schools of the Presidency with trained teachers. The College provides for 29 men in all, of whom 17 are graduate recruits and 12 are old teachers, not graduates, who appear likely to benefit by a course of training. In this way the number of Training Colleges rose from 7 to 8 while the number of students was 1,000 with a daily average attendance of 876 as against 742 in the previous year. The number of Training Colleges for Mistresses rose from 11 to 12, and the average daily attendance from 197 to 263. The total cost of all Training Colleges rose from Rs. 1,77,457 to Rs. 2,03,505.

Technical education.

16. The attendance at the School of Arts, including the Workshop Classes, increased from 441 to 495. At the examinations for the 1st and 2nd Grade Elementary Drawing the number of those who passed the 1st Grade was 1,590 and of those who passed the 2nd Grade 205. In addition 32 passed the 3rd Grade, 18 received the Drawing Teacher's Certificate, 2 received the Draughtsman's Certificate 1st year, and 2 received the Draughtsman's Certificate 2nd year. At the 3 Government Medical Schools there was an average daily attendance of 248 as against 221 in the previous year. The examination results were good. At the Veterinary College, Bombay, there were 89 pupils in the Diploma Classes of whom 14 obtained the diploma. The Agricultural College, Poona, is undergoing complete separation from the College of Science. It will be located in a separate building with its own area of land attached, and will be affiliated to the University as a separate institution. The results of the year are given above in the account of the College of Science. At the Training Colleges at Ahmedabad and Dhárwár the demonstration plots were cultivated, but the Hyderabad College plot was not in working order before the close of the year. Agricultural lessons printed in Maráthi have been introduced in Maráthi-speaking schools. At the Engineering classes held at Karáchi and Hyderabad there was a daily average of 32. At the 20 industrial and technical schools the attendance was good, especially at the Ratnágiri School which had 190 pupils on the roll, and at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Sukkur, with 340 pupils. There was keen competition for entrance to the latter institution and the results of the final examinations showed that out of 59 examined, 58 obtained their final diplomas. The Institute is to be largely

extended. The Examinations for the London Chamber of Commerce were held as usual in Bombay under the supervision of the Educational Department.

Special classes.

17. At the Rájkumar College there were 41 Kumárs on the roll, and the year was in every way successful. At the Tálukdári Girássia School at Wadhwán there were 54 boys, but no examination was held during the year. At the Gondal Girássia College there was an attendance of 62. Fair reports were received from the Scott College at Sádra with 21 boys and the Vajiria Tálukdári School with 19 boys.

Mahomedans.

18. The total number of Mahomedan pupils under public instruction rose from 102,394 to 108,107. Of these 88 were in Arts Colleges, 41 in Professional Colleges, 3,771 in Secondary Schools, 103,489 in Primary Schools and 718 in Special Schools, including 131 in Training Schools. The figures denote general but slow progress.

Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.

19. In the Central Division the number of pupils rose from 1,821 to 2,021 in spite of the prevailing scarcity. In the Northern Division the number of pupils rose from 10,252 to 11,693. In both divisions the difficulty is to find masters who will work in remote places. A special central school for Kolis, Bhils and Talavias was opened during the year in the Broach District. In the Southern Division the number of pupils increased from 121 to 256. The figures for Sind are unreliable.

Depressed classes.

20. In the Central Division the number of pupils rose from 7,495 to 8,902. In the Northern Division there were 4,274 pupils, an apparent decrease on last year's figures, which were incorrect. In the Southern District the number of pupils rose from 2,354 to 2,819. In Sind the number of pupils rose from 85 to 117. A general improvement, most marked in the Central Division, took place during the year. The majority of the low-caste children thus educated go to special schools, but in many of the ordinary schools a few low-caste children may now be found.

Effects of plague on education.

21. In all parts of the Presidency, excepting only the City of Bombay, the wide abatement of plague allowed of continuous work and consequently of satisfactory progress in most schools. In the number of schools closed on account of plague there was a decrease from 361 to 157. From a total loss of 6,611 in the previous year, the mortality declined to 2,234, of whom 91 were teachers, 2,133 were pupils, and 10 were clerks or servants.

Miscellaneous.

22. The publication of the revised readers for Vernacular Schools progressed rather slowly. In Gujaráti and Kánarese six out of the eight books of the series were published. In the Public Service Certificate Examination there were 3,595 candidates, of whom 1,552 were successful. In physical education and general athletics there has been continued good progress.

YERÁVDA REFORMATORY SCHOOL.

Numbers.

1. The year began with 158 boys of whom 10 were out on license and 148 actually in the school. During the year there were 39 discharges and 46 admissions. At the end of the year there were 151 boys actually in the school and 13 serving out on licenses. The reformatory was full throughout the year, and owing to lack of accommodation 25 enquiries from Magistrates were rejected. Among the 46 new admissions 39 had been convicted of theft in various forms. In the number of admissions Bombay with 9 headed the list.

Conduct.

2. The conduct of the boys was very satisfactory, and offences fell from 13 to 8, of which only one was a case of insolence to a school officer. Of the 73 boys discharged in the period 1902-1904, 17 have not been traced and 2 have died. Of the remaining 54 more than 92·5 per cent. were reported as earning a livelihood by honest labour. Among the boys discharged during the year there were 3 re-convictions.

Licenses.

3. On the 31st December 1904 there were 10 boys out on licenses and during the year 19 licenses were issued. Nine licenses terminated owing to the expiry of the sentence or discharge from the school, and 7 boys were returned by their employers, 3 on account of ill-health, 2 for non-proficiency, and 2 for unsatisfactory conduct.

Health.

4. The health of the boys was very good. Admissions to hospital fell from 79 to 24 of which 13 were cases of simple ague. There was no case of serious illness, and there were no deaths.

School Industries.

5. As in former years carpentry, blacksmith's work, varnishing, painting, book-binding and agriculture were carried on, and there was a total net profit of Rs. 1,453.

Examinations.

6. The results of the school examinations were good.

Expenditure.

7. The total cost to Government rose from Rs. 15,413 to Rs. 17,498. The increase was mainly due to the expenditure of Rs. 1,568 on beds, which were substituted for hammocks.

2. Literature and the Press.

1.—BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

The total number of publications registered was 1,276 as against 1,279 in the previous year. Of these 831 were books and 445 issues of periodicals. Of the books 67 were written in English, 294 in Gujaráti, 25 in Hindi, 9 in Kánarese, 183 in Maráthi, 53 in Sindhi, 27 in Urdu, 22 in Eastern classical languages, 19 in various dialects, while 132 were bilingual or trilingual publications. Poetry, religion, and language made up the bulk of the publications. The best books in the vernacular are those written by Maráthas in the field of history and historical criticism, but educated men mostly read English books and there is little encouragement to write good books in any vernacular.

2.—Newspapers.

General.

At the end of the year under report the number of newspapers and periodicals was respectively 163 and 8 as against 158 and 8 of last year. Fresh newspapers to the number of 35 were started, and 30 existing publications were discontinued. Of the total the Central Division claimed 27·5, the City of Bombay 27·0, the Northern Division 14·0, the Southern Division 13·5, Sind and Native States 9·0 each. About 8·5 were published in English, 34·0 in Maráthi, and 19·0 in Gujaráti. Of the editors 83 were Bráhmans, 5 were Maráthas, 16 were Banias, 24 were "other" Hindus, 22 were Pársis, 11 were Muhammedans, and 10 were Christians. The circulation of the leading papers fluctuated considerably, the *Kesari, Kál, Gujaráti* and *Jám-e-Jamshed* showing each a noticeable increase, while the *Bombay Punch Bahádur*, the *Kaiser-i-Hind* and the *Indian Spectator* suffered a considerable decrease.

General tone of the Native Press.

The tone of the Native Press during the year was much the same as in the preceding year. The editor of the *Bhála*, published at Poona, was convicted in the Bombay High Court under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to imprisonment for six months and a fine of one thousand rupees.

References to particular events.

In the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, the majority of the Native Press found an opportunity for enthusiastic expressions of loyalty to the Crown. The appointment of Mr. John Morley to the India Office was acknowledged with expressions of delight. Lord Curzon's administration and speeches were accorded the closest attention, the violence with which his University speeches were criticised being counterbalanced by general sympathy torwards his attitude on the Military question. His resignation was received with mixed feelings. The appointment of Lord Minto was quietly noticed. Lord Kitchener's schemes were extensively denounced, chiefly on financial grounds. The Government of India Budget was on the whole well received, but the reduction in the salt tax was held to be insufficient. The Plague Commission was condemned as superfluous and inoculation obtained little support. Intercourse with Native States was watched with suspicion, but the admission of Imperial Cadets to Commissions in the Indian Army and the restoration of powers to the Mahárája of Kashmir disarmed criticism. The administration of Lord Lamington was accepted with increased appreciation and the personal qualities of His Excellency received frequent and laudatory acknowledgment. His tours in the Presidency were followed with keen interest and stress was laid on their practical value. Much sympathy was expressed on account of the continued ill-health of Lady Lamington.

Of the Legislative measures passed by the Supreme Legislative Council the Indian Universities Validation Act was most severely criticised. Of those passed by the Bombay Government, the Act amending the Bombay Municipal Act was, after severe criticism in its earlier stages, well received, while the fierceness of the attack directed against the Act amending the Gujarát Tálukdárs Act sensibly diminished. The Act amending the Bombay Abkári Act produced a general attack on the Abkári policy of the Government. The report of the Police Commission met with general approval, but the action taken on it gave less satisfaction.

As in the previous year the successes of Japan were followed with sympathy, the progress of that country being held to be the first step in the resurrection of the Eastern Peoples. The revolutionary disturbances in Russia roused sympathetic interest. The Tibet and Kábul Missions found no favour with any section of the Press, while the partition of Bengal was for the most part condemned. The Deccan Press alone advocated the boycott policy. On varying grounds the Swadeshi movement was universally encouraged.

3. Arts and Sciences.

The Victoria and Albert Museum.

1. The Museum was open to the public during 313 days of the year. The total number of visitors was 906,847, giving a daily average of 2,810 compared with 2,250 in the previous year.

Victoria Museum, Karáchi.

2. The number of ordinary visitors increased from 54,680 to 62,376. The Museum was also visited by 689 *parda* ladies. Receipts amounted to Rs. 1,329 and expenditure to Rs. 1,309. The closing balance was Rs. 1,696. A few additions were made during the year to the collections of skins of birds and animals, and existing collections of birds and butterflies were re-arranged and re-labelled.

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

Archæological Survey of Western India.

The Superintendent included in his tour visits to many places in the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions. The Assistant Superintendent toured in Cutch and the Mahi Kántha Agency. The most important work towards the preservation of ancient buildings was executed at Bijápur. On the restoration of the Gol Gumbaz a sum of Rs. 5,794 was spent, on repairs to the Ibrahim Rauza a sum of Rs. 2,670, and on repairs to the Jami Masjid a sum of Rs. 2,345. In the Northern Division a sum of Rs. 2,036 was spent on maintenance and repairs to the caves of Elephanta. In Sind the repairs to the Buddhist Stūpa, Thul Rukan, were completed at a cost of Rs. 1,734. The total amount spent on ordinary and special repairs from Provincial and Imperial grants amounted to Rs. 32,839. During the year 190 photographic negatives were obtained and impressions of 24 inscriptions were taken. Three finds of treasure trove consisting of gold, silver and copper coins were reported, two from the district of Ahmednagar, and one from the Poona district. The net cost of the Bombay Circle was Rs. 20,596.

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CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

For—
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION

See—
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1901-1902, PART II, PAGES 175—177.

1.—Established Church of England.

Establishment.

1. During the year there was one resignation and one admission, the total strength of the establishment remaining unchanged at 25. In addition to these, nine clergymen were in receipt of salaries from Government.

New buildings.

2. The "Church of the Evangelists" was consecrated at Kolhápur, and the foundation stones of two Mission Churches at Hubli and Sonai were laid.

Confirmations and ordinations.

3. There were 571 confirmations and 3 ordinations.

2.—Established Church of Scotland.

Regular services were held at Bombay, Karáchi, Poona, Kirkee, Mhow, Quetta and Aden. Occasional services were held at Deoláli, Ahmedabad, Neemuch, Porbandar and Khandála. At Belgaum and Ahmednagar Ministers of other Churches, acting as Chaplains, held services for the Presbyterian troops. During the year the Scottish regiment stationed at Nasirabad was withdrawn from the Presidency, and two Scottish regiments came to Colaba and Dthala, Aden, where their Chaplains held regular services.

2. Stationery.

Purchases of English stores from England amounted to Rs. 91,565 and purchases in India to Rs. 57,936. Including the balance in stock the total value of English stores received was Rs. 3,34,700. Purchases of Indian stores amounted to Rs. 4,85,175, and including balance in stock the total value of such stores was Rs. 5,68,374. The total issues Imperial, Provincial, Local Funds, miscellaneous and others, including adjustments, amounted to Rs. 6,84,185, the balance of stock at the close of the year being valued at Rs. 2,18,889. In the previous year all purchases of English stores were made from England. In the purchase of English stores there was an increase in value of Rs. 18,000 and in Indian stores a decrease of Rs. 60,000 compared with the figures of the previous year. In issues there was an increase in value of Rs. 81,000.

3. General Miscellaneous.

1.—Government Central Press.

The net profit to Government of the working of the Press declined from Rs. 1,93,068 to Rs. 1,79,643. Earnings decreased by Rs. 991 and expenditure increased by Rs. 12,432. Earnings were less because the work of the previous year was exceptionally heavy, and expenditure increased owing to the revision of the Establishment, to larger purchase of materials and to a larger supply of stock forms.

2.—Government Printing Press, Karáchi.

The gross earnings fell from Rs. 60,118 to Rs. 58,227, while expenditure decreased from Rs. 42,504 to Rs. 40,959. The decrease in these figures, compared with those of the previous year, resulted from a decrease in the value of the vernacular work produced.

3.—Government Photozincographic Office, Poona.

Receipts rose from Rs. 1,04,691 to Rs. 1,16,207 and expenditure from Rs. 73,780 to Rs. 81,872. The balance in favour of the office rose from Rs. 30,911 to Rs. 34,334. The book value of official unpaid work rose from Rs. 66,898 to Rs. 77,884, while that of private paid work declined from Rs. 32,004 to Rs. 28,435.